y June 27 1975
9,433
ten pence

THE TIMES

Are fair rents really fair? Page 10

Mrs Gandhi arrests 676 of her political opponents

Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, had 676 political opponents arrested yesterday after a national state of emergency had been declared in the morning. Many of them were taken from their beds to jail.
In a broadcast she said that "certain people" had called on the Army and police to mutiny.

Plot to incite mutiny in forces alleged

From Suresh ...
June 26
The Indian Government has arrested 676 Opposition and political leaders since ... and Mrs Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has warned the ... a widespread conspiracy ... internal disruption. ... of arrests coincided ... state of emergency declared by the Government, ... Prime Minister has been ... mounting criticism since ... convicted in court of ... malpractice.

... broadcast soon after the ... was announced, Mrs ... said that "certain ... had called on the ... police to mutiny. But ... "Ours is a strong ... and it is aware of the ... responsibility."

... used the Opposition of ... to destroy democracy ... pretending to be ... and of making false ... against herself. "It ... important whether I remain ... Prime Minister or not but ... tion of Prime Minister ... important," she said.

... ported that a proposal ... disruption had been ... firm action had been ... to save the country's ... ility and integrity.

... those arrested were ... Gandhi's most vocal ... anti-corruption campaign ... Mr Jayaprakash Narayan ... 72, and Mr Morarji ... 79, the former Finance ... Minister. Others arrested ... the Socialist leader, Mr ... the president of ... People's Party, Mr ... and Mr Jyotir ... of the Marxist Communist Party.

... the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, the Government is empowered to hold ... without trial for up to ...

... Opposition parties had ... plans yesterday for ... non-violent demonstrations ... all over the country to ... Mrs Gandhi's resignation ... had included a ... march on the Prime ... house in Delhi.

... night Mr Narayan ... Mrs Gandhi of trying to ... a dictatorship in India ... and people to prepare ... move.

... hours came the ... tion by President ... Ali Ahmed, which, ... in exercise of the ... conferred by Clause (1) ... 352 of the Constitution ... Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, ... of India, by this ... ion declare that a ... emergency exists whereby ... ity of India is threatened ... internal disturbances."

... a briefing that followed ... strict imposition of ... censorship, a Government ... n said that the general ... in the country had ... and large peaceful". ... Government's dramatic ... morning action. He ... rumours of an impending ... Cabinet reshuffle.

... had been a few attacks ... organism, stoning and ... to set up road blocks

In Ahmadabad, the capital of Gujarat state in the West, he added. The state is ruled by a non-communist Opposition combine, which won elections for a new state assembly earlier this month over Mrs Gandhi's ruling Congress Party.

Police burst three teargas cannisters in Ahmadabad to break up unruly crowds at two places, he said. There were also "two minor cases of arson" in the town of Mehsana.

Many of those arrested today were woken up to be driven straight from their beds to jails all over the country. The spokesman agreed they could be identified as belonging to the non-communist Opposition parties and dissidents of the ruling congress.

He said 90 people were arrested in Delhi and 450 in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. Other detentions under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act were made in Punjab, Harayana, Bihar, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh states.

Partial strikes and business shut-downs in Bombay and in Karnal, Haryana state near Delhi, were also reported.

The ruling Congress Party announced tonight that six dissident members of the party had been suspended from primary membership. No reason was given, but at least one of them, Mr Mohan Dharia, former Minister of State for Works and Housing, had publicly called on Mrs Gandhi to resign ...

In another surprise development, Mr Nani Palkhiwala, who has been representing Mrs Gandhi in her Supreme Court appeal against the conviction, announced he was withdrawing from the case.

At Poona, in western India, about 1,000 people took part in a procession, some stoning buses, and about 75 people demonstrated outside the Governor's house in Trivandrum, capital of the South Indian state of Kerala.

Delhi itself remained quiet. Shops and government offices were open as usual.

The demands for Mrs Gandhi's resignation after nine years in office came after her conviction on June 12 by the Allahabad high court for election malpractices, under which she is barred from office for six years. The conviction was on two counts of corruptly using Government officials in her personal campaign in the 1971 elections.

The Supreme Court in Delhi on Tuesday granted a stay on the sentence, but made only a conditional order.

The Supreme Court ruling allowed her to continue in office, but barred her from voting in Parliament.

An appeal against her conviction is due to be heard by the Supreme Court next month.—Reuter.

Mrs Gandhi text, page 5
Can she survive? Page 12
Leading article, page 13

Judgment today on Crossman diaries

By David Leigh

Judgment will be given today in the High Court by Mr Justice Ackner on an application by the Attorney General for an injunction to restrain *The Sunday Times* from publishing extracts from the late Richard Crossman's diaries or any other material that reveals details of Cabinet discussions.

It is expected that whichever party loses will appeal against the decision.

Yesterday's submission in court that the newspaper could not be allowed to publish interviews on any former minister's recollections of Cabinet discussions in the past 30 years until the forthcoming action is tried was made in connexion with a decision to amend the writ seeking an interim injunction to cover that contention.

The decision to amend the writ was given to *The Sunday Times* only on Wednesday night. Originally, the writ covered only an interim curb on material from the diaries.

The action proper will be heard in about four weeks' time, alongside the Attorney General's action to prevent publication of the book, *The Diaries of a Cabinet Minister*.

Mr James Comyn, QC, counsel for *The Sunday Times* succeeded yesterday, after more than an hour of legal argument, in having the application for the injunction held in public. Mr Harold Evans, the newspaper's editor, said before the hearing that the Attorney General's new request would put an unprecedented restriction on political inquiry.

The newspaper, which published extracts from the diaries last week and compared them with other ministers' recollections, including those of Mr Wilson in his memoirs, was planning to publish more extracts on Sunday, covering the economic crisis of 1966. It offered in court not to publish anything new from the diaries for the next four weeks.

But the further restriction sought was a gag, counsel said, which "even for 24 hours is a monstrous intrusion into the freedom of the press".

Material would have to be submitted in advance to the Cabinet Office, and that could even include letters to the newspaper from former ministers. It would probably also apply to the rest of Fleet Street. Some kind of "summer madness" might have come over the Attorney General, Mr Comyn suggested.

Law Report, page 10

The Queen making a tour of the new Covent Garden fruit and vegetable market at Vauxhall yesterday after unveiling a plaque during the official opening ceremony.

Mr Rabin leads Israel mourning for assassins

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, June 26

Thousands of Israelis, headed by Mr Rabin, the Prime Minister, attended the funeral at the Israel military cemetery here today of the two Stern gang terrorists who murdered Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, in November, 1944. They were buried with full military honours in the section of the cemetery reserved for martyrs and heroes.

The bodies of Eliahu Hakim and Eliahu Bet-Zuri were returned by Egypt yesterday, near Qantara in the buffer zone of Sinai, in exchange for 20 Arab prisoners from Sinai and the Gaza Strip. At the ceremony, Swedish troops of the United Nations formed a guard of honour.

The bodies lay in state for five hours this morning in the Hall of Heroism, in Jerusalem, that contains relics and records of the struggle of the Jewish terrorist organizations against the British authorities in the 1940s.

Mr Rabin was the first visitor to file past their biers. He arrived a few minutes before 8 am and was escorted by members of the two men's families and representatives of the former underground organizations. After standing before the coffins, which were covered with flowers, the Prime Minister was shown the condemned cells in the old prison and the gallows room.

Other ministers, members of the Knesset and service officers were among later visitors and parties of schoolchildren were conducted round by their teachers. Police had cordoned off the part of the Russian compound, containing the Hall of Heroism, and troops with automatic weapons stood guard at the entrance to the compound. Two men in white shirts and blue trousers stood to attention in front of the coffins and an armed soldier was posted in each corner of the room.

At the funeral on Mount Herzl, Mr Rabin was accompanied by Mr Allon, the

Continued on page 5, col 5

Sale rooms commission cut in rate struggle

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The commission rate battle *between fine art auctioneers developed further yesterday* when Phillips announced that it will cut its commission to a flat rate of 10 per cent from August 1. At present Phillips charges vendors 12½ per cent on most *items and 15 per cent in a few* categories.

The move follows the announcement three weeks ago that Christie's proposed from next autumn to charge both vendors and buyers 10 per cent each, making an *effective* commission of 20 per cent. Although Christie's decision was unilateral, Sotheby's quickly announced that it would follow suit. At present both houses take commission *from vendors only, at a rate* ranging from 10 to 15 per cent. Phillips will continue to take commission only from vendors, so its charges will be half those of the two big houses.

Christie's and Sotheby's de*cisions have already caused a* furore in the trade. It is argued that the introduction of buying commission will hopelessly confuse value-added tax accounting while the new rate will undermine the traditional cost advan*tage of London over Continental* centres and chase business away from England.

A meeting has been set for July 3 between the two big sale rooms, the British Antique Dealers' Association, the Society of London Art Dealers and the Antiquarian Book Dealers to discuss the difficulties. Phillips's daring decision to cut its rates will add new fuel to the dealers' argument.

Mr Christopher Weston, *chairman of Phillips*, emphasized yesterday that the move had been forced upon his firm. The fact that Christie's and Sotheby's would be charging vendors only 10 per cent, while presumably obtaining prices about 10 per cent lower than usual on account of buying commission, would inevitably have undermined Phillips's competitive position. It would have been hard to make vendors believe that it was in their interests to pay a 12½ per cent commission for the privilege of selling at an auction room where no buying commission was charged.

By cutting its rate to vendors to match that of Sotheby's and Christie's, Phillips will have an unchallengeable advantage. It remains to be seen whether it gets the goods.

Kenya turns back Soviet crews on arms convoy

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 26

Five tank transporters carrying Soviet tracked vehicles believed to be fitted with surface-to-air missiles were stopped by the Kenya security authorities tonight while on their way by road from the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa to Uganda.

Five Soviet technicians travelling with the convoy were ordered to leave Kenya immediately. They were escorted to Nairobi airport where they boarded a flight to Entebbe, Uganda.

The transporters with their shrouded loads were parked tonight on a suburban road in Nairobi guarded by police. They still have Ugandan crews with them. It is thought will continue with them to Uganda.

This action by the Kenya Government reflects the resentment here about allegations from Uganda this week that Britain had threatened to invade Uganda with troops stationed in Kenya. The presence of any foreign troops here is indignantly denied.

Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes: The Foreign Office has rejected as "utterly without foundation" a new allegation by President Amin that Mr Dennis Hills, the 61-year-old Briton *under sentence of death*, had been asked by Britain to remain in Uganda in order to spy after he retired.

Yesterday's denial by the Foreign Office was unusual in the sense that normally such *allegations are not dignified* with a comment. The charge itself seems a somewhat last minute invention, as Mr Hills was sentenced to death not for espionage but for writing a book criticizing the Ugandan leader.

Of more significance, so far as African opinion is concerned, is the announcement from Botswana that Sir Seretse Khama has decided not to attend the planned summit meeting in Kampala next month of the Organization of African Unity.

The decision was taken because the Botswana Government fears for the personal safety of members of its delegation, a statement said.

General Amin's "apparent disregard for the sanctity of human life" and his exhortation to the armed forces in Botswana, Tanzania and Zambia to overthrow their elected governments were the factors behind the decision, the official statement said.

Spy confession claim, page 5

Police shot at by payroll gang

Armed policemen searched Birmingham yesterday for raiders who stole a hospital's payroll, battered two police constables unconscious, and *drove off in their patrol car*. A revolver was fired at an off-duty policeman who gave chase in his own car.

Last night Police Constables Brian Warren and Paul Worth were discharged from hospital after treatment for head injuries.

The £3,321 payroll was taken from Summerfield Hospital for the Aged by four men carrying pickhandles. Two security men were slightly injured.

Two of the raiders took a van which the police car stopped. The men clubbed the officers before taking their car which PC Graham Rice chased. A shot was fired at him.

PC Rice, who was off duty, lost the patrol car as it crossed a central reservation. The raiders were believed to have abandoned the car and caught a bus.

The police said last night: "They are extremely violent and will use any means to resist arrest."

Unusual tactics by Bank as pound falls to lowest level

By Melvyn Westlake

The pound yesterday sank to its lowest level ever on the currency markets amid mounting alarm overseas that time is running out for Britain. The slow process of hammering out new voluntary pay restraint guidelines and the outright rejection by some union leaders of any such pay curbs has created a climate of intense nervousness around the pound.

By the end of European trading yesterday the pound stood at its weakest closing level. Its "floating devaluation" rate against 10 other key currencies, from the base-date of December, 1971, reached 27.1 per cent. This was 0.3 percentage point worse than on Wednesday night and almost 6.0 percentage points weaker than its level three months ago.

On the Stock Exchange ordinary shares dropped sharply to their lowest level since early March and Government stocks dropped by up to 50p.

Selling of sterling was particularly heavy *during the morning* and looked like developing into a full-scale run on the currency. In a determined attempt to stop this happening the Bank of England moved into the market and began supporting the pound.

But it chose to adopt a very unusual tactic in providing this support. Instead of buying sterling secretly through other trusted banks, it bought quite openly in its own name. By thus declaring to the world that it was earnestly intent on *propping up the pound*, it succeeded, at least for the time being, in reversing the currency's downward trend.

At its worst point during the day sterling's "floating devaluation" is calculated to have reached 27.3 per cent. In achieving the modest recovery later, the Bank of England is estimated to have spent about \$25m of Britain's precious foreign currency reserves. This was very much less than the estimated \$200m spent on support in a single day during the last serious run on the pound last May.

At a comparatively small cost, the Bank thus managed to convince foreign bankers that it would stop the pound's exchange rate from declining any further.

However, the pound's rate against the dollar fell below \$2.2400 for the first time for 17 months, but closed at \$2.2430 to show a net fall of 1¼ cents. Since March it has dropped almost 20 cents or more than 8 per cent.

Much of yesterday's earlier heavy selling appeared to have been triggered off by reports that Swiss bankers now believe that the sterling-dollar exchange rate would be allowed to fall to \$2.18 to justify a package of measures including import controls. The Swiss bankers were among the heaviest sellers of sterling yesterday.

Shares in retreat, page 15

Inflation package to be ready before deadline

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Wilson and Mr Short, the Government's chief business manager, made clear in the Commons yesterday that the package of measures to combat inflation is likely to be presented to the House well before the six-week deadline set by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has expired.

Mr Short gave an assurance to Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, who had demanded a two-day debate on the proposals, that time would be given for MPs to debate these matters "at length". With only four weeks left before the House is expected to rise for the summer recess, the Prime Minister heralded the agreement on Wednesday of TUC leaders on tougher guidelines to restrain pay settlements as an important advance on which to build and something that had not happened before on a TUC decision.

It was "a big step forward" that the TUC leaders were taking in relating wage settlements over the next year to the target for price increases and not to the needs of the previous year. What had happened, he said, was "extremely hopeful".

With the pound still falling on the foreign exchange markets yesterday, Mr Wilson was urged by Mr David Steel, from the Liberal benches, to make his statement on the Government's measures before the end of the deadline. Mr Wilson indicated that the new TUC move had signalled the way for the Government to act rapidly.

Although he wanted to make sure that the package was in a workable form when presented to the House, the Prime Minister said he would like to act before the deadline.

He wanted to ensure that what was produced was workable and acceptable to the House. The Government was now in a position to discuss the TUC's six-point plan, and that would be done urgently. He felt that that solution would have widespread support.

The Prime Minister made clear to the left-wing *Tribune* group that it was unlikely to find much comfort in the economic package whenever it comes. He told the House that he was well aware of the group's programme. The main proposals had been rejected by the Government.

Our Political Correspondent writes: Ministers were pleased yesterday with the first response of the TUC General Council. Other government *measures to combat inflation*, now being prepared, will be affected by the success ministers, the TUC and the CBI achieve in reaching agreement on wage and price policy. But there were reservations in *government quarters*.

According to some ministers a lot of work has to be done by the three parties to the negotiations before the Government will be satisfied.

Union leaders opposed, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 6

...aker will ...on ...nsoring

Parliamentary ...ndent
...ster

Selwyn Lloyd, the ... will rule today on ... the restrictions imposed ... n Wednesday by the ... area council of the ... Union of Mineworkers ... sponsored MPs and its ... withdraw sponsorship ... vote or speak against ... olicy are a prima facie ... of privileges which ... be referred to the Committee ... of Privileges.

... for the Speaker's ... Mr George Cunningham, ... MP for Islington, South ... bury, said that the ... by Mr Arthur Scargill, ... of the Yorkshire area, ... resolution of the area ... appeared to be a prima ... each.

... unningham said that Mr ... Gormley, president of ... M, had dissociated himself ... the union nationally ... Yorkshire decision.

... rgill adamant: Mr Scargill ... last night: "There is ... sibility of the decision ... reversed. It is now ... policy and the guidelines ... are for the MPs" (the ... Association reports).

...ilege" paid for, page 2
...amentary report, page 6
Leading article, page 13

Lucan sighting questioned

Doubts have been raised over the so-called "sightings" of Lord Lucan in Cherbourg. French police said yesterday that the owner of the Grand Hotel and members of the staff were certain, from photographs, that a man who stayed there three times was Lord Lucan. They said he spoke near-perfect French. But Lord Lucan's friends in London said he spoke the language very poorly Page 4

Pay blow to TUC

Leaders of three million engineering and shipbuilding workers yesterday delivered a blow to the TUC's proposals for "flat rate" pay increases. The annual conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions unanimously carried a motion calling for "substantial" pay claims for skilled workers with pro rata increase for other grades Page 15

Rhodesia talks hopes

Mr Ennals, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has arrived in southern Africa for a round of discussions amid speculation that Rhodesia is prepared to compromise over the venue of the proposed constitutional conference to decide its future Page 5

Detailed trials for first electric car

Britain's first electric car in regular production is to be given a detailed evaluation by the Electricity Council. The Enfield 8000, a small city two-seater, has a range of 55 miles and a top speed of 40 mph. It is priced at £2,808. The council is taking delivery of 61 Page 3

Dearer smoking

Prices of cigarettes, pipe tobaccos and cigars will be increased by Carreras Rothmans from next month. Rothmans King Size, Peter Stuyvesant and Piccadilly King Size will go up by 1p for 20 to 46p, and Consulate Menthol to 44p, Piccadilly Filter and Piccadilly Mild to 42p

Rape victim's plea

"Mrs X", one of the victims involved in the recent rape case at the Central Criminal Court, heard before Judge Christmas Humphreys, asks in a letter to *The Times* who will protect her if the "calculated risk" taken in releasing the youth involved proves to be a miscalculation

Letters, page 13

Plan for the press

Government loans, possibly interest free, could help the newspaper industry to cope with redundancy problems arising from the adoption of new technologies, Mr Duke Hussey, managing director of Times Newspapers, said at a London conference yesterday on the printing industry Page 16

Choice for Europe: The Labour Party delegation for the European Parliament was named last night, apparently after two revisions 2

Tenants' rights: Council tenants are often treated as second-class citizens, with fewer rights than other householders, Shelter says in a report out today 3

Lady Falkender: Libel damages, an apology and costs were received by Mr Wilson's political and private secretary in a *High Court action* 3

Luxembourg: Mr Benn calls for EEC meetings to be more open to ease suspicions 4

Wimbledon tennis: Graham Stilwell reaches the last 16 of the men's singles but Mark Cox is eliminated by Jimmy Connors 8

Beirut: A six-page Special Report on one of the world's tensest investment centres

HOME NEWS

Union leaders oppose six-point TUC pay restraint guide

By Tim Jones
Labour Staff

As the Government and the CBI yesterday studied the TUC's six-point plan to combat inflation, leaders of some of the most important unions made it clear that they opposed the scheme, which includes proposals for a universally applied flat-rate pay increase.

As if to emphasize the point, delegates at the annual conference of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions yesterday supported a new wage claim, allowing for plant-level bargaining, which is clearly contrary to any "flat-rate" plan.

Some union leaders feel that both the Government and the TUC would run into trouble by fully endorsing proposals that do not take into account traditional differentials between skilled and unskilled workers.

Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers' Association, who recently negotiated a 31 per cent pay rise for his higher-paid members, said: "The general council is right to give a lead in favour of restraint but wrong in the lead it has given."

Mr Lyons, who has argued strongly that present inflation is "unquestionably wage-induced" added:

In trying to impose a flat-rate increase for everyone it is outdoing Ted Heath's statutory pay policy, and the long-term effects will be just as harmful. While the TUC insists on government by consent for itself no attempt has been made to obtain consent among those within the TUC.

Mr Lyons said that while the low-paid worker had to be specially protected, "to continue to penalize the skilled worker is sheer folly." The Government should reject any deal on that basis.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and a member of the TUC General Council, said: "Because of the policy decisions of my own union I am unable to support either the existing social contract or these new proposals." He added:

My own view has always been that if all unions were prepared to honour it fully the existing social contract was capable of making some contribution to beating inflation.

Mr Ray Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, was against changing "fundamental principles" in wage bargaining and thought the existing contract could have been made to work.

Shipbuilding Union's conference, page 15

Amendments curb NEB control over newspapers

By Our Political Staff

The Government yesterday tabled amendments to the Industry Bill that limit the powers of the National Enterprise Board to take an interest in newspapers.

Where the board or any of its subsidiaries acquires any of the share capital of a conglomerate which includes newspaper interest the board will have to dispose of the newspaper interests as soon as practicable.

The only qualification is that the Secretary of State can release the board from the obligation if he believes that such a direction could cause serious commercial injury to any newspaper, magazine or periodical concerned.

The new clause also states that neither the board nor any of its subsidiaries shall commence a business of publishing newspapers, magazines or other periodicals for sale to the public in the United Kingdom, or enter into a contract with the Independent Broadcasting Authority for the provision of programmes.

Unions have direct access to well informed, helpful pressure groups

Sponsored MPs' 'privilege' is amply paid for

By Roger Berthoud

The "privilege enjoyed by sponsored MPs" referred to by the Yorkshire area council of the National Union of Mineworkers on Wednesday, when it imposed rigid restrictions on MPs sponsored by the union, does not tell the whole story.

In exchange for union endorsement at nomination stage, some help with election expenses, and a small annual subsidy towards parliamentary expenses, the unions gain pressure groups of well informed MPs well placed to battle for their members on issues affecting union interests.

A total of 128 MPs are sponsored by trade unions. The National Union of Mineworkers accounts for 18 of them.

The biggest privilege enjoyed by the NUM's sponsored members is endorsement by the (often predominant) union representation on the general management committee of the local Labour Party. The decision on endorsement, however, is taken by the national executive committee of the union, not locally.

If the candidate endorsed by the union is nominated, the NUM will pay up to £1,000 or four fifths of certified election expenses, whichever is less, but that benefits the party rather than the candidate. The union also pays an allowance of about £100 a year towards parliamentary expenses.

Union-sponsored MPs are organized into trade union groups in the Commons which meet regularly to discuss policy and tactics relating to items affecting their particular industry. The chairman of the miners' group is Mr Adam Hunter (Dunfermline), its secretary is Mr Alexander Wilson (Hamilton). Both are ex-officio members of the national executive of the NUM and attend its monthly meetings in London.

The union is thus assured of regular contact with a big group of MPs that knows what the policy of the national executive is, the organization of the industry, and how its members might respond to any proposed legislation.

If a union feels the MPs it sponsors are not doing enough for the union in parliament, its view can be conveyed to each MP's constituency party. But even a decision not to reendorse a sponsored MP would not necessarily persuade the constituency to drop him.

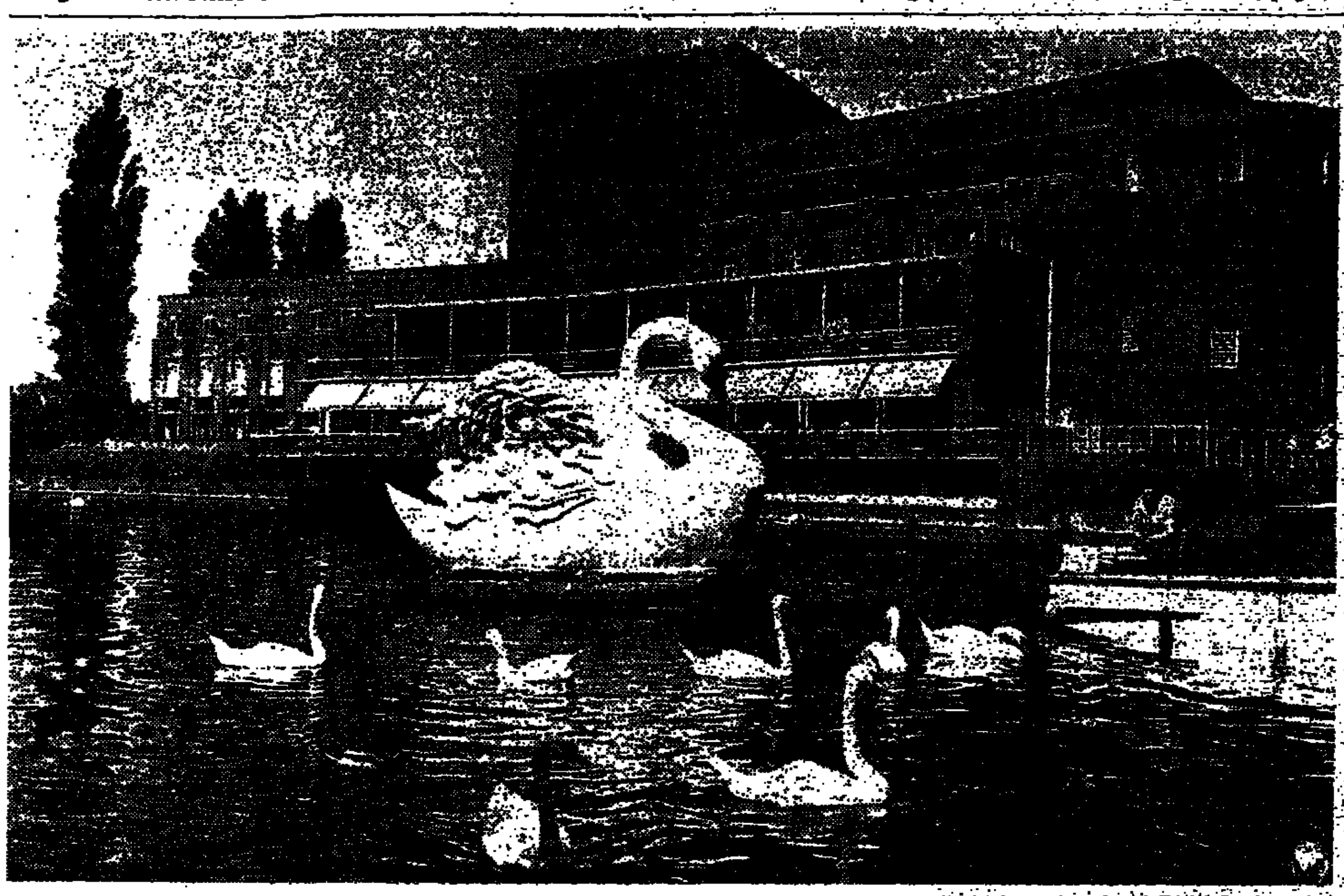
The classic case involving a clash between an MP and his sponsoring union involved the late Mr W. J. Brown, Independent MP for Rugby, and the Civil Service Clerical Association, of which he was parliamentary general secretary from 1942.

Mr Brown's views embarrassed the association, which sought to dispense with his services. In 1947 a complaint was made to the Privileges Committee of the Commons that the union's actions were calculated to influence a member improperly.

The committee decided that the making of payments to MPs by associations of constituents or other outside bodies did not in itself involve a breach of privilege. But a Commons resolution passed on July 15, 1947, declared that it was inconsistent with the House's dignity for a member to enter into an agreement with an outside body which limited his freedom of action in Parliament.

Mr Stanley Orme (Labour, Salford, West), who has been sponsored by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers for 12 years, said yesterday that he paid due regard to the union's view. "But we also have responsibility to our constituents, to the Parliamentary Labour Party, to the party conference: there are a number of elements to bear in mind."

Parliamentary report, page 6
Leading article, page 13



Confusion for the swans of Avon as their huge replica rehearses on the river by the Royal Shakespeare Theatre for its floating role tomorrow in Stratford on Avon's Elizabethan Fair.

Labour list for Europe completed a third try

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

The Labour Party's delegati[on] of 12 MPs and six members [of] the House of Lords for [the] European Parliament w[as] approved by the Parliamenta[ry] Labour Party last night witho[ut] discussion or disagreement. B[ut] it was understood that there h[ad] been some last-minute chang[es] to ensure that the balance [of] opinion between supporters a[nd] opponents of the EEC w[as] accurately represented.

A surprise omission was th[at] of Lord George-Brown. It w[as] well known that he wished [to] have a voice in the Europe[an] Parliament.

The final choice, apparen[tly] after two revisions, gave form[er] anti-EEC MPs five seats out [of] the 12 from the Commons, a[nd] two out of the six from t[he] House of Lords. It is genera[lly] expected that when the deleg[a]tion meets next week to prepa[re] for its attendance at the plena[ry] session in Strasbourg, M[r] Michael Stewart (Hammersmi[th,] Fulham), the former Secreta[ry] of State for Foreign a[nd] Commonwealth Affairs, and [a] devoted campaigner for t[he] European cause, will be elec[ted] leader.

The members of the deleg[a]tion are as follows (form[er] opponents of the EEC mark[ed] with an asterisk):

Mr Prescott* (Kingston upon H[ull] E); Mr Guy Barnett* (Greenwic[h]) Mr Stewart; Sir Geoffrey Freitas (Kettering); Mr J[...] Evans* (Newton); Mrs Dunwood[y] (Crewe); Mr Richard Mitch[ell] (Southampton, Itchen); Mr Ma[...] Hughes* (Durham); Mr Daly[ell] (West Lothian); Mr Will[ie] Hamilton (Fife, Central); Mr T[...] Ellis (Wrexham); and Miss Boo[th]royd (West Bromwich, West).

The peers are: Lord Ardwi[ck], Lord Bruce of Donington*, Lo[rd] Castle* (husband of Mrs Cast[le,] Secretary of State for Social S[er]vices), Lady Fisher of Redn[al,] Lord Gordon-Walker, and Lo[rd] Walston.

Later, Lord George-Bro[wn] said:

I want it to be known in t[his] country and on the Continent th[at] all three Labour ex-Foreign Sec[re]taries were available for selecti[on] for the European parliamenta[ry] delegation. I happen to be t[he] only one of the three who actual[ly] made the application to go in Europe. I am the one rejected [by] the Prime Minister. I just want [my] colleagues in this country and [on] the Continent to know that I w[as] available.

It was suggested in son[...] some quarters last night th[at] the late changes were made [as] a result of left-wing pressure. [It] is now claimed that the left, n[ot] necessarily the *Tribune* grou[p,] has five representatives in t[he] delegation.

The PLP decision of a we[ek] ago that the party should see[k] to join the socialist group i[n] Strasbourg cannot be followe[d] automatically, it seems. Discu[s]sions between the Labour Par[ty] and Herr Ludwig Fellermaie[r,] leader of the socialists earli[er] this week, have disclosed poli[cy] disagreements and further neg[o]tiations are required

Girl not infectious

Miss Susan Stevens, aged 2[...] of Castle Donington, Leice[s]tershire, who was taken [to] hospital in Crawley, Sussex, [on] Wednesday on returning fro[m] a holiday in Tunisia, is suffe[r]ing from acute polyneurit[is,] inflammation of several nerv[es,] which is not infectious, t[he] hospital stated yesterday. H[er] condition was satisfactory.

Inquiry by coal board and miners into fall in output

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Miners' leaders and the National Coal Board are to set up a special investigation into flagging productivity in the pits. This comes after a decline in output that has deprived miners of £2.90 a week production bonuses just before their annual policy-making conference debates a militant call for 65 per cent pay rises.

The National Union of Mineworkers and the board yesterday discussed output figures for last week, which show that production was down by 20,000 tons on the previous week to 2,262,000 tons, and although the collieries will meet the modest target set for the April-June quarter, productivity has declined so much that there will be no production bonus in the July-September period.

Failure to produce the extra tonnage was attributed partly to the number of men taking rest days in the new holiday year that began in May. These are being taken at the rate of 14,000 a day, but the board said that was only one of the factors responsible for the disappointing output. Productivity is down to 44.2 cwt a man-shift, lower than it was two years ago.

Though there were some acrimonious exchanges between union leaders who had wanted a national productivity scheme that gave the same bonus all round and moderates who last year unsuccessfully demanded a pit-based scheme, the meeting went off relatively amicably. A

Uncertainty on aicraft takeover Bill

By Our Political Staff

Uncertainty about government plans for the aircraft and shipbuilding industries was increased, by Mr Short, Leader of the House, in the Commons yesterday.

He was asked by Mr Peyton, his "shadow", to clear up uncertainty on when the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill, under which sections of the industries would be taken into public ownership, would receive its second reading.

Mr Short said he did not know when it could be given a second reading, but hoped to give a clear indication next Thursday.

There is speculation that the Bill may have to be dropped this session because of pressure of business.

Parliamentary report, page 6

Mr Hain's view 'not Young Liberal policy'

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Barry Birch, political vice-chairman of the Young Liberals, yesterday dissociated the organization from an attack by Mr Peter Hain on proportional representation in the latest issue of the Young Liberal journal, *Liberator*.

The object was to demonstrate that Mr Hain, president of the Young Liberals and the Liberal Party's publicity officer, was putting forward a personal view.

Mr Birch said:

His attack runs completely counter to Young Liberal policy as expressed by resolutions at this year's and last year's conferences, when the movement was committed not just to supporting proportional representation but to actively campaign for it.

Although we are concerned that proportional representation is being used as an argument for a party of the centre, we see it as a way towards a more democratic system.

Civilians threaten action to win officer status

By Peter Hennessy

Ministry of Defence civilians in supervisory grades at RAF stations, naval dockyards and in Royal Ordnance factories yesterday threatened to take industrial action to achieve officer-equivalent status which would entitle them to officers' privileges at Service bases in the United Kingdom and abroad.

After a meeting with Sir Michael Cary, Permanent Secretary to the minister, at the department's Whitley council, Mr William Wright, assistant secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, said it was intolerable that 10,000 of his members in professional and technology officer grades three and four should be denied the use of the officers' mess when their pay and responsibilities were the equivalents of captain and lieutenant.

Mr Wright said that if officer status was not granted his members would begin a "go-slow" which could affect the production of armaments and the servicing of RAF aircraft. He added:

Our lads abroad cannot swim in the officers' swimming pools. They are treated as "other ranks" and their wives are treated as second-class citizens. They are sick and tired of this and it may lead to direct action.

Subsidies on food and fares in Irish Budget

From Christopher Walker
Dublin

In a determined attempt to counter inflation and heavy unemployment, the Government of the Irish Republic yesterday introduced a wide-ranging package of emergency economic measures.

Announcing details to a packed Dail, Mr Ryan, Minister for Finance, said that the package was intended to deal with the worst economic situation the country had faced in its 54 years of independence. It was the second Budget within six months.

In order to reduce the rapid rise in the consumer price index the government is to introduce a wide range of subsidies on basic foodstuffs, including milk and bread, and also on commuter fares. The price of gas will be reduced by 12½ per cent and value-added tax will be removed from electricity, domestic fuels, clothing and footwear.

Mr Ryan estimated that those measures could cut the price index by 4 per cent.

In return for those reductions in the cost of living, the government is demanding wage restraint from all sections of industry.

Mr Ryan promised that in return for union restraint the government would make a corresponding cut in professional people's fees and dividends. He also imposed increases in income tax which are more severe for the better paid.

Government attacked over delay in law reforms

By Our Legal Correspondent

It was disturbing that there were so many reports containing proposals for law reform about which the Government had not yet made up its mind, Justice, the all party group of lawyers, says in its annual report, published today.

In his introduction, Lord Gardiner, Justice's chairman and a former Lord Chancellor, lists nine reports by committees set up by the Government, as well as several reports by Justice, on which the Government had taken no steps, even years after publication.

The Younger committee on privacy, published in July, 1972, was one example, he said although Conservative and Labour ministers had promised action "soon".

The report mentions a growing number of complaints from relatives and solicitors of suspects taken into custody and held incommunicado for three or four days, or even longer. "We regard this as an abuse of police power and contrary to the spirit of the Judges' Rules", it says.

Justice is setting up a committee to take a "fresh and uninhibited look at the whole problem of criminal appeals and the lack of adequate post-appeal remedies".

Justice eighteenth annual report. (2 Clement's Inn, Strand, London, WC2).

Father who debauched his children

From Our Correspondent
Leeds

A man aged 35 who admitted debauchery with his seven children over a period of nine years was sentenced at Leeds Crown Court yesterday to 15 years' imprisonment.

He pleaded guilty to a total of 13 sexual offences against his five daughters and two sons, now aged between eight and 16. Mr Justice Kenneth Jones, who ordered that the children's names should not be disclosed, told the man: "In 30 years' experience I have never known, in sexual matters, a man who has descended into such depths of evil."

Cambridge man sent for trial on rape charges

Peter Samuel Cook, aged 47, a van driver, was committed in custody for trial by magistrates at Cambridge yesterday, on charges of raping six women. A crowd of about 150 waited outside the court as he was driven away in a police van.

Some banged on the sides of the van and a few booed as it drove off. The police had backed the vehicle to within a foot of a side entrance as Mr Cook, handcuffed between two officers and with a blanket over his head, left the court.

The hearing lasted only five minutes. Mr Cook, of Limes Road, Hardwick, near Cambridge, was committed to Norwich Crown Court. Originally he faced seven charges of rape. Yesterday, one was changed to a charge of buggery.

The charges were read to Mr Cook by Mr David Jones, the magistrates' clerk. The application for committal was made by Mr Kenneth Horn for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Special CID unit set up

From Our Correspondent
Belfast

A special centralized CID unit is being set up in Northern Ireland to track down those responsible for sectarian assassinations. The unit, to be known as A Squad, will be additional to the 250-strong special patrol group and it is believed it will comprise about 36 detectives.

Sir James Flanagan, the Chief Constable, announcing the formation of the squad yesterday, said that it would be a strong mobile coordinating detective force backed up by the full resources of the special patrol group. It would be able to respond quickly and effectively to situations anywhere in Northern Ireland.

Party man released: Mr Seamus Costello, chairman of the Irish Republican Socialist Party, was released from custody by the police in Dublin yesterday after having been in detention for 47 hours.

Crisis facing bus services

Rural bus services are facing their most critical stage, it was stated yesterday. The gap between losses and public money available is becoming virtually unbridgeable.

Yesterday the Association of County Councils said the situation was the most serious that had arisen in the field for a long time.

Next month the association's planning and transportation committee is expected to urge the Government to give support to the National Bus Company.

Father attacked headmaster

A father who used a drain-cleaning rod to beat the headmaster who had caned his son was given a suspended sentence of six months at Ipswich Crown Court yesterday and fined £50.

Henry Paul, aged 53, of Connaught Road, Ipswich, had pleaded not guilty to assaulting Mr Wilfred Horsfield, of Westbourne Secondary School, Ipswich, causing him actual bodily harm.

Husband denies taking money to pay debts

Captain Jack Dennis, who is defending a £33,850 action brought against him by his former wife, Mrs Joan Dennis, denied in the High Court yesterday that he lost several hundred thousand pounds gambling and took money from her bank account to pay his debts.

Estimating his net gambling losses during their marriage at £25,000, he said in answer to questions from Mr Neil Butter, council for his former wife: "I only went gambling to the Clermont Club nine times, five of those with my wife. Once I went there in desperation on my own and lost £40,000 on a game that is illegal now.

"Mr Aspinall, who owned the club, asked me what I was going to do. I said I would pay, and he said I must have been mad. I went home and told Joan, who was really sweet about it and said it would be good for my character."

Captain Dennis said he had once won £25,000 at the club and £10,000 on two other occasions. Although large sums, totalling about £180,000, had gone in and out, the total losses were fairly small. "Over the nine visits I would say I lost £8,000 or £9,000."

Captain Dennis, aged 60, of Lower Ash, Nutbourne, Sussex, was giving evidence denying allegations by his former wife, of Grosvenor Square, Mayfair, that he cheated her out of £33,580 by asking her to sign blank cheques, pretending that they were to pay small household bills.

Captain Dennis said that his wife received an annual allowance of £5,000, two houses in Bermuda and jewels worth £140,000 among other gifts from Sir Harold Wernher during their marriage.

He said that after he married he inherited £100,000 from one uncle, £6,000 from another and £8,000 from an aunt. His father gave him £16,000 cash and he was left £28,000 of shares when his mother died. After his wife had left him in 1969 "I had no interest in anything. Over the following year I sold everything I had, except for a few shares."

In 1970, he said, he was "wandering homeless around England" with only £50,000 total assets left.

Asked by Mr Butter whether his wife contributed anything towards the family expenses, he replied: "Nothing at all. She only paid interior decorators' bills for our house, Riverhall."

In an emotional outburst, Captain Dennis denied that he had ever asked his wife for money if he was hard up. "I told her 'I would rather have £5 a week and be your gardener, provided you gave me bread and cheese'."

Asked by Mr Butter if he knew anything about cheque stubs torn out of his wife's cheque books, Captain Dennis replied, "There was never anything to hide. I left the cheque books intact on her side of the desk, longing for her to come back. Why didn't I put them on the bonfire? That's where she put mine. No, I would rather have everything intact so I could face you with my dignity."

Asked if he thought she was casual regarding cheques she made out, he replied: "No-one could ever have been less casual." She had welcomed his help in dealing with household bills.

Mr Butter, referring to discrepancies between sums in Captain Dennis's handwriting on the stubs in his wife's cheque books and amounts drawn on the cheques, said: "You have never had anything to hide in this action, have you?"

"Nothing to hide", Captain Dennis said. "Beyond all else, I wanted to protect my wife. I am not bringing this case."

He told Mr Justice Eveleigh that his former wife destroyed everything he left in the desk and safe at Riverhall after he left. Therefore, he could not, prove that he also filled in the stubs of his own cheque books with small amounts, when he was writing a large cheque.

In his final submissions, Mr Roger Gray, QC, for Captain Dennis, said of Mrs Dennis's allegations that her husband had taken £33,580 without her knowledge from her bank account: "All ladies can in fact say one thing and really mean another."

There was no reason why Captain Dennis should take amounts like £3,000 from the wife when he had £30,000 or £40,000 in the bank and in securities.

The hearing continues today.

Man cleared in transferred rape case trial

A man, accused of rape, whose case was transferred from Judge Christmas Humphreys to another judge was cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. George Mairs, aged 49, a metal dealer, had denied raping an air hostess.

Summing up, Judge Marnan, QC, told the jury: "There is a danger of convicting a man of rape on the evidence of the complainant alone.

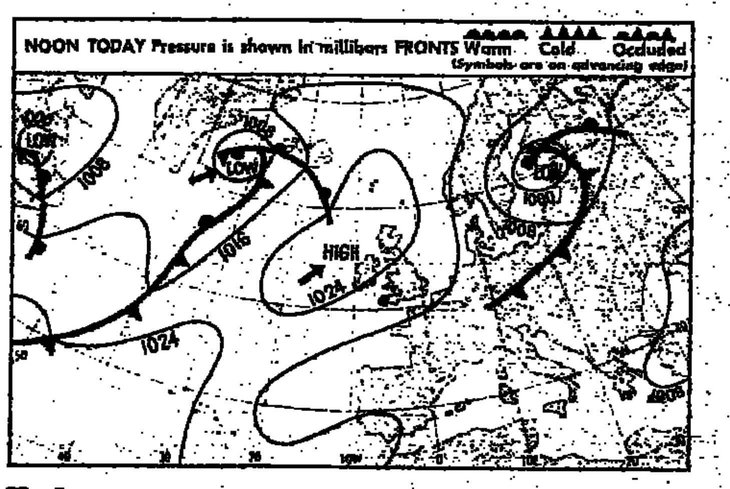
The case was transferred from Judge Humphreys to Judge Marnan on Monday, Judge Humphreys had three days previously given a self-confessed double-rapist a suspended sentence.

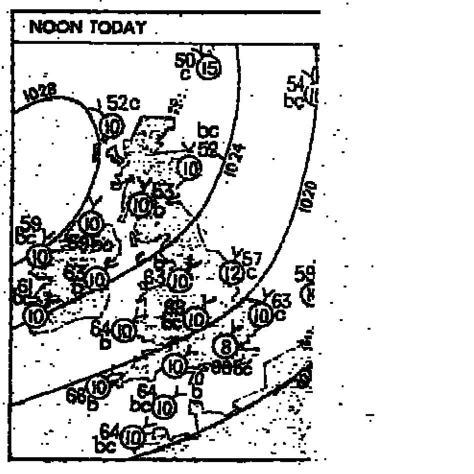
Mr Mairs told the jury, including six women, that he was out of London last year when a former business associate, Frederick Brown, aged 44, a mortgage broker, of Upper Halliford Road, Shepperton, was acquitted of raping the same complainant during the same incident. But on his return he was arrested and charged.

Dangerfield decree

Mrs Elizabeth Dangerfield was granted a decree nisi against her husband, Grahame, the naturalist, yesterday because their marriage had broken down.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 4.45 am Sun sets: 9.22 pm
Moon sets: 8.57 am Moon rises: 11.3 pm
Last Quarter: July 1.
Lighting up: 9.52 pm to 4.15 am.
High water: London Bridge, 4.59 am, 7.0m (23.1ft): 5.7 pm, 6.9m (22.6ft). Avonmouth, 10.25 am, 12.1m (39.8ft): 10.41 pm, 12.3m (40.2ft). Dover, 1.58 am, 6.3m (20.6ft): 2.14 pm, 6.5m (21.2ft). Hull, 9.5 am, 6.9m (22.7ft): 9.43 pm, 6.6m (21.7ft). Liverpool, 2.8 am, 9.0m (29.4ft): 2.33 pm, 8.4m (27.7ft).

An anticyclone will move NE towards W Scotland, and a N to NE airstream will cover most districts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Central N, Central S, SE England, Midlands: Rather cloudy at first, sunny periods developing; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 22 to 23°C (72 to 73°F).

NE, E England, East Anglia: Rather cloudy, sunny spells developing inland; wind NE, moderate; max temp 19 to 20°C (66 to 68°F), cooler on coasts.

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind NE, moderate to fresh; max temp 20°C (68°F).

SW England, S Wales: Dry, sunny spells; wind NE, light or moderate; max temp 21°C (70°F).

NW England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Dry, sunny periods; wind N to NW, light; max temp 20°C (68°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Rather cloudy, mostly dry, sunny spells developing inland; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 18°C (64°F), cooler on coasts.

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland: Dry, sunny periods; wind NW, light; max temp 18°C (64°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals; wind N, light or moderate; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Dry and generally warm in most areas with sunny intervals, but temp near normal in N and near E coasts.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, moderate or fresh, locally strong; sea slight to moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NE, moderate or fresh; sea slight to moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 27°C (81°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 26 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 15.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,018.8 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm, June 26

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C	°F	
E COAST					
Scarboro	11.0	—	17	63	Sun p[...]
Bridlington	9.0	—	20	68	Sun [...]
Gorleston	10.4	—	15	59	Sunny
Clacton	15.6	—	19	66	Sunny
Margate	16.0	—	21	70	Sunny
S COAST					
Hastings	15.1	—	17	63	Sunny
Eastbourne	15.5	—	17	63	Sunny
Brighton	15.6	—	19	66	Sunny
Worthing	15.2	—	20	68	Sunny
Bognor R	15.1	—	17	63	Sunny
Southsea	15.7	—	19	66	Sunny
Sandown	15.8	—	19	66	Sunny
Bournemouth	15.0	—	23	73	Sunny
Torquay	15.5	—	23	73	Sunny
W COAST					
Morecambe	13.2	—	21	70	Sun p[...]
Blackpool	9.9	—	17	63	Sun [...]
Ilfracombe	12.5	—	20	68	Sunny
Newquay	7.3	—	17	63	Sun [...]

Pollen count: The pollen coun[t in] London yesterday was 102, [...] high.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Algiers	s	25	77	Dublin	c	15	59	Locarno	s	27	81	Nicosia	s	27	81
Amsterdm	s	19	66	Edinburgh	s	19	66	London	s	25	77	Oslo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Florence	s	31	88	Luxembrg	f	24	75	Paris	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	c	13	55	Funchal	f	21	70	Madrid	s	27	81	Reykjavik	c	10	50
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Geneva	s	24	75	Majorca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	th	19	66	Gibraltar	s	27	81	Malaga	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ronaldsway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Birmingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Guernsey	s	19	66	Malta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stockholm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Helsinki	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manchester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Tel Aviv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Innsbruck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Istanbul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Munich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Venice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	L Palmas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copenhgn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nice	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Overseas selling prices
Austria, Sch 15; Belgium, [illegible]; Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland, Fmk [illegible]; France, Frs 2.80; Germany, Dmk [illegible]; Greece, Dr 20; Holland, Dfl [illegible]; Italy, Lire 400; Luxembourg, Lf [illegible]; Madeira, Esc 15; Malta, 9c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 17.50; Sp[ain,] Pes 35; Sweden, Skr 3.50; Switzerland, [S]fr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Y[ugo]slavia, Din 20.

[illegible]

ritish electric car to have evaluation tests first model goes on sale for £2,808

ter Waymark
ing Correspondent

Electricity Council is to out a detailed evaluation first British electric car egular production, the d 8000. The car, a small ater designed mainly for se, is on sale to the gen ublic at £2,808.

atch of 61 cars is being red to the Electricity il which will check such as operating costs, main e requirements and bat ife over a period of two The results will have l significance in the light recent statement by the nment that electric vehi ield the key to future ransport.

rt from saving oil, the c car is almost silent, f pollution and is said to much lower fuel costs a petrol-engined vehicle. nfield, which is eight in horter than the Mini and turning circle of only 25 s also seen as an answer fic congestion.

as a light, rust-free alu n body and is powered ht lead-acid batteries giv range of up to 55 miles top speed of 40mph. The n be recharged overnight ugging into an ordinary socket.

se limits on the range ower of the car are im by the present state of y technology. The Elec Council is engaged on a ch project with Chloride Power, the battery firm, odium sulphur batteries, are less heavy and bulky ie lead-acid type.

the private motorist, the Enfield car is very expensive at present, but the manufacturers are confident that the price can become more competitive as output increases. There is a van at £2,214 and a four-seat soft-topped runabout at £2,106.

The car is made by Enfield Automotive, a British company owned by Mr John Goulandris, a Greek shipowner. Research and marketing are based on Cowes, Isle of Wight, and assembly, using British components and materials, is carried out on the Greek island of Syros. Output is about a dozen vehicles a month.

During a short test drive in central London this week, I was able to confirm the car's almost complete silence apart from a gentle hum and a clicking from the solenoids. With no clutch, the Enfield is easy and relaxing to drive, and its size makes it perfectly suited to heavy traffic.

Acceleration is more than adequate over the first few hundred yards, though it tails off after about 30mph and there is nothing in reserve for quick overtaking. With the motor mounted in the middle, under the seats, and the battery weight distributed evenly back and front, the car is very stable and handles well. The ride felt hard on rough surfaces because of the stiff suspension springs needed to cope with the weight of the batteries.

The Enfield 8000, on sale at £2,808.

Tragedy of children killed by parents

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Twelve handicapped children are killed by their parents every year because the burden of caring for them becomes intolerable, Mr George Lee, secretary general of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, said yesterday. Such tragedies could be averted if the parents were given more support, Mr Lee added:

I am not saying these lives would be saved, because nobody can say that. But if the parents had the benefit of clearly available counselling and guidance the sheer intolerability of the burden of caring for their children could have been lightened to the extent that they would have taken another course of action.

Mr Lee was speaking at a press conference in London to launch a book which outlines the need for a new coordinated service to help parents of handicapped children.

The service outlined in the book would ensure that one person was responsible for coordinating practical help and support for parents from the moment their child was born or diagnosed as handicapped. Where congenital abnormality was recognized at birth, a member of the hospital staff, preferably the paediatrician, should take the leading role.

All the professions associated with the care of mother and child should be involved in supporting the family, with a health visitor giving practical help on a long-term basis. The health visitor should have special training in the needs of handicapped children and their families

Dr. Guy Wigley, medical adviser to the Inner London Education Authority and co-author of the book, said yesterday that there should be two specially trained health visitors in every area of 200,000 people, the average size of health districts. The whole service could be provided nationally at no extra cost because what would be involved would be a reorganization of existing resources.

Dr Wigley added that the book had been welcomed at the Department of Health and Social Services, which had commented helpfully during its production. The book was being sent to every health authority, community health council, and director of social services in the hope that they would act quickly to provide coordinated services.

Right from the Start, edited by Bernie Spain and Guy Wigley (National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, 17 Pembridge Square, London W2 4EP, £1.25).

Many council tenants suffer in grim conditions, Shelter says

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A grim picture of life on many older council housing estates, particularly those with a high proportion of "problem" families, is presented by Shelter in a report published today.

It flatly contradicts the charges by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, and Mr Freeson, Minister for Housing and Construction, that councils are spending too much on their own estates instead of devoting scarce funds to rehabilitating run-down properties acquired from private landlords. It says:

We reject completely the view that the improvement of municipalized houses should be done at the expense of improvements needed on the council estates. We believe that both are necessary, and that the Government is storing up trouble for itself in the future in denying older council estates the improvements that many of them desperately need.

It strongly endorses the idea that tenants should be given a greater say in the management of their estates through cooperatives. Mr Crosland and Mr Freeson are ardent advocates of cooperative schemes.

The report, by Petra Griffiths, of Shelter's research department, observes that because of the decline in the private rented sector Britain is moving towards a situation in which roughly half the population will be housed by councils.

"It is often assumed that a council tenancy is always a good deal", it states. Yet council tenants have fewer rights than other householders, no security of tenure, often no choice of where they are rehoused and little chance to move to another house unless they can arrange an exchange. They frequently suffer from inadequate repairs, are not informed of their legal rights, usually have no say in the external decoration of their houses, and have to obtain permission for any internal alteration.

The report is based on a close study of conditions on several estates, notably in Bradford, Leicester and Brighton. It criticizes the high-handed attitudes of many council officials, and the terms of agreements that place obligations on tenants without ensuring that the councils keep their side of the bargain.

Council "ghettoes", it concludes, are formed by the fact that, for one reason or another, the most deprived tenants find themselves herded together in the worst housing:

At the bottom end of the scale are people who fail to earn a regular income, through lack of local employment opportunities or through bad physical or mental health. If they fail to make regular rent payments, they are not considered worthy of a decent house and are relegated to the worst housing available.

The report urges that council tenants should be given the same security of tenure as private tenants. In some cities, such as Sheffield, it points out, councils are responsible for a large proportion of their own homelessness difficulties.

Homes Fit for Heroes. (Shelter, 86 Strand, London, WC2, 75p.)

Scottish housing estates 'neglected, overcrowded'

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Many prewar housing estates in Scotland are neglected, over-crowded, autocratically managed and a dumping ground for the most vulnerable families, according to a report published today by Shelter in Scotland.

The Department of the Environment's only indicators drawn from the 1971 census showed that of the worst 1 per cent areas of urban deprivation in Britain 97.5 per cent were in Scotland, the report says.

In many parts of the country there is more overcrowding of council estates on the periphery of towns than in the older tenement areas of the city. For example, Craigmillar is now the most overcrowded area of Edinburgh. It is undoubtedly true that much overcrowding goes unrecorded, since many people doubt the confidentiality of the census and fear eviction if their true circumstances were to become known to the council.

Many more Scots lived on council estates than English (34 per cent against 8 per cent), which gave Scottish councils a higher proportion of local housing stock to administer. But standards of housing management were lower than elsewhere instead of higher.

Tenants complained of inaccessible council officers, lack of consultation, delays in carrying out essential repairs, inadequate maintenance of open spaces, poor ancillary services, and the concentration of tenants with the most social difficulties in the poorest housing stock.

Mr Peter Gibson, Scottish director of Shelter, commented:

The picture is very different from the one sometimes portrayed of overprivileged council tenants . . . More resources must be committed to the older estates and those lacking proper amenities. Proposed cuts in this field would be false economy and would only ensure a more rapid deterioration of our housing stock.

Mr Stanley Thompson, assistant director of housing for Edinburgh, said the difficulties on council estates in the city were not as critical as Shelter suggested.

bel award Lady lkender reed

Falkender, political and al secretary to Mr is to receive libel es over a newspaper connecting her with the of his signature when s Leader of the Opposi

report appeared in the g Standard, London, in ast year during publicity e sale of a slag heap in Lady Falkender's family n interest, Mr Edward , her counsel, said in gh Court yesterday.

anner headline, read in ction with the report, he could have been under to suggest that Lady der (then Mrs Marcia ns) was in some way con with the forgery of Mr 's signature and that she nisused his name and her n as his personal secre

re was not the slightest for any such suggestion, leane said.

newspaper's publishers agreed to withdraw and ize for the libel and pay Falkender "appropriate" es and her legal costs.

ther libel action over the brought by Mr Anthony a consultant geologist, ady Falkender's brother, ended on agreed terms. Richard Rampton, repre g Mr Field, said he was sonal friend of Mr Wilson t one time supervised the ng of his office at the of Commons.

article, referring to a t in another newspaper, understood to suggest that ield had either forged Mr n's signature or had been ty to it.

Rampton said: "The ing Standard has always d that its article could had that meaning and that d any intention of making such suggestion. There d not, of course, have been lightest basis for any such estion and the defendants agreed to make the ion clear in open court and rdingly join in making this ment."

Field brought the action ear his reputation and was ent to let the matter rest

r Justice Griffiths gave e for both records to be drawn.

Homes policy above politics 'vital'

From Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent
Brighton

A housing policy above politics and "continuous, coherent and consistent" was vital, Lord Goodman, chairman of the Housing Corporation, said yesterday.

He told the annual meeting of the Association of District Councils that any society or government ought to recognize that "any continuation of a stop-go policy in relation to housing is a piece of political and administrative madness. If there is one essential social need that should proceed at full speed in this economic climate, it is housing".

Lord Goodman pointed to the crucial need to provide a variety of housing. Most people wanted to own their own homes but in the prevailing conditions many could not. "We do not want a situation where people are driven to the extremities of financial hardship because they believe that buying a house is a vital financial safeguard in the society in which we live."

Many young people suffered from neurosis as a result of inability to obtain their own homes. He added:

We cannot impose on people the need to take out mortgages they cannot afford and which are a ball and chain for the rest of their lives, the kind of economic burden where they have to make a choice between owning a house or having a child. Nothing could be more hideous in a free society than facing young people with that kind of choice.

He assured the somewhat sceptical delegates that local authorities remained the principal source for providing housing, and that the Housing Corporation with its satellite housing associations had no intention of interfering with their power. The corporation was there to help to provide a second stream of housing.

Lord Goodman took issue with remarks on Wednesday by Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, that certain sections of the press were waging what amounted almost to a "vendetta" against local government. "Newspapers do not as a whole make a set against anyone. Newspapers report what other people say", he stated, a remark greeted with loudly expressed disbelief.

Dr Wilfred Burns, chief planner at the Department of the Environment, told the conference that the development control machinery in the planning process was in many respects "creaking". While acknowledging that cooperation between counties and districts was at a high level in some areas, he said that was not the universal position and he called for more cooperation between the two tiers.

Plan to help one-parent families faulted

By our Social Services Correspondent

The sustained and growing pressure for a new benefit for one-parent families might damage the long-term interests of such families by emphasizing their "separateness", Professor Peter Townsend, Professor of Sociology at Essex University, suggests today. They would be helped more by a new system of benefits that helped all families.

The basic fault with most proposals for helping one-parent families is that they are based on the idea of a single benefit. Professor Townsend suggests in an article in *Poverty*, journal of the Child Poverty Action Group. He proposes that any new benefit should meet three different needs.

Firstly, there should be a maintenance allowance for all children which would be met by the Government's child benefits scheme. But, Professor Townsend argues, the allowances are far too low and should be raised from the £1.50 a week proposed in the Child Benefit Bill to age-related allowances ranging from 6½ per cent to 11 per cent of average earnings.

Second, there should be an allowance for the care of the children. People who stay at home to look after children are unpaid, yet husbands receive a tax allowance irrespective of whether their wives have children or other dependants to care for. The husband's tax allowance should be withdrawn and replaced with a home responsibility allowance.

The third element should be an allowance for the upkeep of the family home, set at 10 per cent of average earnings, and paid to wives or lone parents who are not in paid jobs. Professor Townsend suggests that for each part of such a scheme, a case could be made out for preferential treatment for one-parent families. But he argues that the benefits should help other families in need and women generally.

Literacy expert tells of child who would not speak to grown-ups

The case of a girl aged five who did not speak a word to adults during her first three months at school, was told yesterday by Dame Muriel Stewart, vice-chairman of the Bullock inquiry into literacy. Dame Muriel, an expert on reading and a former chairman of the Schools Council, told the Association of Education Committees conference at Eastbourne:

She had been brought up in high-rise flats and her mother dared not let her out. . . . The child had not learnt to mix with other children and she had not learnt to mix with adults. If the mother had known how to talk to the child, how to understand its language and read stories to her, the situation might never have happened.

Dame Muriel feared there might be many similar cases and the problem was not related just to working-class parents. There were cases of middle-class couples whose children, left in the care of an au pair girl, had grown up learning her language rather than their own.

Children at risk came from homes where there was little conversation. The literacy gap between them and children from homes where reading was encouraged began to develop about the age of two and a half, she said.

Severe problems: Families with young children living in tall blocks of flats experience severe problems according to a paper published yesterday (a Staff Reporter writes). Children in tall blocks have less contact with other children and there is some evidence to suggest that they are more frequently ill, the report says.

The Social Effects of Living off the Ground (Department of the Environment, free).

Walkers will be charged

From Our Correspondent
Llandudno

Walkers and railway passengers on Snowdon are to be charged "for the use of the mountain", Snowdonia National Park committee decided yesterday in Caernarfon.

A subcommittee made the proposal after considering a report recently presented to the Countryside Commission by consultants, on the danger of Snowdon's losing its character because of erosion and disfigurement caused by the 210,000 visitors each year.

Mr Hywel Roberts, the national park officer, said: "We do not visualize toll gates or uniformed attendants charging people. We shall have to work out the details." Possible ways included payment for car parking and pamphlets and levies on users of the mountain railway.

Concern about young people: Accidents to young people in the national parks are a matter of grave concern, the Countryside Commission states in its annual report, published yesterday (our Planning Reporter writes).

"These accidents often occur when groups are inadequately led and ill equipped to face the dangers that can arise

Seventh report of the Countryside Commission 1973-74, Stationery Office, £1.55.

Nursery groups survey

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A two-part survey of the needs of pre-school children in Britain is to be conducted by the Child Health Research Unit of Bristol University. The survey will study in detail the work of all 25,000 nurseries and playgroups in Britain and investigate the development of 16,000 children born in a single week in 1970.

Survey questionnaires have already been sent to each nursery school, nursery class, playgroup, day nursery, crèche and other institutions where children are in day-care. That part of the survey is expected to produce a complete picture of staffing, hours of opening and the education and play facilities available.

Professor Neville Butler, who is directing the programme, said yesterday: "Many parents are asking for an expansion of pre-school facilities for their children, and against a background of continuing financial shortage there would seem to be an urgent need to gather facts

The second part of the survey will take in the health of the family and the development of pre-school children. It will study the effect of factors such as television viewing habits, housing, and illness in the family on the development of children.

'Viscount' pose by church thief

Sean Michael O'Flaherty, aged 34, of Seaforth Lodge, Barnes High Street, London, toured the country for more than three years as a self-styled viscount stealing relics and antiques from parish churches. At Lincoln Crown Court yesterday he was jailed for 18 months.

He pleaded guilty to stealing a sixteenth-century helmet from the church at Harmston, near Lincoln, and pewter plate from the church at Heysham, Norfolk. He asked for 2q similar cases to be considered. It was said that the total involved was £2,077.

Mail carrier: Julia Perkins, aged 28, postwoman of St Martin's, in the Isles of Scilly, wading ashore with the mail brought by launch from St Mary's and transferred to rowing boat.

Ir Jenkins rejects pleas or murder case prisoners

r Jenkins, the Home Secre has decided that there no grounds to justify him cting further in the case of men, both serving life sen es, who deny killing a sub tmaster, it was disclosed terday.

he case concerns Mr chael McMahon, aged 30, a uter, of New North Road, ngton, and Mr David oper, aged 32, a window aner, of Woodhouse Road, ton, both London. They re convicted with another n at the Central Criminal urt five years ago of the rder of Mr Reginald evens, a sub-postmaster at ton, in September, 1969.

Appeals, ordered by the me Secretary on behalf of two men, were dismissed the Court of Appeal last bruary. The two then plied for leave to appeal to e House of Lords, but their plications were refused.

Mr Michael Spicer, Conser tive MP for Worcestershire, uth, who took up Mr McMa n's case, said yesterday that had been told of Mr Jen s's decision by Mr Lyon, inister of State at the Home fice.

Mr Spicer said he was very sturbed by the decision and had asked if Mr McMahon might reapply for permission to appeal to the Lords.

"There are two important issues at stake", he said. "First, the fact that two men will have to spend at least twenty years in prison for a crime in which it is doubtful whether they were involved.

"Secondly, the important question of the credibility of British justice. As a firm believer in the rule of law, I shall continue to press the Home Secretary to look more closely at McMahon's case."

Mr McMahon is serving his sentence at Long Lartin prison, near Evesham, Worcestershire. Mr Cooper's case has been taken up by Mr Bryan Magee, Labour MP for Waltham Forest, Leyton.

At the trial the main prosecution witness was a man who had been charged in connexion with the murder and turned Queen's evidence. The third man convicted of the murder had his conviction quashed in 1973. Evidence that he had been in London on the day of the murder was accepted.

The quashing of that conviction showed the unreliability of evidence given by the main witness, Mr Spicer said yesterday.

MPs' debate may be broadcast live

By a Staff Reporter

The BBC hopes to broadcast a live debate from the House of Commons before the four-week radio experiment finishes at the end of next week.

So far there have been only three live transmissions on Radio 4, on the first day. But many recordings have been used on radio and on television, and the BBC's local radio stations have received more than 250 special reports.

Mr. Peter Hardiman Scott, chief assistant to the Director-General of the BBC, said yesterday that a full report on the experiment would be prepared, he hoped by the end of July

What to avoid in the high price maze

Food prices

Hugh Clayton

Careful buyers of fresh food must thread their way this weekend through a maze of high prices to find seasonal bargains. They should avoid steak, chops, carrots and strawberries, and concentrate on fresh crab, home-killed lamb, broad beans, cauliflower, and gooseberries or rhubarb.

Rump steak may be more than £1.10 a pound, and good loin chops of pork cost 72p or more. Boned brisket may be as little as 42p, and belly of pork 36p, but they are best suited for heavy, filling winter dishes. English lamb chops still cost more than 70p a pound, but half-shoulders have fallen to 40p and whole legs start at 66p. There are also some veal escalopes at £1.50 to £1.80 a pound.

There are far more cauliflowers on sale now than last weekend, and the price has dropped by about 4p to 12p to 18p each, depending on size. Broad beans from the home crop are still small, but at 10p to 16p a pound they are worth buying if numerous in the pods. If very young they can be eaten in the pods. There are also some home-grown peas, but they are very dear, at about 22p a pound.

Strawberry prices are falling slowly, but they still cost between 50p and 80p a pound, and cherries start at 40p a pound. Rhubarb remains low at 9p, and there are plenty of English gooseberries at about 18p a pound and a few French ones at 24p. The home crop has a short season and should be enjoyed as soon as it appears.

The quality of the peaches arriving from Spain and Italy continues to improve. They cost between 6p and 12p each. There are a few Spanish plums from 30p a pound and plenty of reasonably priced citrus fruit. Apples and pears are very dear.

New potatoes are worth buying at 10p to 14p a pound, but some salad vegetables remain very expensive. Tomatoes start at 25p a pound, so some supermarkets have started selling little plastic bags of three for 15p. Spring onions are more than 10p a bunch and most lettuces cost more than 13p, with the cos and Webb's varieties starting at 20p. Cucumbers are still quite cheap from 15p each or 8p for a half, and mushrooms may be as low as 5p a quarter.

The 20p pound of carrots, which seems to be gaining an assured place in the folklore of inflation, remains this week since the new home crop is still in the ground. All our commercially marketed carrots are now coming from France, Italy and Cyprus, and cost from 20p to 26p a pound.

Eggs cheaper: Goldenlay, Britain's biggest egg marketing company, announced yesterday that the wholesale price of a dozen large eggs will fall by 4p, and all other grades by 3p from next Monday (the Press Association reports). Housewives will pay about 35 per cent less for a dozen standard eggs than they did last November. Mr Frank Powell, the company's marketing director, said the cuts were needed to discourage the dumping of cheap imported eggs and because of a fall in demand. But prices would inevitably rise steeply later.

Moderate students to fight radical NUS policies

By David Walker
of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*

A group of moderate students led by a member of the Liberal Party has been formed to reverse the left-wing policies adopted recently by what the group calls the undemocratic National Union of Students.

Members of the group, Students for Representative Policies, yesterday announced the start of a campaign to secure the election of student officials and conference delegates by secret ballot instead of by what it calls tiny minorities at open meetings.

The group, which includes members of all three political parties, aims "to speak out against Marxists in university and college student unions and to stir up the majority of students excluded by gerrymandering and the extreme policies of the cliques which run the NUS".

Mr Paul Booth, a Liberal and president of the group, of University College, Cardiff, said the organization was financed by private contributions from more than five hundred members in at least twenty institutions.

He said numbers would grow among the non-aligned students incensed by the dangerous stand taken by the NUS on such matters as denying a platform to racist speakers or supporting the IRA.

Mr Christopher Cullen, of the London School of Oriental and African Studies, introduced a statement by the group on educational policy which supported the retention of private fee-paying secondary schools and argued for the need for discipline and special treatment for the disruptive minority in schools.

High Court will rule on Stork advertisements

The High Court is to decide whether "Can you tell the difference?" television advertisements for Stork margarine are legal.

The Butter Information Council says that under the Margarine Regulations advertisements for margarine cannot refer to butter. But Van den Berghs and Jurgens, which makes Stork, is seeking a High Court declaration that its advertisements are legal.

It has started proceedings against the International Broadcasting Authority, which banned the advertisements, pending a legal decision, after Butter Information Council objections.

Mr Justice Oliver gave leave yesterday for the council to be joined as a defendent in the forthcoming action, in which Van den Berghs seek clearance for three advertisements.

HOME NEWS

Left-handed children often slow learners, research team finds

By Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent

Links between children who are left-handed or ambidextrous and slow learners who have difficulty in reading, spelling and writing have been found during research at Aston University, Birmingham.

Tests by a team headed by Dr Margaret Newton, of the university's department of applied psychology, indicate that tens of thousands of children are ill equipped at the ages of five to seven to meet the reading requirements of the educational system.

The lucky ones, Dr Newton told a conference on reading and spelling difficulties in London yesterday, are those drawn from the 68 per cent of the population who are pure right-handers, in the sense that their brain, eyes, hands and feet are all right-dominated. They have a natural advantage when it comes to recognizing the forms of English.

Four per cent of pure left-handers can be recognized and provided for, and they do not suffer as much as the remaining 28 per cent who are "confused" left-handers or ambidextrous, in that their central nervous system is not dominated consistently by the left or right.

Dr Newton questions the view of many educationists that dyslexia, word-blindness among children of all intelligences and backgrounds, is rare. She said: "The Bullock report (on reading) referred to dyslexia as a small chronic problem. It is a huge problem permeating the whole of our educational system."

She said that 30 per cent of children in Birmingham aged six and a half had not started to read. The more she travelled around the country the more she found how vulnerable children of that age were.

The Education Act, 1870, was based on a gross assumption that everyone would be able to read, write and learn at the ages of five, six and seven. "You cannot assume that any individual child is ready to acquire our man-made technology at that age. For our written language is a technology based on skills, rules and order.

"There are many children who by virtue of their central nervious system are not primed to order. These children cannot give you ordered events, like the days of the week and the weeks of the year."

She told the conference of children, interviewed by her research team, who reversed letters and wrote in mirror writing. She spoke of children who knew that seven times eight was 56 but then wrote down 65 and calculated wrongly. Some of those later might become brilliant engineers and physics students, but with a writing or reading age of nine.

In many cases the children were penalized by a sense of shame for having difficulties in reading, and spent miserable days at school.

Dr Newton is working on the Aston index, which is a list of symptoms for teachers to identify children suffering from dyslexia. The list now includes left-handedness in writing or in handling objects, signs of ambidexterity, mirror writing, clumsiness in such things as skipping, kicking, throwing and catching as well as slowness in reading.

The conference, of doctors, teachers, parents and educational psychologists, has been organized by the North London Dyslexia Association, which was founded by a group of parents five years ago. It ends tomorrow.

Christopher Jelf, "Communicor" National Newsboy of the Year, 1974, flew yesterday with his family for a holiday in Gibraltar, part of his prize.

Rare wine bottles sold for £62,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Two massive William III silver-gilt wine bottles were sold at Sotheby's yesterday to How of Edinburgh for £62,000; Sotheby's estimate had been £20,000 to £30,000. They are the type of rarity where price is really anybody's guess; it depends not on general market levels but on who wants a particular item, and how much. Four people were seriously in the bidding around £60,000.

The bottles are in the form of pilgrim flasks but stand 17 inches high and weigh 208 oz. Only half a dozen similar pieces have survived. They were made in 1699 by Jonathan Boddington for the Duke of Newcastle. Their purpose was presumably decorative as well as representing, even then, a reserve of cash.

The duke was one of the wealthiest men of his day; in 1694 he entertained the king at Welbeck for five days at a cost of £5,042. The bottles were sold out of the Newcastle family at Christie's in 1921 when they made £1,107, and in a sale three years later they fetched £1,000. Yesterday they had been sent for sale by the Duke of Kent.

The duke contributed the first 98 lots of the sale, which brought a total of £116,051. A pair of George IV silver-gilt three-light candelabra (293oz) made £6,800 (estimate £2,250 to £3,750), a Paul Storr soup tureen, cover and stand (309oz) £5,500 (estimate £3,500 to £4,500) and a George III baby's gold rattle with eight bells and a coral teether made £480 (estimate £300 to £400).

Sotheby's Belgravia were selling early photographs and related material. Prices in that field have been climbing dizzily and yesterday's sale represented the first setback, although a modest one.

A presentation album containing 45 calotypes by Fox Talbot dating from 1844 to 1846 failed to find a buyer and was bought in at £6,500. A large presentation album prepared by Julia Margaret Cameron for presentation to Lord Overstone made £20,000, about the lower end of expectations; it contains 109 of her photographs and was bought by H. Lunn of Washington. Individual Cameron prints tended also to be cheap.

There were, however, some pleasant surprises. A Dubroni wet-plate camera and accessories went to Vintage Cameras at £1,250 (estimate £400 to £600) and two carte-de-visite portraits by John Moffat of Fox Talbot, the great photographer, dating from the early 1870s, made £260 (estimate £150 to £300); carte-de-visite photographs have not previously made more than about £40.

Christie's sale of important English furniture also presented a rather mix picture. The star items failed to find buyers: they came from a single property and some, at least, had been recently on the market. A pair of George III marquetry side tables in the style of Pierre Langlois were unsold at £15,750, a pair of George III satinwood semi-circular commodes in the style of William Gates at £5,925 (estimate £8,000 to £10,000) and a marquetry commode, inlaid with musical trophies à la Langlois, at £7,140 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000).

Otherwise, prices were reasonably buoyant. A rare millefiori glass table-top of about 1700 went to John Kennedy at £7,140 (estimate £2,500 to £3,500).

In brief

Oxford Union girl's appeal

Two law dons, Mr Roy Stuart, Dean of Hertford College, and Mr Jeffrey Hackney, senior tutor at St Edmund Hall, will hear the appeal against the tribunal finding disqualifying Miss Vivian Dinham, Of St Hilda's College, president-elect of the Oxford Union, from holding office.

The tribunal found she tried to influence the election by holding a party a few days before the vote.

Kidnap charge trial

Brian Anderton, aged 39, of Bury New Road, Whitefield, was committed for trial by magistrates at Bury yesterday, accused of kidnapping Vanessa Carr, aged five, daughter of a pools winner.

Councillors rebel

Twelve Northamptonshire county councillors are threatening to resign at the end of their terms, in 1977, because they say they are being overworked.

'The Times' supplements

We apologize to readers of *The Times Literary Supplement*, *The Times Educational Supplement* and *The Times Higher Education Supplement* for non-publication this week of those journals. This was due to unofficial action by members of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Church news

Diocese of Durham

The Rev I J Fawcett, sacrist of Durham Cathedral, to be Vicar of All Saints Wheatley Hill.

The Rev R D Fraser, priest-in-charge of Ellon, to be priest-in-charge of St Mary Magdalene's, Medomsley.

Diocese of Chelmsford

The following have been appointed honorary canons: the Rev P J Caswell, Rector of Buckhurst Hill; the Rev R N Humphries, Vicar of Upley; the Rev J A Kingham, Vicar of Great Baddow; the Rev E C Telford, Rector of Shenfield; the Rev P. Wild, Vicar of Theydon Bois.

The Rev P Appleford, Rector of Sutton Nicholas, diocese of Hereford, to be diocesan director of education.

The Rev D H Bryant, curate of Northam with Westward Ho!, diocese of Exeter, to be priest-in-charge of Clavering with Langley.

The Rev M J. Cole, Rector of Holy Trinity, Rusholme, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of All Saints, Woodford Wells.

The Rev R. Trevivian, formerly producer, BBC religious department, to be Chaplain of the Mayflower Family Centre.

Diocese of Lichfield

The Rev F. Davies, Rector of St John's, Longton, to be Vicar of St Werburgh's, Burslem.

The Rev T. W. B. Fox, curate of St Leonard's, Bilston, diocese of Lichfield, to be Vicar of Essington.

The Rev M. N. I. Griffin, Vicar of Stretton with Claymills, to be Vicar of Berswick with Walton.

Episcopal Church in Scotland

The Rev A. W. G. Fletcher, Rector of All Saints', Challoch with Newton Stewart, to be Rector of St Fillan's Kilmacolm, with St Mary's, Bridge of Weir.

Resignations and retirements

The Rev F. L. Gould, Vicar of St Anthony's, Byker, diocese of Newcastle, on June 30.

The Rev R. G. Pusey, Team Vicar in the parish of Malvern Link and Malvern Cowleigh, diocese of Worcester, from June.

The Rev B. G. Skinner, Vicar of All Saints with St Mary's, Brixham, in August.

The Rev R. C. Thornton, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Egglestone, diocese of Durham.

The Rev G. Watson, Vicar of St Alban's, Westcliff-on-Sea, diocese of Chelmsford, on August 31.

WEST EUROPE

Militant workers blocking access yesterday to the fertilizer factory in Setubal where Mr Marc Velge (right), their manager, was being held captive for the third successive day.

Portuguese free Belgian manager

Lisbon, June 26.—The foreign managers of a Belgian-owned fertilizer plant in Setubal, Portugal, were freed today by rebellious workers, who had held them in their office since Monday night for planning to send part of the factory's profits to shareholders abroad.

Mr Mare Velge, the Belgian head of the SAPEC plant, and his French deputy, M Pierre Verluca, won their release after intervention by the Portuguese Prime Minister's office, the internal security forces and the Belgian and French Embassies.

The SAPEC workers' committee had opposed the planned transfer of profits to Belgium.

Representatives from the office of General Vasco Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, and from the Ministry of Labour and the left-wing Copcon internal security forces met the SAPEC workers and management last night. But no details were available on the meeting.—Reuter.

Italian 'old guard' given notice to go

From Patricia Clough
Rome, June 26

The removal of their "old guard" leaders and a thorough shake-up of the party itself were demanded at a meeting today of about 100 of the younger Christian Democrat deputies.

Today's meeting was indicative of the ferment going on within the party's ranks after the Christian Democrats' losses and the Communists' large gains in last week's elections demonstrated that the country wanted a change in methods of government.

Many of the best known Christian Democrats have been holding ministerial posts for nearly 30 years. The two left-wing factions of the party, which represent about a fifth of the members, will meet at the weekend and are also expected to press for radical reforms.

Accounts of what happened at today's meeting were slightly confused—the deputies agreed not to issue a communiqué because it would mean they had adopted "systems and tendencies which we have just condemned".

Members said, however, that they were unanimous in demanding that the present leaders should go, that the present feudal system of *Correnti*, in which members attach themselves to some big figure, be done away with, and that the methods, particularly that of deciding policy, be changed.

Furthermore, they want their leaders chosen according to their "capacity, ability to work hard, honesty and their appeal to the public".

Further pressure on the Christian Democrats to change their ways came from Signor Francesco de Martino, Secretary of the Socialist Party, whose position in regard to the Christian Democrats has been considerably strengthened.

Signor de Martino told his party executive that the Socialists cannot accept the Christian Democrats' invitation to rejoin a full Centre-Left government until the bigger party has undertaken a thorough revision of its policy.

He was opposed, however, to any thought of a government crisis for the moment and said the Socialists would continue to give the Christian Democrat-Republican minority Government parliamentary support so long as it kept in line with the requirements expressed by the electorate last week.

Admiral Coutinho defines the Lisbon regime's objectives

From Michael Binyon
Lisbon, June 26

The Portuguese revolution had to cut corners on its road to socialism so that Portugal would not be left 30 years behind the rest of the West, Admiral Rosa Coutinho, a member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council, said today.

The West had no right to criticize Portugal for doing so, however, he said, because it was the West's own selfishness in not liberating Portugal from fascism in 1945 that had left the country behind. "In 1945, Portugal and her neighbour were waiting for help from outside to finish regimes that were like the Nazis", he said. "But for anti-communist reasons, we were left alone. That is not our fault."

In a speech to a group of American businessmen, Admiral Coutinho said the Armed Forces Movement aimed at the real independence of Portugal, not just the formal independence that it had enjoyed for eight centuries. To this extent, the movement was a liberation movement in the African sense.

Portugal had been dominated. Now it had the right to be considered as something more than a poor brother in the western concert of nations. This was what the West had to understand.

Admiral Coutinho said the movement had been accused of not having a definite plan of action. "This is true", he said. "Let me confess it honestly. We are not imposing on the Portuguese people a particular way. We will let them choose."

The movement was resolved on two points, however. It had chosen a pluralist way to socialism, not allowing any kind of dictatorship to be established. Equally, freedom must not become an abuse nor block the way to socialism.

Turning to the role of the communists in the Government, Admiral Coutinho attacked the "unwritten rule in Europe" for the past 30 years that had kept communists out of power. "We consider that the communists can be as patriotic as any other group in this country or in other countries", he said. "They have been good collaborators in the Government up to now. We do not repent putting them there."

Europe, he said, should change its thinking on communists. It was 1975 not 1945. Things were moving so fast that a man could not keep the same ideas all his life and people had to adapt themselves to the new ways of the future.

These ways, he made abundantly clear, were socialist ways. Portugal was not yet a socialist society, only on the way to becoming one. He could not say when this could be achieved: perhaps in 20 years, 30 years or at the end of the century. For the time being it would be a transitional society, in which there could exist certain forms of "mitigated capitalism".

Private enterprise still had a role to play in Portugal and private property would be protected. There was no need for people to be scared of an assault on it. "What will not be allowed is the use of private property as a means of political influence", he said.

Admiral Coutinho, who was Portugal's governor in Angola recently, was questioned after his speech about what the Government was going to do for the thousands of penniless Portuguese settlers streaming back from Angola.

He said the Government would do what it could, but Portugal was not a rich country. The best it could do was to settle things in Angola so that they could return. If the outside world had not meddled in Angolan affairs because of its economic wealth the present bloodshed could have been avoided.

He was sorry for the refugees' suffering and understood their bitterness. They were not reactionaries, simply victims of a system that had used them.

Asked which of the three warring liberation groups Portugal supported, he said naturally the Armed Forces Movement sympathized most with the one that aimed at socialism and real liberation in the sense he had outlined. Speaking personally, he said this meant the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, but Portugal was ready to negotiate with all three movements.

Admiral Coutinho was also asked about the fate of the newspaper *República*. The press laws, he said, would soon be revised and perhaps changes would have to be made. The matter has been blown up out of all proportion by the outside world. There were several other newspapers putting forward the same views as *República*.

It was a lie that the movement had closed it because it did not agree with its views. It was simply a labour dispute.

Portuguese leader comes to London for talks

From Our Special Correspondent
Lisbon, June 26

Major Melo Antunes, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, is to leave for London tomorrow for talks with Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary. The main subject of the discussions will be portuguese relations with the EEC, but Major Antunes is also expected to outline the Armed Forces Movement's plans to draw closer to the Third World.

Major Antunes is generally considered to be one of the more politically astute members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. He presided today over the signing of a $25m (£10.8m) agreement with the United States for the construction of low-income housing in four provincial cities. The deal is part of an American economic cooperation programme announced in February.

The United States also authorized a guarantee for another $20m private loan. Altogether American assistance this year has totalled $35m.

On the labour front, the Government gave a strong warning to striking telephone workers ordering them back to work. In return they pledged to fight to the finish.

A dispute at TAP, the Portuguese airline, remains deadlocked.

Vatican paper condemns convent entry

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 26

Carabinieri who forced their way into a convent of a closed order of nuns to investigate alleged breaches of the labour laws, were given a warning today that they ran the risk of excommunication.

The warning in an article in the unofficial Vatican weekly *Osservatore della Domenica*, referred to an incident at Palestrina, south of Rome, earlier this month when a group of Carabinieri arrived at the convent to investigate allegations that the nuns were doing low-paid embroidery work for the local factory while workers were on the dole.

Refused entrance on the ground that it was a closed order, and noticing building work going on, the Carabinieri said they were building inspectors and made their way in.

Word got round that some "big brutes" had broken into the covent. Local peasants went to the nuns' aid, waving pruning hooks. A second batch of Carabinieri was sent to restore calm.

Reminding the Carabinieri that "violators of the nuns' cloister are punished by excommunication", the *Osservatore della Domenica* saw the incident as "indicative of a certain atmosphere and the loss of certain values".

It added: "Not even the brazen and violent Nazi-Fascist militias dared to violate the walls of monasteries and the limits of the cloister, although they well knew that behind them were hidden Jews, anti-fascists and political refugees."

Herr Schmidt pleased with West Berlin's economy

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, June 26

Under the chairmanship of Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, a second conference on long-term support for the West Berlin economy took place today. Afterwards, at a press conference, it was announced that leading organizations of West German and West Berlin industry agreed on the founding of a centre for economic cooperation.

Its main purpose will be to increase the chances for small and medium-sized Berlin enterprises to trade with East Europe. An advisory body, open to representatives of East and West, is to support the work of the centre.

Tentative plans discussed at the first conference last December have taken concrete shape since. Thirty-six West German enterprises assigned an expert to investigate Berlin's economic potential.

Berlin's capacity for research and development projects will be made greater use of, particularly in the fields of energy, production technologies, power saving, construction methods and the restoration of old parts of cities.

At the press conference, Herr Schmidt expressed his satisfaction with the Berlin economy, a satisfaction which was shared by the others taking part in the conference.

Campaign opens to make Wales full EEC member

Plaid Cymru and three other European nationalist movements yesterday launched a joint campaign to win full and direct representation for their regions within the European Community.

Opening a permanent liaison office in Brussels to be called the "Bureau of Unrepresented European Nations", Mr Dafydd Wigley, Plaid Cymru MP for Caernarvon, said his party was now fighting for full member status for Wales within the EEC, alongside Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg.

The other participants in the venture are the Basque, Breton and Alsatian nationalist movements. The Scottish Nationalists have been invited to join in, but they are waiting to see whether they win a seat in the European Parliament.

The bureau is to serve as a listening post and lobbying centre, as well as a working base for representatives of the nationalist movements when members come to Brussels for talks with EEC officials.

Italians on kidnap charge

Bruges, June 26.—Three Italians were today charged with complicity in the weekend kidnapping of Hubert Bonnet, aged six, and his sister of three, at Knokke-le-Zoute, judicial sources said.

The three were identified as Sapia Benedetto, the owner of a bar in Ostend and the brothers Giuseppe and Mario Cetera. They had been arrested last night.

Inter-German accord on soft coal

Berlin, June 26.—East and West Germany signed an agreement today on the joint exploitation of soft-coal resources on both sides of the inter-German border in the Helmstedt area, estimated at 15 million tons.

Clash of opinion over the Lucan 'sightings'

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 26

The two Scotland Yard detectives in charge of the search for Lord Lucan are convinced that he is still in France.

Det Chief Supt Roy Ranson, and his assistant, Det Chief Insp David Gerring, told a press conference at Cherbourg this morning that French police had confirmed the presence three times in the same hotel between March and May of a man speaking fluent French and identified from photographs by the owner and several members of the staff as Lord Lucan.

There is doubt whether it could have been Lord Lucan because according to his friends in London, he speaks only a few words of the language.

The Scotland Yard detectives said they were going on to Saint Malo in Brittany, where a British tourist claimed to have seen Lord Lucan on June 1 and 2 at an hotel in the town. But they were reported to be in Caen, instead, this afternoon.

The Cherbourg police picked up the trace of Lord Lucan after an international search order sent out by Scotland Yard through Interpol. They combed the bars and hotels and found evidence of his presence at the Grand Hotel, in the Rue de la Marine, near the harbour swing bridge.

Mr Ranson, who arrived in Cherbourg on Tuesday told the press conference that until now he had been convinced Lord Lucan was dead. He had left England last November with very little money, but had some rich friends in France, especially in the north and in Normandy. He had obviously gone to Cherbourg to make contacts.

He added that it was possible Lord Lucan crossed to France in a private yacht or launch. He had some knowledge of navigation and was capable of sailing one.

Police Commissioner Chaillant, head of the Cherbourg CID, who was at the press conference, added that the owner of the Grand Hotel, Mme Guilpain, had recognized Lord Lucan from rather poor photographs made available through Interpol.

"We are certain he was in Cherbourg", he told me. "Our British colleagues showed her and three members of the staff better ones taken from a British magazine, which showed him at various stages in his life. They identified beyond any doubt the man who had stayed at the hotel on three occasions."

He also said that the Cherbourg police were continuing investigations in the hope of discovering some of Lord Lucan's contacts in the town. "The British police have asked us to give a lot of publicity to the case", he added, "Because they think it might cause Lucan to show himself."

Madame Guilpain told the police she had not made Lord Lucan fill in a registration card, which is still compulsory for foreigners, because she thought he was French. He spoke French with only the faintest trace of an accent.

When he went to the hotel the last time, on May 5, he arrived at nighth. She had been at the reception desk. He had not booked and she had given him room 15, which she kept for late arrivals. He had entered himself in the hotel book under a false name.

"He gave the impression of a man who was labouring under great stress", she told a French news agency reporter. "He never went out before noon. I think he took sedatives. Once I took breakfast up to him at midday and he was asleep. He was very kind to the staff, and never locked himself in his room."

After his last stay, Lord Lucan left without paying his bill of about £9. For that reason, the French police are convinced he will not return to Cherbourg.

The two Scotland Yard detectives this morning expressed deep gratitude to their French colleagues for their cooperation.

A Staff Reporter writes: Mrs Susan Maxwell-Scott, a close friend of the Lucan family for many years and who was the last known person to see Lord Lucan on the night of the murder of Mrs Sandra Rivett, the nursemaid to his three children, said yesterday: "I think it is inherently unlikely that he is living in northern France. I hope he is still alive, but I do not think he is there."

Another friend, Mr Stephen Raphael, a stockbroker, said: "I am sure these stories are false." Of Lord Lucan's French accent, he added: "That is nonsense. He spoke the language very poorly.

"I doubt whether he could manage half a dozen words in French. I know that personally, because I was with him on occasions when we went to France. They must have got the wrong man."

Mr Benn urges more open government in EEC

From David Cross
Luxembourg, June 26

Mr Wedgwood Benn, the new Secretary of State for Energy, today brought his personal campaign for more open government to Luxembourg, where he was attending his first EEC ministerial meeting.

He told a press conference that nothing bred suspicion among the British public more than a feeling that decisions were being taken behind their backs. These suspicions might be eased if Community meetings were more open to the public and the press.

Earlier ministers had spent three hours in secret conclave, discussing the political problems of blending the Community's developing energy policy into the wider context of the International Energy Agency, which includes most important Western industrialized countries, including the United States.

Mr Benn said he could not see why any of today's discussions should not have been held in public, even though there might have been some embarrassment for some delegations at times.

Asked about his future approach to EEC meetings, as one of the Labour Party's staunchest opponents of Britain's membership, he said his role would be "to say what I think and to argue what I think to be right".

He said he saw the recent referendum vote as representing "a desire on the British people's part that attitudes of ministers attending meetings of this kind should be constructive and, at the same time, that ministers defended their national interest properly".

Today's meeting, which was designed to move the Community's ill-fated energy policy a stage further, failed to produce any important new decisions. This was partly due to French reticence to work out further details of a Community policy before the next stage of the blocked consumer-producer talks in Paris.

Spain dismisses striking doctors

Madrid, June 26.—The health service of the Spanish Social Security Administration said last night that it has dismissed 1,580 house surgeons from their hospital jobs for taking part in an illegol strike.

The young doctors were among the nearly 3,000 doctors in 36 hospitals who struck earlier this month demanding direct representation in negotiations with their employers.—UPI.

MPs worried by nuclear deal

A group of Labour backbenchers wrote yesterday to Herr Karl-Günther von Hase, the West German Ambassador expressing concern over the proposed contract by which West Germany would provide nuclear plant and technology to Brazil.

The contract would supply uranium enrichment and plutonium separation units that would give Brazil the capability to produce its own explosive.

Britain gives £15m to send fertilizer to poor nations

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 26

Britain today told the World Food Council that it will contribute another £15m worth of fertilizers to help to grow food for the world's starving millions.

This contribution, to be made through the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's international fertilizer scheme, should enable the shipment of more than 100,000 tons of fertilizer, freight and insurance paid, to the world's poorest countries.

If Britain's productive capacity can stand it, the Government will not be held back by financial considerations from shipping even more later in the year, Mr John Grant, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry for Overseas Development, told the council.

This depended to a certain extent on the situation in the ICI plants at Wilton on Teesside and at Billingham, at present affected by strikes, he added.

Britain was a net importer of the basic materials for fertilizer and such aid was therefore a heavy burden on its balance of payments.

In addition, Britain would be making more use of nitrogen fertilizer to produce more grass and reduce the country's demand on world supplies of food grains "to demonstrate our political determination to make sacrifices to help the poorest and those most threatened by the spectre of hunger".

A spokesman for the "Food-share" campaign, organized by the World Development Movement, Oxfam, Christian Aid, the churches and other organizations, expressed "considerable satisfaction" at Mr Grant's announcement, and added that the plan to reduce British grain consumption was a "positive step within the long-term context".

Mr Grant said he was disappointed at the European Council of Ministers' decision yesterday not to increase its food aid by 25 per cent, a proposal which Britain had strongly supported. He later told British journalists he thought this demonstrated "insensitivity" to the problem. "If we cannot get a multilateral approach, which we favour, we shall see what we can do on a bilateral basis".

The council, which was to have put into action the global food planning of last November's food conference, found itself in danger of rising tomorrow with little more to show for its week's inaugural session than millions of words.

Federal solution for Middle East conflict proposed

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 26

Mr Shimon Peres, the Defence Minister, today proposed splitting Israel into provinces and uniting them with Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip in a federation. He envisaged a federal government with a Jewish majority controlling such matters as security, foreign affairs and currency while the provinces would have autonomous courts, police forces, education systems, medical and other services.

The Arabs would have the option of citizenship in the federal state or identification as Palestinians. Those opting for Israel citizenship would be allowed to vote or to stand for office in provincial or municipal elections. Voting in national elections would be restricted to citizens.

Mr Peres said that the proposed federation might be expanded later into a confederation to include Jordan but this was an additional option, not a condition.

Mr Peres has been speaking in general terms of a federal solution to the Palestine problem for some years but he elaborated his ideas for the first time in an interview to be published tomorrow in *Davar*, the newspaper of the labour federation.

Whether or not attempts to negotiate an interim agreement with Egypt succeeded, Mr Peres said negotiations would sooner or later turn to an overall Middle East settlement. The main issue would be the future of the West Bank of Jordan. He warned that the Government should not reach decisions before the beginning of negotiations for an overall settlement, but he would like the ruling Labour Party to adopt his proposal.

The party should then seek support of world bodies, such as the Socialist International, for the idea.

Other Israel parties in or out of government might also adopt the plan and seek approval of their international organizations. This would not be merely a gesture but the first step towards the adoption of the plan by the government.

M Peres is responsible for the administration of the territories occupied in the 1967 war. He said that employment, electricity and telephone systems, farming and marketing in the territories were integrated with those of Israel. There had also been deep changes in the social fabric in the areas. The labourers and small farmers now enjoyed living standards, health, education and other services they had never known before.

"I do not see how a political axe can be wielded on these realities of life."

He realized that the Arab *response at this time would be* negative but he drew hope from developments in the European Community. "What had seemed impossible in 1930 in Europe became a reality in 1950." Europe had opted for unity after unsuccessfully trying partition, border revisions, arms limitation and demilitarization.

In the Middle East, a division of territory would not lead to peace and security because a shrunken Israel would be too vulnerable to Arab armies or terrorists. Demilitarization was hardly the answer because "the number of agreements broken by Arabs is not smaller than the number kept".

He acknowledged that the Arabs, who have a much higher birthrate than Jews, might outnumber them in the federation in due course.

Spare engines are as necessary to airliners as spare wheels to cars. The fourth engine position mounted under the wing of this Lockheed TriStar will help solve airlines' ferrying problems.

Gen Amin says he has Hills spy confession

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 26

President Amin of Uganda says he has documents from Mr Denis Hills, the Briton sentenced to death for treason, confessing that Britain asked him to remain in Uganda after his teaching contract expired in 1973 in order to act as a spy.

In addition, Radio Uganda reported, General Amin has further documents from Mr Hills which he is only too willing to show to Mr Callaghan, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, when he comes to Uganda.

The general, who was *addressing ministers and diplomats* in Kampala, added, however, that the Hills case did not affect the other 700 Britons now in Uganda who were welcome to continue living there.

Another announcement from Uganda said that a 54-year-old former RAF pilot, named as Harry Williams, had offered to take the place of Mr Hills—provided the RAF flew a reprisal raid against Uganda after his death and provided his insurance company agreed to pay out on his life policies

A Uganda military spokesman was quoted as saying that this offer made the position of Britain and Mr Hills even worse, adding that if Mr Williams did come he would only find Mr Hills's body.

No further statement has yet been issued from Kampala in reply to the message from Mr Wilson offering a fresh start to relations.

Service officers face charges in Uganda

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, June 26

President Amin, of Uganda, has ordered that senior police and Army officers implicated in the disappearance of people in Uganda should be charged before the courts.

He made his decision after an investigation into the disappearance of 308 people. The commission of inquiry was headed by Mr Justice Mohamed Saieed.

The judge, who was appointed to carry out the investigation last year, presented the report to General Amin in Kampala. He said that a number of high-ranking security officers were implicated. They include Mr Ali Towili, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-Colonel Toloko and a Captain Juma.

Uganda radio reported that the 308 people, whose disappearance was investigated, included 93 soldiers, 153 civilians and a number of police and prison officers. Of the total. 109 were said to have disappeared in 1971, 134 in 1972, 55 in 1973 and 10 in 1974.

The judge also said that the President had not been named in any of the cases as having directed the removal of the people concerned. General Amin was quoted as saying that, had he been implicated, he would have resigned his office

The report is said to have disproved suggestions that as many as 250,000 people had disappeared in Uganda since the military coup in 1971.

Ennals talks to help accord on Rhodesia

From Michael Knipe
Johannesburg, June 26

Mr David Ennals, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Johannesburg this evening after attending the Mozambique independence celebrations in Lourenço Marques. He is due to hold talks on the Rhodesian situation during the next two days with Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, and Dr Hilgard Muller, his Foreign Minister.

His arrival coincided with reports from Lusaka, suggesting that Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, had dropped his insistence that a constitutional conference be held in Rhodesia. Discord over the issue has been until now a primary impediment to the conference taking place.

This will clearly be a matter for discussion at the Pretoria meetings before Mr Ennals and his party fly on to Salisbury on Sunday.

A visit to Zambia last weekend by a Rhodesian parliamentary delegation has generated much speculation in Lusaka. The delegation, comprising members of the ruling Rhodesia Front Party, met President Kaunda and also had talks with black and white farmers and lawyers. The prospect that Mr Smith would no longer object to a constitutional conference taking place outside the country apparently emerged during these discussions. This suggests that the conference may be held at Livingstone, across the Zambezi from Victoria Falls, in Botswana, or in South Africa. Rhodesia's African National Council (ANC) has said it would accept any of these venues.

The Rhodesian parliamentary delegation is reported to have left Zambia impressed by the multiracial situation and the progress made since independence. The visit is viewed as an effort by Mr Smith to show his hard-line party supporters that African rule is not as disastrous as many Rhodesians imagine. It also indicates that Mr Smith is preparing for an uncompromising stand by the Government of newly independent Mozambique and for the possibility that Mr Samora Machel, the Mozambique President, may indeed cut off Rhodesia's trade links to the sea as he has threatened.

At a state banquet in Lourenço Marques last night, President Machel indicated that he intends to use that threat for all it is worth as a means of increasing pressure on Mr Smith. Mozambique, he said, would resolutely support the fight for the end of the racist and illegal regime. He refrained from being more specific.

Mr Ennals is accompanied by Mr Dennis Grenman, his special political adviser, and by Mr Norman Aspin, the Under-Secretary for African Affairs.

He is due to have talks with Mr Smith in Salisbury and also with the ANC leaders. He has already held discussions with Mr Joshua Nkomo, one of the ANC leaders, while both of them attended the independence celebrations in Lourenço Marques.

Salisbury, June 26.—Mr Smith conceded in a television interview tonight that majority rule in Rhodesia was possible in his lifetime. He is 56.

At the same time, he gave a strong hint that the man he would like to see as leader of the ANC is Mr Joshua Nkomo, and not Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

He told a British television interviewer: "It is a fact that Mr Nkomo is a strong personality and I think people will tell you, black and white, that he has qualities of leadership."

Mr Smith said Bishop Muzorewa, the ANC President, had been regarded as a stop-gap in the leadership, and there were large sections of the ANC who did not regard the bishop as their leader.

Mr Smith was asked if majority rule, despite his previous assertions to the contrary, was possible in his lifetime. He replied: "Well, it may be, but this will be something for the conference table."

He also asserted that he did not accept the principle of any government based on colour. "My principle is that we will have the best people in Rhodesia—black, white, maybe Coloured people, to participate. Anything other than that is unacceptable to me."

Mr Smith agreed that the venue for a constitutional conference *remained* "*one of the* stumbling blocks" in the way of progress towards a Rhodesian settlement. Asked if he would sit round a table with the more militant nationalist leaders, Mr Smith said it was up to the ANC to decide on its negotiating team and he would negotiate with that team.

"I don't believe", he added, "that in my position I can have any personal likes or dislikes."—Reuter.

Israel's foremost military commentator has been 'railroaded' into an unenviable diplomatic post

General Herzog's bed of nails at the UN

Edward Mortimer

One of the least enviable diplomatic posts in the world must be that of Israel Ambassador to the United Nations, which General Chaim Herzog is to take up at the end of August.

General Herzog, a former director of Israel's military intelligence, now enjoys a worldwide reputation as a military commentator. He has been in London for the last few days for the publication of his book *War of Atonement* (reviewed in *The Times* on June ...), which is already a best-seller in Israel. He told me he had been "railroaded" into accepting the United Nations post and was approaching it with "no illusions whatsoever".

"The problem of the United Nations", he said, "is not really an Israel problem. It's a problem for the United Nations itself and for the West, as has been recognized by Mr Moynihan, the new American Ambassador."

Israel was being used as a guinea-pig, General Herzog explained. The Third World conference in Lima at the end of August was to decide whether Israel should be excluded from the General Assembly. He was not going to predict the result, but he believed there was "a lot of groundswell against what Scali (Mr Moynihan's predecessor) called 'the tyranny of the majority'". Third World countries were aware that there was a strong movement in the United States to withhold all financial support from the United Nations should a recurrence occur of *the sphere of the Unesco fiasco*".

"The horrible anomaly of it", General Herzog went on, "is that you had last week a public execution by beheading in Riyadh, this week the tragedy of Mr Hills in Uganda—and these are the countries which are going to pass judgment on the most liberal and democratic country in the world."

Did that mean that he equates all Third World countries with Saudi Arabia and Uganda? "No", General Herzog said, "but they automatically vote *en bloc*. They have abrogated their independence. Because Gaddafi or the Syrian leadership want them to vote in a certain way you get three blocks—the Arab, the Soviet and the so-called non-aligned block—going along 100 per cent. And then a large number of non-aligned ambassadors come and tell you they don't really mean it. If this hypocrisy continues the UN will just disintegrate."

Yet despite all this he believes that there is "a tremendous amount of potential *good in the United Nations and* its various agencies, provided they are kept out of politics". Unfortunately politics had been injected into the International Labour Office and into the World Health Organization. "In WHO there were accusations against Israel about the administered territories, where the standard of health organization and of health is higher than in any Arab country, and the facilities offered better than in any Arab country. The same in ILO, although Israel introduced modern trade union organization, for the first time anywhere in the Arab world, into the administered territories. Our administration applied exactly the same protection to the workers of West Bank and Gaza as to Israeli workers." He admitted, however, that Arabs did not have the right to form their own independent trade unions "at the moment".

General Herzog expects to stay at the United Nations for two years. He hopes then to return and play a more active role in Israel politics. (He was formerly a member of David Ben Gurion's splinter party, Rafi, which is now reunited with the Labour Party.) The Hebrew edition of his book includes a very critical chapter on Israel society and the political system, which unfortunately has been omitted from the English edition for reasons of space.

He puts the blame partly on *the electoral system*—a very rigid form of proportional representation with national party *lists*. Under this, he says, "the MP is beholden only to his party bosses, and doesn't represent anybody. . . . The public has no direct sanction over MPs, only over parties."

This even had military consequences, since the administration paid too little attention to Parliament and there was thus *no adequate parliamentary su*pervision of the defence establishment. For instance, on Yom Kippur no one bothered to convene the Knesset foreign affairs and defence committee until six hours after the war had broken out. General Herzog's remedy for this problem is a form of regional proportional representation with constituencies of only three to five members each.

He told me his book had been very well received in Israel, except by the friends of Mr Dayan (of whom it is very critical). Did he think Mr Dayan's career was finished? "Well, he's in the sidelines now. Some commentators say Rabin is always looking over his shoulder to see what Dayan will do, but I'm not convinced of that. It's true that Dayan still has the loyalty of three or four Rafi MPs who might vote with him.

"But the Israel political scene has become terribly fluid. Eighteen months ago no one would have believed the present Cabinet possible. Yet it's been in office for a year and in the view *of the majority of people it's* doing well."

Progress on security talks helped by Britain

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain has completed the final version on one of the key issues of the European security conference, advance warning of military manoeuvres.

If it is accepted by the Soviet Union—and only very minor differences remain—it will help to clear the way for the summit conference on European security.

The principal reason why the Soviet Union appears to have come round to accepting advance warning on manoeuvres is that the agreement will not be binding in a legal sense. It will be a *political commitment, under the* head of confidence building measures.

Notice of manoeuvres would be given through diplomatic channels, without publicity. Differences on the size of forces and distance from frontiers in notifying manoeuvres could well be settled in a day or two.

However, the date for the conference depends on resolving a number of other issues, so that it is still not certain that it can be organized before the summer break. July 28 is the target date, as the Finnish Government has said that it requires at least a month to prepare the meeting.

If the remaining questions, on which one of the most important concerns follow-up measures after the conference, are not settled by early next week, the expectation is that the summit will have to be *postponed until October*.

The larger powers are ready to go ahead in July. But some of the smaller countries are evidently enjoying their turn in the limelight so much that they are reluctant to call it a day.

Wind theory in crash of airliner

From Peter Strafford
New York, June 26

Investigators looking into the aircraft crash at Kennedy Airport on Tuesday have received several reports of air turbulence and wind shifts just before the crash.

They said today it was still too early to say whether it was weather conditions of this sort which caused the accident.

The examination was a thorough one and would take much time, they said. They were looking into every possible explanation, including the *possibility that the crash* had been caused by the aircraft being struck by lightning, or that there had been some quite unrelated malfunction as it came in to land.

The aircraft, a Boeing 727 belonging to Eastern Airlines, crashed as it approached the landing strip on its arrival from New Orleans. The death toll has risen to 110 with the discovery that there was a baby, aged two months, on board. There were 14 survivors.

Reports of air turbulence have come from the pilots of aircraft which landed or attempted to land at Kennedy *just before the one that* crashed. One pilot, for instance, reported that air conditions were so unstable that he decided at the last moment to land at Newark, New Jersey.

The pilot of a DC 8 cargo aircraft, which landed minutes before the 727 crashed, is reported to have told the control tower of "wind sheers", or sudden changes in wind speed and direction.

Beira patrol is withdrawn after nine-year watch

By Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy's Beira patrol, which for the last nine years has prevented oil from being pumped to the illegal regime in Rhodesia through the Mozambique port of Beira, has finally been withdrawn.

It officially ended yesterday, turned into an anachronism by the new Mozambique Government which is hostile to Mr Ian Smith's regime.

The patrol came into being as a result of a Security Council resolution in 1966. Since then a lone naval frigate or destroyer has maintained station in the blue waters of the Indian Ocean off Beira, keeping watch for any would-be sanctions-*breakers*.

Each ship has been on duty for about a fortnight at a time, usually stopping off while en route to the Far East or during the voyage back home.

A total of 52 interceptions have been recorded over the years, and the Ministry of Defence considers the patrol to have been completely effective.

Critics of the Beira patrol have long complained that it has been an irrelevance because Rhodesia has been able to obtain as much oil as it wanted from other sources, notably South Africa.

The Royal Navy, too, will probably not be too sorry to say goodbye to a commitment that has monopolized a warship continuously since 1966 when warships have not been too *plentiful*.

New Aegean oil mission

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, June 26

The Goel I, an American research ship, will leave the port of Izmir on Saturday night to conduct 10 days of seismic studies in the Aegean Sea, oil sources said in Ankara today.

The Goel I belongs to the American company Geophysical Offshore Explorations Ltd. She will cover an area of 500 square miles, *some of it in the vicinity* of the Greek island of Lesbos, just off the Turkish coast.

The ship is on charter to the Dorchester Oil Company, of Amarillo, Texas, which is co-operating with the Turkish Petroleum Company in Aegean oil exploration.

Turkey's attempts to prospect for oil in the Aegean had been interrupted in February, when *the Norwegian research ship* Longva I, chartered by the Turkish company, had refused to carry out studies in controversial areas of the disputed Aegean continental shelf. It was not known whether the Goel I would enter these areas.

Turkey and Greece have agreed to submit to the International Court of Justice in The Hague their dispute over the Aegean continental shelf.

Extreme right polls more in S Africa

From Our Correspondent
Cape Town, June 26

The extreme right-wing *Herstigte Nationalist Party*, led by Dr Albert Hertzog, gained some ground against the Nationalist Party in parliamentary by-elections yesterday.

The results of contests in a suburban constituency in Pretoria and Middelburg, in eastern Transvaal, announced today, showed that the party had increased its share of the poll substantially.

This is seen as reflecting concern *among Nationalists about* Mr Vorster's détente policies in Africa and the slight easing of discriminatory measures in South Africa itself.

Although the Nationalist Party held both seats comfortably, there was an 8 per cent swing to the rightist party which campaigned against Mr Vorster's policies and attacked them as "liberalistic".

Forbidden City drowned in cacophony

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 26

The ghosts of Chinese emperors might be chagrined but also gratified to know the use to which the promenade round the moat of their former Forbidden City is put today.

After dark on any day of the week, music lovers and aspiring singers and musicians gather by the high red walls of the old palace and practise Chinese operatic arias, or perfect their technique on the violin or *trombone*.

The theory of Chinese musical practice is that the performer should hear his own voice in echo from an adjacent wall. Entering the precincts of the Old City by the East Gate, people find themselves immersed in a cacophony of sound. Singers sing at the walls, behind the bushes and trumpeters shrill scales at each other across the dark moat.

A brave violinist defies the *official disapproval of "bourgeois"* music by playing a nineteenth century European concerto under the trees by the water. A rapt audience gathers until a three-wheeled vehicle brings some vigilantes to disturb this illicit enjoyment.

In other parts of the embankment some energetic youngsters are practising *wushu* (military art) while elderly people are propping their legs up on the parapet and pressing them at the knee to relieve rheumatism or arthritis.

A few loving couples can also be glimpsed sitting a little closer than is usual until they become aware of the presence of *foreigners*.

At one of the old ceremonial gates a group of men are squatting down to play a game of Chinese chess.

With the silhouettes of the willows against the night sky and the looming dark shapes of the palace walls, something of the old China seems to linger in the centre of Peking—soon to be spelt Beijing.

In brief

Russians plan a space double

Star City, Soviet Union, June 26.—Mr Alexei Leonov, commander of the Soviet Soyuz to be launched next month to link up with the American Apollo in space, said today they planned to communicate with the two Russian cosmonauts who have been aboard the Soviet space laboratory Salyut 4 for more than a month.

With Salyut still functioning while the Soyuz-Apollo mission is aloft, this will be the first time any country has had two separate manned space missions going at one time.

All in a name

Lourenço Marques, June 26.—Mozambique's capital city is *still Lourenco Marques and not* Can Phumo, as some reports had suggested it would be renamed after independence. The Government said even if the name were changed it would be spelled Ka Mpfumo, after the tribal chief Mpfumo.

Beirut toll rises

Beirut, June 26.—Lebanese security forces and rival militia groups clashed again in south Beirut today, bringing the casualty toll in the three days of renewed fighting to 13 dead and 30 wounded.

Troops fight peasants

Tegucigalpa, June 26.—Five people were killed and two wounded in a clash between army troops and peasants after a demonstration in central Honduras.

Torture sentence

Salonica, June 26.—A police officer was found guilty here today of torturing a Greek political dissident in August, 1968, and was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment.

Royal progress

Moscow, June 26.—King Baudouin of Belgium and Queen Fabiola left Moscow today for Tashkent to begin a week's provincial tour of the Soviet Union.

President Ford loses another Nixon appointee

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 26

Mr Caspar Weinberger, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, resigned this afternoon. President Ford has been in office for nearly ten months and has now changed most of the people he inherited from his predecessor.

Only the three leading members of Mr Nixon's Cabinet remain: Dr Kissinger, the Secretary of State; Dr Schlesinger, the Defence Secretary; and Mr William Simon, Secretary to the Treasury.

The Health Department is the biggest in Government, bigger even than Defence. Its secretary carries little weight in national politics however.

Laos delays elections indefinitely

Vientiane, June 26.—The Laotian Government, now dominated by the pro-communist Pathet Lao, today announced the indefinite postponement of general elections scheduled for July 10.

A government spokesman explained to the press that the delay was because of the present political situation.

The United States closed its aid mission today, five days before the June 30 deadline, and ordered out the remaining aid officials.

Mrs Gandhi tells of 'plot to destroy democracy'

Delhi, June 26.—This is the text of the message to the *nation* by Mrs Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, on the declaration of emergency today:

The President has proclaimed emergency. This is nothing to panic about.

I am sure you are all conscious of the deep and widespread conspiracy which has been brewing ever since I began introducing certain progressive measures of benefit to the common man and woman of India. In the name of democracy it has been sought to negate the very *functioning* of democracy.

Duly elected governments have not been allowed to function and in some cases force has been used to compel members to resign in order to dissolve lawfully elected assemblies. Agitations have surcharged the atmosphere, *leading* to violent incidents. The whole country was shocked at the brutal murder of my Cabinet colleague, Mr L. N. Mishra. We also deeply deplore the dastardly attack on the Chief Justice of India.

Certain powers have gone to the length of inciting our armed forces to mutiny and our police to rebel. The fact that our defence forces and the police are disciplined and deeply patriotic and therefore will not be taken in, does not mitigate the seriousness of provocation. The forces of disintegration are in full play and communal passions are being aroused, threatening our unity.

All manner of false allegations have been hurled at me. The Indian people have known me since my childhood. All my life *has been in the service* of our people. This is not a personal matter. It is not important whether I remain Prime Minister or not. However, the institution of the Prime Minister is important and the political attempt to denigrate it is not in the interest of democracy or of the nation.

We have watched these developments with utmost patience for long. Now we learn of new programmes challenging law and order throughout the country with a view *to disrupt normal functioning. How* can any government worth the name stand by and allow the country's stability to be imperilled? The actions of a few are endangering the rights of the vast majority. Any situation which weakens the capacity of the national Government to act *decisively inside the* country is bound to encourage dangers from outside. It is our paramount duty to safeguard unity and stability. The nation's integrity demands firm action.

The threat to internal stability also affects *production and prospects* of economic development. In the last few months the determined action we have taken has succeeded in largely checking the price rise. We have been actively considering further measures to strengthen the economy and to relieve the hardship of various sections *including* the poor and vulnerable, and those with fixed incomes. I shall announce these soon.

I should like to assure you that the new emergency proclamation will in no way affect the rights of law-abiding citizens. I am sure that internal conditions will speedily improve to enable us to dispense with this proclamation as soon as possible.

I have been overwhelmed by messages of goodwill from all parts of India and all sections of the people. May I appeal for your continued cooperation and trust in the days ahead.?—Reuter.

British explorer denies finding lost Inca city

La Paz, June 26.—A British explorer has denied reports that he and a British sports commentator discovered a lost city of the Incas in central Bolivia.

Newspapers *had reported Dr* David Davies, an anthropology lecturer at London University and Mr Ross Salmon, as saying that they had found the city of Pukara which they were convinced was the fabled treasure city of the Incas.

They were said to have produced gold axeheads, statuettes and nuggets to support their claim.

Seven miners die

Johannesburg, June 26.—Seven African miners were killed in a rock fall one and a half miles down a gold mine at Carletonville, 60 miles from Johannesburg. Rescuers fought to recover nine others trapped under rubble.

Stern gang funeral angers MPs

Continued from page 1

Foreign Minister, Dr Raphael, the *Minister for Religious* Affairs, and other colleagues. Brigadier Mordechai Piron, the chief Army chaplain, led the service and eulogies were given by former comrades.

President Katzir was the first to lay a wreath on the graves, followed by ministers and members of the Knesset and former members of the underground organizations, including Mr Menahem Begin, the Opposition leader and former leader of the Irgun Zvai Leumi terrorist organization.

Brigadier Piron said an historical account had been settled and a sacred deed performed bringing the remains back from Egypt. Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren said *Israel* had brought home two courageous fighters who had given their lives for it.

The coffins, draped with Israel flags, were carried in Army command vehicles. Troops formed a guard of honour and fired a last salute. Today's leading article in *The Times*, criticizing the official Government participation in the ceremony, has been quoted widely on Israel radio and in newspapers here, but without comment.

Oblique criticism of the way the return of the men's bodies has been handled by the Government was expressed in the newspaper *Haaretz*. Although tribute to the courage of Mr Hakim and Mr Bet-Zuri during their trial and at the execution in Cairo, it said there was no need for those who had dissociated themselves from Lord Moyne's assassination at the time to change their minds.

Haaretz criticized attempts by the present leadership of the former Stern gang organization to try to represent the reverence paid by the Israel Army to the remains of the executed men as showing support for their actions and their attitude.

Respect for their sacrifice, it added, "does not answer the question that continues to bother us on whether the activities of a liberation movement also require individual terrorism".

Peter Strafford writes from New York: United Nations officials confirmed today that the United Nations troops in Sinai had rendered "the usual courtesies" to the bodies yesterday. This would not have *been done, however, if the* troops had known whose the bodies were.

Mr William Powell, the chief spokesman, said that the United Nations command in Egypt had been told simply that two coffins were to be handed over at one of their checkpoints. The Swedish troops who control the checkpoint had paid them military honours, such as saluting and presenting arms, without knowing whose coffins they were.

Mr Powell argued that this was not a guard of honour as such. It was a matter of paying courtesies in a way that the troops normally did when bodies were transferred.

Letters, page 13

PARLIAMENT, June 26, 1975

Mr Wilson welcomes and hopes to build on TUC plan: regret about Mr John Boyd

House of Commons.

The Government would want to discuss with the TUC the six point plan they had published on Wednesday, and build upon it, stated MR HAROLD WILSON, the Prime Minister, during question time.

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab) had asked the Prime Minister: Will he consider the six point plan produced by the TUC yesterday and tell us with that simple Yorkshire bluntness and directness for which he is famous whether he agrees with it? A straight answer, yes or no. (Laughter.)

MR WILSON (Huyton, Lab)—Yes. I greatly welcome the statement that was made yesterday and on Tuesday I said I thought it was a big step forward that they were taking about relating wage settlements over the next year to the target for price increases and not to the increase of the previous year. It is extremely hopeful and I am sure the House, particularly the Opposition, will welcome the step forward to which Mr Skinner, in his blunt Derbyshire manner, has drawn attention.

MR LAMONT (Kingston upon Thames, C)—Will he discuss with the TUC the removal of Mr John Boyd, the moderate and elected general secretary from a seat on the General Council?

If Mr Wilson believes the trade unions are an important part of the nation's economy, surely he cannot turn a blind eye to the manoeuvres of a few extremists to ensure that the will of the majority shall not prevail?

MR WILSON—I knew John Boyd before Mr Lamont was born—(laughter)—and would share Mr Lamont's description of him. I never found a Tory MP, when on this side of the House, standing up for anything Mr Boyd said.

This is a matter for the TUC and the union. I would personally regret the disappearance of Mr Boyd from the higher counsels of the TUC on which he has played such a tremendous part over the years.

MR McGUIRE (Ince, Lab)—The increasing rate of unemployment is causing concern and must be discussed at the joint meetings.

MR WILSON—The problem of unemployment has been discussed at almost every meeting I and my colleagues have had with the TUC since the Government were formed 15 months ago. This is a matter which is raised in the six point plan. What we do, and we have not heard about the position of the Opposition, is to reject the deliberate use of unemployment and monetarism as a means of solving these problems.

MR MARTEN (Banbury, C)—On wage inflation, would it not be in the national interest if, certainly in the public sector, wage settlements could be made on the same day in the year?

MR WILSON—That would be a difficult thing to organize. There is a problem to which the TUC drew attention in their document of the rather protracted wage round. In paragraph 64 of the document put to the economic committee of the TUC, they say it is necessary that those people who settle early in the annual round should have some protection and also to be confident that later settlements do not go a great deal higher. This is one of the things we have to discuss with the TUC.

MR PRIOR, Opposition spokesman on employment (Lowestoft, C)—Comment about unemployment comes ill from a Government and Prime Minister who have allowed the rate of unemployment to rise by 50,000 a month. In his consultations with the TUC, it would help the country if we knew what the target of price increases was likely to be for the coming year.

MR WILSON—Unemployment was over two million when we came into office—(Conservative cries of "Rubbish")—and all the prognoses for inflation and unemployment were to suggest a big increase, because their boom collapsed in the middle of 1973 before the confrontation, before the three day week.

The reason I said what I said is that Sir Keith Joseph (Leeds, North-East, C), has cast doubt on the unemployment figures and thinks they are minimal in real terms. I do not think it is the official view of Mr Prior with his experience in these matters, and both Sir K. Joseph and the Leader of the Opposition in the *Sunday Express* did suggest that there was something phoney about the figures.

We reject the deliberate use of unemployment. Those on the front bench opposite, in contrast to those below the gangway—although I cannot sort it out between one and another Opposition front bench—who advocate a monetarist solution which has not been repudiated by the Leader of the Opposition are advocating the deliberate use of unemployment.

Government reject main proposals of Tribune group

MR McCRINDLE (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked if the Prime Minister would dismiss the Secretary of State for Trade (Mr Peter Shore).

MR WILSON—No.

MR McCRINDLE—On trade and related matters, has he studied the proposals of the Tribune group? Has he noticed on the day when these proposals were issued the pound plummeted to an all-time low? Can he give an assurance that the forthcoming package of measures which the Government are likely to introduce will bear no relationship to the recommendations of the Tribune group?

MR WILSON—The Secretary of State is not a member of the Tribune group, nor would I regard it as a matter for dismissal had he been so.

A Conservative—Perhaps for promotion. (Laughter.)

MR WILSON—The promotion he deserves in all the circumstances is a result of the most successful stewardship of the export trade in this country for many years. I would like to see the Conservative front bench pay a tribute to what has been achieved on exports.

I am well aware of the proposals of the Tribune group. They have been actively discussed in this House. The main proposals have been rejected by the Government. Import controls and other things have been put in almost the same form to a party meeting upstairs and were rejected there.

MR HEFFER (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—Members of the Tribune group will be gratified that at least some Tory MPs can read what the Tribune group said.

One of the most important questions facing us is to deal with the serious economic problems, and it is clear that there must be selective import controls. We must consider taking over our overseas portfolio—(Conservative cries of "No")—we must have further cuts in defence expenditure—(Conservative cries of "No")—and we must not rely on holding back wages as the only answer to Britain's economic problems.

Selective

MR WILSON—The Government have said and I have said that selective import controls apart from those which may be necessary where there is evidence of dumping or unfair practices, would be harmful to this country. (Labour cheers.) As a big trading nation at a time when, despite the world depression, we are the only major country maintaining our export volume, this would be imperilled if we adopted what Mr Heffer suggests.

MRS THATCHER, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C)—We are delighted to pay tribute to the excellent export record achieved almost entirely by private enterprise. (Conservative cheers.) The longer Mr Wilson takes to deal with inflation, the higher unemployment will be in the end. The unemployment that he gets next year will, therefore, be directly attributable to his indecision.

MR WILSON—I am glad to hear her at least pay tribute to what has been achieved in exports, mainly of course by private enterprise firms. It happens that as always they are much more successful under a Labour Government. (Labour cheers.) That is why we handed over to the Tories a vast export surplus, which they frittered away and which we have had to build up again.

When I have paid tribute to firms, I have also paid tribute to the workers. Tories are always ready to condemn workers and not praise them. (Shouts of "Rubbish".)

We are giving urgent attention to the problems Mrs Thatcher has referred to: I hope she will tell us how much she welcomes the move by the TUC yesterday because if we are going to get it by consensus—as I hope the Conservative Party will agree because Mrs Thatcher is opposed to a statutory policy—then it was right to give time for the TUC to take these important decisions, which I hope she would welcome.

We are now in a position to discuss this with the TUC, and we shall do it rapidly. I believe such a solution would have widespread support—I am sure from Mrs Thatcher as well—and I know she would welcome an agreement with both sides of industry on means of solving inflation, rather than having statutory measures.

Dismissal

MR STEEL (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L)—In fairness to the Secretary of State for Trade, whose dismissal has been sought on this question, he is unlikely to do anything to improve our trading position or arrest the slide of the value of our currency until the Prime Minister or the Chancellor of the Exchequer bring forward their economic proposals to the House.

Mr Wilson told the House that he would make a statement before the recess. That is still four weeks away. Will he do it sooner?

MR WILSON—That is what we would like to do, but we want to get it in a workable form. Mr Steel brought forward his proposals to the House two days ago and they were rejected. They were for a statutory policy, and the vast majority of the House recognized that criminal sanctions in these matters have not worked.

They did not work under the Industrial Relations Act. No one has answered the question as to what happens when people are brought before the courts in respect of wage settlements. Mrs Thatcher is right about that.

We now have something important on which to build, which has not happened before in relation to a TUC decision. Mr Heath spent many months talking with the TUC but was not prepared to offer what was necessary to bring the kind of offer we had yesterday.

We want to build on that and I am sure the House will be prepared to give more time to the Government to ensure that what we produce is workable and acceptable to the House.

Pay proposals for MPs still being considered

After the business for next week had been announced,

MR STEEL (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, L) asked when there would be a Government statement on the Boyle report on MPs' pay and allowances. He said many felt the Government, in present economic circumstances, might well be justified in not granting the full award recommended by Boyle. But the question of secretarial allowances was overdue in the interests of their secretaries. There had not been an increase for them since January, 1972.

MR SHORT, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House (Newcastle upon Tyne, Central, Lab)—I understand members' concern on this. The Prime Minister received the report 10 days ago and the Government are considering it. When they have completed their consideration they will publish the report together with their recommendations.

MR TEBBIT (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C)—Since Boyle is a matter of concern to the House and not just to the Government, the report should be published now even if the Government can not make up their mind because we could make up our minds.

MR SHORT—The Government felt it would be for MPs' convenience to publish their recommendations at the same time as the report.

MR TEBBIT also asked for a further statement on the Government's legislative programme. He said there were 128 MPs on nine standing committees and 337 MPs on select committees. More Government legislation was queueing up for committee room space and Mr Short's programme was in a shambles.

The Commons Chamber was almost empty most of the day because MPs were in committees on damned silly Bills which should never have had a second reading. (Cheers.)

MR SHORT—It is the heaviest programme for some years, but by the time of prorogation that programme will all be on the statute book.

MR PEYTON (Yeovil, C)—The standing committee situation is ridiculous. MPs are foced to spend such an inordinate length of time in them that they limit their chances to serve here in the main forum of debate. Mr Short is doing a disservice to Parliament in presenting a congested and wretched legislative programme.

MR SHORT—The legislative programme could not be more relevant to the country's problems—(Conservative laughter)—particularly the Industry Bill, aimed at one of the major problems—low investment in industry.

MRS RENEE SHORT (Wolverhampton, North-East, Lab)—He said some weeks ago that he would shortly be bringing proposals forward to reorganize the way the House is run, including sitting times.

When will he do so to enable us to debate this? The present system is heavy not only on MPs but on hundreds working in the House when it sits.

MR SHORT—Not before the recess but as soon as possible.

MR PEYTON also said: One of the most damaging things the Government can inflict on industry is uncertainty. Will they clear up the uncertainty about the aircraft and shipbuilding industries as soon as possible? Could we have a statement today or next week on the Government's intentions on the Bill? These have not been made clear yet.

MR SHORT—He is right that there should be certainty about this. But one thing which is certain is that the Government will proceed with the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Bill. (Conservative cries of "Shame" and a cry of "When?") I do not know. But it will be proceeded with and it is one of our top priorities. This time next week I hope to give a clear indication on when the second reading will be.

MR AITKEN (Thanet, East, C) asked for an assurance that as soon as the sub judice ban was lifted MPs would be able to debate the Government's handling of the attempts to suppress publication of the Crossman diaries.

There was concern about this possible threat to publication freedom.

MR SHORT—The Government have made no attempt to suppress any diaries. (Some laughter.) The action taken has been taken by the Attorney General in his capacity as a law officer. The Government have not even considered these diaries.

NUM move on MPs: complaint to Speaker

MR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM (Islington, South and Finsbury, Lab) raised what he said appeared to be a prima facie breach of the privileges of the House committed yesterday by Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers, and the resolution of the area council of the NUM on which his remarks were based.

The resolution (said Mr Cunningham) appears to contain these elements:

First, that no member of this House sponsored by the Yorkshire area of the NUM shall vote or speak against union policy on any issue which affects the coalmining industry.

Second, no such member may actively campaign or work against union policy on any other major issue.

Third, if any such member refuses to agree to these guidelines or violates these guidelines the area council shall withdraw sponsorship from that Member of Parliament.

The resolution is said to continue: "We wish to make it clear that the Yorkshire area will no longer tolerate a situation where a miners' MP accepts the privilege of sponsorship and then demands the luxury of independence from union policy."

Among the statements attributed to Mr Scargill, the most important was: "Miners are entitled by virtue of their sponsorship to tell their Members of Parliament which way to vote."

I do not intend (Mr Cunningham continued) to elaborate on those statements; they hardly require it.

The question of sponsorship was considered in 1947 and although it was not condemned nor was the termination of sponsorship by the sponsoring authority. But it was clearly stated in the 1947 report that it would be wrong to use termination of sponsorship as a threat to affect an MP in the proper discharge of his duties.

He was not asking that the question of sponsorship be referred to the Committee of Privileges nor that sponsorship by the NUM be referred to it because Mr Joe Gormley, President at national level of the NUM, had not only not associated himself with the statement but had dissociated himself and the union, nationally from them, and had stated that opposition on many occasions.

He therefore asked the Speaker to consider whether there was a prima facie breach of privilege.

The SPEAKER said he would rule tomorrow.

NI payments by those with two jobs

MR O'MALLEY, Minister of State for Social Security, said in a written reply: The liability of people with two or more employments to pay contributions in respect of their earnings in each employment is inherent in the contribution structure established under the Social Security Act, 1973. The new system has been in operation for less than three months.

Arrangements already exist for deferring contributions by the self-employed where they also have substantial earnings as employed earners and contributions paid by employed and self-employed earners in excess of prescribed annual maxima are refundable. Present procedures for collecting and recording employed earners' contributions do not however permit the payment of excess amounts to be identified before the end of a tax year.

My department is currently reviewing these procedures to see whether some arrangements can be made, within the constraints imposed by the structure of the scheme, which would minimize the extent to which employed earners with two or more employments are required to pay more than the annual maxima.

Making 'How green is my Valley' the reality in Wales

MR JOHN MORRIS, Secretary of State for Wales (Aberavon, Lab), moving the second reading of the Welsh Development Agency (No 2) Bill, which has passed the House of Lords, said that they were breaking new ground in seting up an organizaion in Wales devoed wholly to development and reinvigoration of the economy and environment. They were doing more, by giving Wales the powers and resources necessary for success.

In the Bill's passage through the various stages in the House of Lords substantial damage was done. The Government intended to repair this damage fully during committee stage. Amendments were carried which, if allowed to remain, would have the effect of preventing the agency from establishing undertakings or promoting industrial democracy.

These amendments showed how remote Opposition peers and those who shared their views were from the needs and thoughts of those who day by day contributed by their work to the Welsh economy.

He was determined to get the agency into operation by the end of the year.

The people of Wales had been crying out for more interventionist policies for decades. The agency would be a body separate from the NEB and in a position to harness its industrial powers in distinctive ways to meet the special needs of Wales.

In its environmental role, the agency would be not in competition but in partnership with local authorities and others equally concerned with the environment. It would also have power to promote Wales as a location for industrial development.

As a result of consultations earlier this year, there was a full understanding by local authorities of the way they and the agency would be able to work in partnership.

Local authorities in Wales had won an outstanding reputation for their work on derelict land clearance, and their powers remained untouched. There was a revolution in that emotive title: How Green Was My Valley. Now, the "was" was becoming an "is".

There were expectations that something approaching half the derelict land in Wales might be cleared by the end of the next decade. The level of grant to local authorities would be raised to up to 100 per cent of the net cost. He was making sure that there would be no halt in the on-going work on land clearance.

The agency would have an initial allocation of £100m, which could be raised to £150m. It represented a heavy commitment at a time of strong competing demands on finance. The money was additional to expenditure on selective assistance, the regional development grants and the regional employment premium.

MR NICHOLAS EDWARDS, Opposition spokesman on Wales (Pembroke, C), said at best the agency was a useful tool and at worst a positive impediment to economic activity. Whatever they thought about the agency was secondary to the Government's management of the economy. In Wales there were nearly 7,000 more people out of a job than in any other June for at least 35 years. The architects of the economic disaster and misery were the same architects of this Bill.

The CBI in Wales deplored the power of the agency to take equity in holdings. It could indulge in contested take-over bids and use its financial strength to pay whatever price it liked so that it was impossible for shareholders to refuse taxpayers' money. Having set up its own company, the agency would be able to compete with private companies in Wales with all the strength its resources gave it.

The Secretary of State sought to interfere where he should leave alone, to dictate where he should give freedom and to keep from the House the information it should rightly have. Given the chance of an agreed measure he rejected it. He persisted in a policy that destroyed confidence. For all these reasons the House should reject this Bill. (Conservative cheers.)

MR CLEDWYN HUGHES (Anglesey, Lab) said that neither the scrap heap of unemployment nor the slag head of the pit was tolerated today. This Bill was a massive attempt to obliterate both once and for all.

There should be no illusions about the magnitude of the task. The Bill in itself would not solve Wales's problems.

SIR RAYMOND GOWER (Barry, C) said means of achieving these laudable objectives were largely available in existing legislation. Whatever its powers and resources the proposed agency alone could not ensure the future prosperity of the principality.

MR JEFFREY THOMAS (Abertillery, Lab) said Wales could not afford to have unemployment. It could not afford to lose its young people or their talents.

MR GWYNFOR EVANS (Carmarthen, Pl Cymru) said what Wales needed was a plan for balanced economic development which the Welsh assembly could then implement. The assembly would require considerable powers to deal with infrastructure.

MR GERAINT HOWELLS (Cardigan, L) said the Secretary of State was to be congratulated for making a move in the right direction. They could be more hopeful of the Government's intentions to safeguard Welsh interests.

MR MORGAN (Denbigh, C) said investment was difficult at present for the established companies in the private sector and they could hardly compete on equal terms with a company set up by the agency and equipped with modern plant and machinery.

The Conservatives were not objecting to the agency providing financial aid to companies or buying equity in those they helped but they drew the line where the agency would itself be running companies or undertakings.

MR IOAN EVANS (Aberdare, Lab) said he did not know why it should be thought more bureaucratic for the people of Wales and Britain to own their own industries and through Parliament to control them. Why was it more desirable for industries to be run from Texas, Tokyo or Timbuctoo? He would rather have an agency of this kind running industry than have a large bureaucracy paying out unemployment benefit because private enterprise failed to provide jobs.

MR WIGLEY (Caernarvon, Pl Cymru) said there was such a crying need in Wales for the coordination and reorganization of those bodies concerned with the development of the economy and industry for everyone to unite in making this Bill work.

MR ROY HUGHES (Newport, Lab) said Wales had suffered much unemployment and disfigurement in the past and he hoped the Bill would make some small recompense for the suffering of generations.

MR GRIST (Cardiff, North, C) said the Bill gave the Secretary of State enormous powers without the House or anyone else having any real control over what could happen.

MR WYN ROBERTS, Opposition spokesman on Wales (Conway, C), said there was likely to be a considerable overlap in the activities of the NEB in Wales and the agency. The agency might not be the arm of the NEB in Wales, but they would certainly be hand in glove.

MR BARRY JONES, Under-Secretary of State for Wales (East Flint, Lab), said this was the first wholly Welsh Bill on economic, industrial and environmental matters.

The Bill was read a second time by 219 votes to 158—Government majority, 61.

Decisions on detention get difficult

MR REES, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, during a question on detention, said the Government's policy was related to the level and nature of violence prevailing. Since December 22, 1974, the date of the original ceasefire by the Provisional IRA, he had released 276 detainees and a further 25 had been released by the commissioners. Further releases would depend on the situation as it developed.

I am not in business (he said later) to keep people in detention as hostages for something that might happen outside. I must deal with detention on the merits of the case.

The longer I go on, decisions become more difficult. I do have to take into account the role of the security forces in Northern Ireland. I am not in business either to put the lives of the security forces at risk for a political quirk.

It is not a political quirk. It is my fundamental belief that the best way to deal with the trouble in Northern Ireland is by policing and by people going through the courts. That is what I hope the ceasefire has given me a chance to do.

In Manchester

MR ROY JENKINS, Home Secretary, in a written reply, said he expected the headquarters of the Equal Opportunities Commission to be in Manchester.

Limited programme of cross-border studies

MR SIMON MAHON (Bootle, Lab) asked how the EEC referendum result affected the work of the Northern Ireland Office.

MR ORME, Minister of State for Northern Ireland—Northern Ireland interests are represented in the EEC institutions within the arrangements for the United Kingdom as a whole.

MR MAHON—In spite of all the turmoil and trouble, there has been a common denominator over the years between the Republic and Northern Ireland Governments and the people. Could it now be—and many people think it could be—that with the opportunities the referendum is providing a further extension of economic and financial agreements can be made which would ultimately or may lead to further peace in Northern Ireland?

Many people in Ireland feel that, other methods having failed, economic measures between the whole of the people may succeed.

MR ORME—EEC cross-border studies have been raised with the Government on a limited basis. The Secretary of State has been in communication with the Government of the Republic as to a limited programme that might be attempted. That would be in a rather small way to begin with.

MR POWELL (South Down, UUUC)—As the people of Northern Ireland are part of the people of the United Kingdom, whatever represents the people of the United Kingdom represents the people of Northern Ireland. As long as the people of Northern Ireland are scandalously under-represented in this House the representation elsewhere is a subordinate matter.

MR ORME—In Northern Ireland there are differing views on this. If an acceptable form of devolved government emerges in Northern Ireland you will get representation both at Westminster and in the Parliament that will be created in Northern Ireland.

Next week

Business in the House of Lords will be:

MONDAY: New Towns Bill and Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill, third reading. Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill report stage. British Leyland Bill, second reading. Guard Dogs Bill, committee stage.

TUESDAY: Sex Discrimination Bill second reading. Local Land Charges Bill, committee stage. Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill, report stage.

WEDNESDAY: Debate on Food White Paper. Debatable question on closure of residential colleges.

THURSDAY: British Leyland Bill and Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill third reading. Social Security Pensions Bill, committee stage.

FRIDAY: Public Lending Right Bill, second reading. Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Bill, Mobile Homes Bill, and Guard Dogs Bill, report stage. Divorce (Scotland) Bill, committee stage.

Business in the House of Commons will be:

MONDAY: Debate on the problems of the fishing industry. Opposed private business.

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY: Industry Bill, remaining stages.

FRIDAY: Debate on EEC documents or Community budget and aids to shipbuilding.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 11.00: Cruelty to Animals Bill, second reading; Mobile Homes Bill, Guard Dogs Bill, and Litigants in Person (Costs and Expenses) Bill, committee stage.

House of Commons

Today at 11.00: Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) (Amendment) Bill second reading.

Wrong to chivvy or harangue Convention

The REV IAN PAISLEY (North Antrim, UUUC) questioned the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland on the operation of the Provisional IRA ceasefire and the Government's incident centres.

MR MERLYN REES (Leeds, South, Lab)—It is 136 days since the Provisional IRA declared their ceasefire. The ceasefire has led to a very marked reduction in Provisional IRA activity. As such it has made a valuable contribution.

The Government incident centres have helped to achieve this by preventing misunderstandings. The continuance of the ceasefire is to be desired.

As everyone knows, during this period violence within and between both communities has continued. Steps are being taken to stamp it out. But a real contribution will be made if those who are responsible for violence would adopt the ceasefire principle and contribute to keeping the peace between the communities.

Meanwhile it would be helpful if more people were prepared to speak out against violence, whatever its source, as Mr Paisley has done.

The REV IAN PAISLEY—There is a feeling in Northern Ireland among all sections of the community that these incident centres are not really helpful but are giving the Provisional IRA a standing in the community which they are not entitled to as they cannot be elected to office.

MR REES—I agree with the last point, that election is the way to find out to what degree one represents the community, but these centres have played a part in preventing misunderstandings. There are occasions when people jump to conclusions and decide which group has carried out a bombing or a murder and they are extremely valuable.

In Northern Ireland at the moment there is violence of a different nature—internecine, interfactional, sectarian—and while that sort matters it is most important to stop the growth of this other sort of violence which is balanced more on the loyalist than on the Provisional side.

MR LOYDEN (Liverpool, Garston, Lab)—Many of us are concerned about the timescale in connexion with the Convention. Will he see that the greatest speed and progress is made

MR REES—Representatives in Northern Ireland are talking together. They know the views of this House. Let us not chivvy, hurry or harangue them. It is important they should have a chance to talk together. Much is happening there which at the end of the day could be of advantage.

MR FITT (Belfast, West, SDLP)—Since the ceasefire came into operation by the IRA many other organizations in Northern Ireland, particularly in Belfast, have openly engaged in a vicious and brutal campaign of sectarian murder.

In these circumstances, many people are saying that internment and detention in Northern Ireland leads to the holding of hostages from the minority Republican side because of the action committed by Loyalist extremist organizations.

Would he give an indication that in view of the ceasefire and the way it has held, he will take steps to end detention as soon as possible?

MR REES—I think the numbers I have released since the turn of the year will show the Government's intention. What I have discovered, and he will know, is that it is not right to believe the claims of many people who telephone and claim that a certain organization has carried out a crime or a murder.

There are people who ring up and claim in the name of organizations that are not in existence. What matters is that anybody who carried out a crime shall be dealt with through the police.

The Chief Constable in Northern Ireland has announced today the setting up of a special squad of detectives to work with a 250-strong patrol group, which is in my view a clear indication that the police are concentrating on what is necessary, policing—not internment, not detention but good policing.

Government defeated on policyholders Bill

House of Lords

The Policyholders Protection Bill was read a third time.

LORD PEDDIE (Lab) moved an amendment providing for the recovery from brokers of part of the commissions paid to them by insurance companies which failed.

He said the proposal was supported by the Life Offices Association and the trade unions in the industry. The principle behind it was that if the Policyholders Protection Board had to incur expenditure in connexion with a failed life assurance company the intermediaries who received substantial commissions before the company failed should be required to make a reasonable contribution by way of partial recovery of commissions.

LORD ABERDARE, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, said the case for the amendment was strong and the Opposition supported it.

LORD WINTERBOTTOM, Lord in Waiting, resisting the proposal, said it would to some extent be unfair to intermediaries and indirectly to policyholders. A large part of the commissions received by intermediaries were for expenditure incurred by them for their services. It would be unduly harsh to provide for recovery in the way proposed.

Provided that practicable proposals which commanded the broad support from the interests concerned were put forward, the Government would be [prepared] to consider them.

It had been announced in *The Times* today that a working party had been set up comprising representatives of four major organizations in the insurance broking business. He could not say when they would report but thought their report would be compatible with the passage of the Bill through the House.

The amendment was carried by 86 votes to 38—majority against the Government, 48.

On the motion that the Bill should pass,

LORD HOUGHTON of SOWERBY (Lab) said that if the Bill was wrong on second reading it was wrong now. The Government should consider before the Bill went to the Commons what they were going to do with it. The Bill had been so altered by the House of Lords that it could no longer be to the satisfaction of the Government and could scarcely give satisfaction to a large section of the insurance industry.

The motion was agreed to.

Overbooking of aircraft not a cause for panic

LADY BURTON of COVENTRY (Lab) asked the Government whether as air travellers in possession of both flight confirmation and the relevant ticket were unable to assume that these were valid [illegible] paid for, such booking conditions [illegible] theatres, trains and other booked activities.

LORD JACQUES, Lord in Waiting—it is quite usual for those contracting to supply services at a future date to provide for the possibility that they may be unable to do so. Holders of air, rail, bus, boat and theatre tickets all face the possibility that the journey or performance they have booked and paid for may be deferred or cancelled. This is something we can consider in relation to the recommendations of the Law Commission in their forthcoming report on exclusion clauses in contracts.

We are not prepared (he added later) to panic on this question. It is already being considered by three bodies. The Trade Descriptions Act is being reviewed by an interdepartmental committee. It can also be considered by the Law Commission. The matter has been referred to the Civil Aviation Authority which is considering it in conjunction with the airlines. This has gone on for years and it is not something over which we ought to panic.

From October, 1972, to October, 1973, the figures for British Airways overseas division were: 1,300,000 passengers were carried; 141,000 passengers—more than 10 per cent—got their money back because they did not travel. The number who were not carried on the aircraft they booked on was 274, or .02 per cent.

It is obvious if there is a change in practice there will be a cost and somebody has got to pay that. It may well be that passengers would prefer the present arrangements rather than have increased fares or a penalty if they cancel their flight.

LADY BURTON of COVENTRY—I am concerned about the people who turn up, do not get their seat, and do not get their money back.

LORD JACQUES—This is happening in every country in the world. They have all got the same system. If we change our system and increase fares or introduce a penalty we may put ourselves out of competition.

The Fair Employment (Northern Ireland) Bill completed its report stage. The Divorce (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

House adjourned, 9.50 pm.

Tax relief on house loans

The Finance Bill was further considered in standing committee.

On Clause 27 (Relief for interest: limit for 1975-76),

MR MACGREGOR (South Norfolk, C) moved an amendment to increase the limit on relief for interest on loans for house purchase from £25,000 to £30,000. This was considered with a Liberal amendment to index the limit against the retail price index.

MR RIDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C) said that the £25,000 limit was not related to the price of houses, but was a question of the value of money.

MR NOTT, for the Opposition (St Ives, C), said the only logical way was to introduce total allowability of interest or total disallowance. That was the only way to prevent distortion.

MR SHELDON, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Ashton under Lyne, Lab), said that confidence in bricks and mortar had been shaken by the price rises of a couple of years ago. What was provided in the Bill was fair, reasonable and should be accepted.

The amendment was rejected by 15 votes to 12—Government majority, three.

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA AND BALLET

[illegible]

CONCERTS

[illegible]

THEATRES

[illegible]

CINEMAS

[illegible]

THE ARTS

Heroic myths, and the school of disgust

The Wind and the Lion (a)
Dominion

The Infernal Trio (x)
Rialto

Whatever else may be said about the old days of Empire and gun-boat diplomacy, they did provide marvellous subjects for the movies—*Beau Geste, The Drum, Gunga Din, Kim, Zulu*, and all the other greater or less tales of gallant soldiers, wily native chieftains, faceless hordes, knives in the night and the echo of gunshot across the Khyber pass or the African deserts.

This is the world which John Milius revisits in *The Wind and the Lion*, with a touch here of *Anna and the King of Siam*, and there of every tale of the lady and the brigand. Mrs Pedecaris (Candice Bergen) and her two children are abducted in a murderous raid upon a European settlement in Morocco, and swept off to the encampment of Raisuli, Sherif of the Berbers (Sean Connery) a tribal chief with the conviction of divine inspiration and aspirations of culture. America is outraged. Teddy Roosevelt delightedly sends in the Marines with the ultimatum, "The Pedecarises alive or the Raisuli dead"; and the whole affair becames entangled in the complexities—the internal intrigues and foreign intervention—of Moroccan politics. Inevitably, when rescue comes it is all further complicated since (against their better judgments) the Raisuli and his fair captive have become emotionally involved.

John Milius is evidently fascinated by subjects on the margins of history. *Jeremiah Johnson* and *The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean*, both of which he scripted, were fictional interpretations of people who had really lived. The most interesting elements of *Dillinger*, his first work as writer-director, were its speculation on what *might* have happened.

The Wind and the Lion just could have happened the way it did in Morocco at the turn of the century. There really was a young Sultan, Abd-el-Aziz, who made his courtiers race on bicycles while the country went to the dogs; and a wily regent, and a rebellious pretender from the Rif, Bu Hamara, who carried on very like Sean Connery; and the European powers really were entrenched there, busily scribbling secret agreements and jockeying for influence. If there had been a Mrs Pedecaris, and the Marines had been sent in, it could very well have been like this. . . .

Milius's view of the past is ambivalent. On the one hand he has a genuine romantic response to the heroic myth: the elevated moral-chivalric code of the Berbers; the nobility of hand-to-hand encounter; the mutual bond of respect between enemies; the sheer colour and dash of the battle-piece.

At the same time he has a cool sense of reality and the ridiculous; and the consequent confrontation is reflected in the comic exchanges of proverbs between the Raisuli and Mrs Pedecaris. Sean Connery's oriental poeticism is always sharply put down by the snap of such down-to-earth Western wisdom as "a stitch in time saves nine!"

The heroic myth is carried to such exquisite limits of absurdity as the subjugation of an entire company of Marines by Mrs Pedecaris and her two little children. History is put firmly in its place by a stunningly well done sequence of the Marines marching—or rather trotting—in to capture the Bashaw and his palace. The operation is beautiful, faultless, drilled to perfection and quite mindless and murderous.

Back in Washington, Teddy Roosevelt (played by the always excellent Brian Keith) is portrayed affectionately and without illusion as a bluffer, adventurer and charlatan; but there is a melancholy edge to his bluffing when it is used to conceal his own pain and disability. At one elbow is the clever, graceful girl who was to become Alice Roosevelt Longworth (Deborah Buxton), at the other (played by Milius's director on *Judge Roy Bean*, John Huston) the sly old John M. Hay who had been Lincoln's secretary, and as Roosevelt's Secretary of State guided his foreign adventures.

It is the clash of cool historical intelligence with a feeling for rip-roaring adventure (it is a long time since there were such combats) and a capacity for pure, elated enjoyment, which gives the film its special spice. It is as heady and irresistible an entertainment as we have seen in months.

One of the cinema's many roles has been to provide the nasty pinch that acts as distraction from the greater pain (we all did it as children under the dentist's drill). I recalled a couple of weeks ago how in outstanding periods of economic collapse (the early twenties in Germany; the early thirties in the United States) audiences have sought escape from reality in the *frisson* of horror fantasy.

In an era of appalling economic and political insecurity, audiences seem to be demanding still more violent sensations. The films that have proved most successful in the past year or so have been those that have stirred vicarious feelings of anxiety (*Earthquake, The Towering Inferno* and all the catastrophe cycle), fear (*The Exorcist*), vengeance (*Death Wish*), destruction (all the car smashing since *Bullitt*) and visceral disgust.

Le Trio infernale belongs to the school of disgust, and clearly arrives in the wake of Marco Ferreri's *La Grande Bouffe* (*Blow-out*)—it even has two of the same principal actors, Michel Piccoli and the Rubensesque Andrea Ferreol.

That the intention to disgust is central and not just incidental is confirmed by the admission of the writer-director Francis Girod that he was first drawn to Solange Fasquelle's book because he had long pondered the possibility of dissolving murder victims in sulphuric acid. The great, retchy set-piece of the film has the three murderers methodically performing this operation and then carrying the residue, bucket by bucket, into the garden. There could be a certain moral point in showing how physically horrid murder can be; but it would hardly call for such emphasis on all the bits and pieces still floating in the hideous brown consommé as it slops down the stairs.

It is a pity that this horror sequence casts a certain doubt on the film's motives, because for the rest it is acute and intelligent and indicates another interesting new writer-director—a valuable breed that has been all too rare in the commercial cinema.

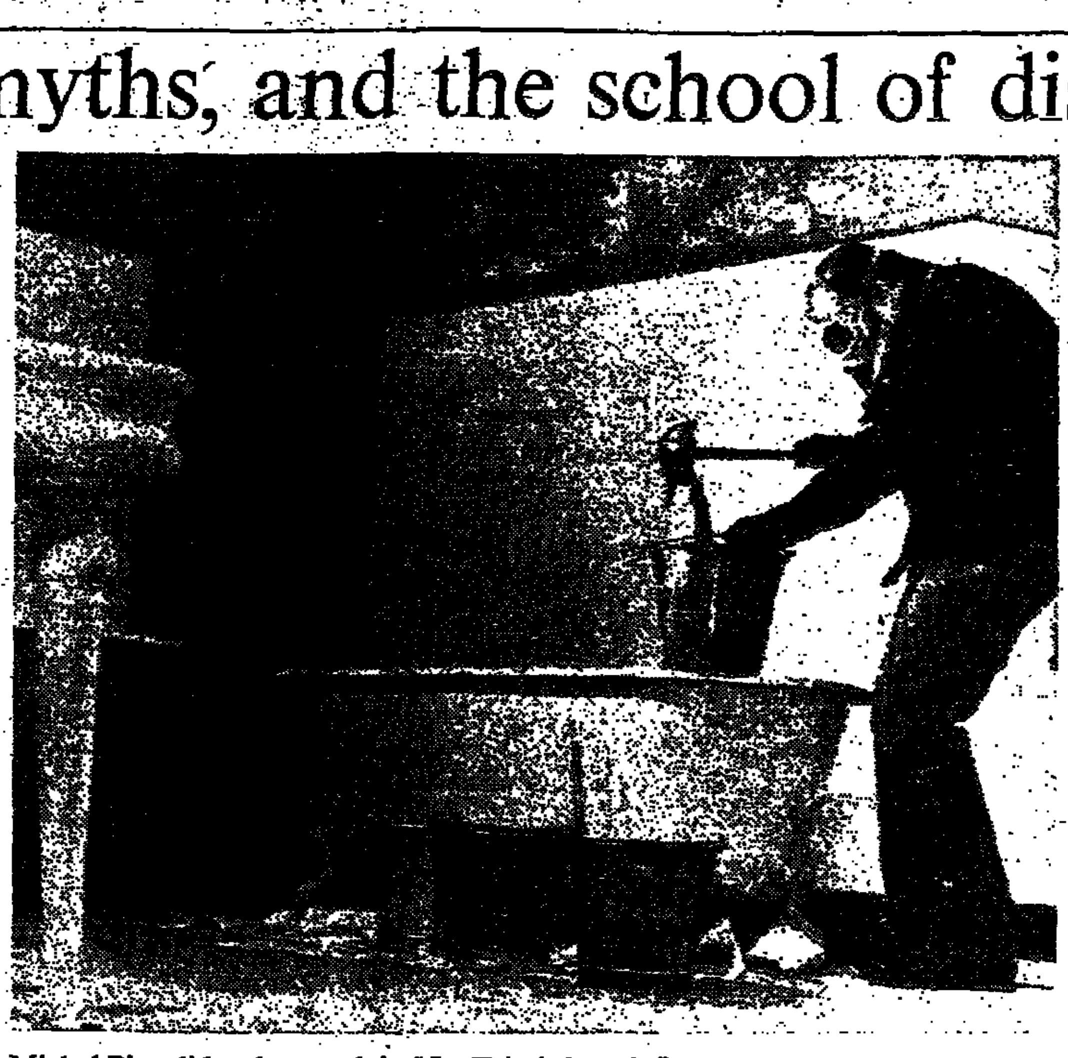
The story is based on the true case of a lawyer called Sarret, who with his two acolyte-accomplices spent many years living off murder and insurance fraud before he was guillotined at 5 a.m. on April 10, 1934. still declaring with a characteristic self-confidence: "I am the victim of a grave error."

The idea behind the film is, says Girod. "I place three monsters in a jar and watch them. Every now and then I throw a victim into the jar and see how he is devoured. My three monsters cannot manage the third—she is indigestible." This admirably summarizes the sustained detachment of the piece.

The title refers not only to the three central characters but also to the careful structure of the film. The first movement is deft and ironic black comedy: the trio of Sarret (Michel Piccoli), Philomène (Romy Schneider, who reveals unsuspected talents in this unwonted villainous role) and her sister, Catherine (Mascha Gomska), perpetrate the first of their frauds. The second movement is the documentary exposition of techniques of murder and disposal. The third is more complex and more chilling in its comedy than the first; the trio adopt a dying pauper orphan, intending to use her eventual corpse to claim insurances taken out on Catherine's life, but every effort to hasten the child's death by late nights, drink, fast living and initiation into sex, seem only to revive her. The "indigestible" one finally alters rather than frustrates the plan.

The quality of the film is the stylishness of Girod's staging of his period piece, and of the acting (Piccoli is a monster of vulgarity and hypocrisy); and the satirical inversions of the expected conventions of the commercial dramatic film: murder here is very different from the aseptic evasions of the ordinary crime film; the poor orphan is shown hardened and made vicious, rather than redeemed by her sufferings. For steady stomachs, it is a witty, bright and often hilarious divertissement.

David Robinson



Michel Piccoli hard at work in "Le Trio infernale"

Quiescent approach

When We Dead Awaken
Watermill, Newbury

Irving Wardle

Outside, a willow bends over the stream where it rounds the corner of the mill, and demoiselles go flashing among the weeds snapping up their supper. There is a dovecote built into the old wall, and when you pass inside you find the replica of a miniature Georgian theatre that seems to have been knocked together by the village carpenter from venerable materials picked up at auctions. The Watermill Theatre, once you track it down, is an enchanting place and I would like to leave it at that.

However, there is also the little matter of Ibsen's final play which follows bravely in the wake of *Two And Two Make Six*. If there is still such a thing as an Ibsenite it is a man who likens this irreclaimably untheatrical work to Beethoven's last quartets. *When We Dead Awaken* is an intensely painful personal document and an artistic last testament bitterly denouncing art as a fraudulent alternative to living. But it sheds too much of Ibsen's own blood to achieve a life of its own.

To have any chance at all on the stage, its characters must be as enraged and unreconciled as their author. As Jeremy Young, fatally, has preferred a quiescent approach, there is not much more to be said. Rubek, the old artist, sits in several al fresco locations, apathetically sipping champagne and fencing with the discontented Maja. The booming hunter leads her off up the mountain: and Rubek sits on, languidly fencing with the deranged ex-model who has reentered his life.

Through a plastic curtain, one gets a good view of the ladder representing the mountain slope up which he leads her in the storm. We don't get much storm, but Mr Young compensates with a hair-raising stereo avalanche.

With this piece and this stage, movement is necessarily limited. Attention, therefore, falls on the delivery of a cast who are seemingly deaf to the sub-text. Lois Baxter's Maja pouts at Rubek and favours the "horrible" hunter with dazzling smiles. Doreen Mantle, usually a sensitive actress, relies on sepulchral intoning and earth-mother gestures as the crazed Irene. Contact is minimal: least of all with Hans Meyer's inert Rubek, who simply stops acting when not required to speak, and whose false emphases and mistimed pauses are outnumbered only by his slips of memory. I am sorry to write harshly about a unique and beautiful theatre, but it deserves better shows than this.

Charles Trenet

Albert Hall

Robert Shelton

Jean Cocteau heard him in Marseilles in 1937 and wrote elegies about the modern troubadour from Languedoc. Chevalier was his rival, then his friend. *Montparnasse literati* were his *copains*. Last April, for a whole month, he played the Olympia in Paris, and, as they always say about the Olympia, "it was a triumph".

Trenet is an institution in the French *chansonnier* tradition: composer of five hundred songs; seller of recordings by the million; a stalwart of another universe of nostalgia; a survivor, at 62.

He looked dapper and alert in his dark blue suit, his emblematic red carnation, his smile as warm as a Mediterranean dawn. Trenet promenaded through a retrospective evening of his old hits: "La Mer", "L'Ame des Poètes", "Boom", "La Folle Complainte", "L'Oiseau des Vacances". They were magic to his old fans, yet perhaps somewhat elusive to those who had just dropped in.

Sometimes touching, often comic, always earnest, Trenet remains obdurately the professional. He says he is at the end of one road here, at least. He has proclaimed it his last English concert. Fewer than 1,000 of the faithful were there to bid him adieu, with warmth and sadness.

A steady procession of the giants of prewar French popular culture have been leaving the scene during the past few years. Trenet seems determined to leave while he is fit and still filled with the Gallic fires he has been burning for so many decades.

London Mozart Players/Blech

Festival Hall

Alan Blyth

Beethoven's concerto in C minor followed Mozart's in the same key on Tuesday. Although obviously influenced by its predecessor, the later work tends to treat the key in a more personalized manner; the tragedy, while there, does not always strike so starkly, or perhaps is not meant to last for so long.

At any rate, Michael Roll, in his thoughtful, well delineated interpretation, chose to make the expression wilful and subjective, particularly in the Largo. Only the quasi-cadenza is actually marked *sempre con gran espressione*, but the enunciation of the movement's initial idea could hardly have been more highly charged, turning it quite certainly into the opening gambit of the romantic concerto genre.

In the outer movements he showed a greatly increased range of colour and dynamic variation since last I encountered his playing. Sometimes, indeed, he seemed to put too much character and bounce into his phrasing, which then tended to become bumpy, upsetting the line of what was by and large delightfully fluent and naturally shaped. He was also adept at the soft runs accompanying the wind, judging precisely when the piano should be less prominent. Not everything the London Mozart Players did accorded with the soloists wishes, but Harry Blech and his team did much that was relevant and advantageous to the reading.

Mr Blech has never been afraid of introducing unusual Haydn into his series. On this occasion, it was the turn of the extended overture to *L'incontro improviso*, a mini-symphony that perhaps promises more from the succeeding opera than it was going to provide. However, the programme printed an oil painting of the original production showing that the display of the Turkish-inspired opera, full of ingenuity, would compensate for any lack of characterization in the music.

The *Passione* symphony is not heard as often as it deserves. The performance on this occasion had its uncertain moments, but enough of its sombre, almost unrelenting mood was conveyed to remind us how it, like the Beethoven concerto, was prophetic of much to come.

Rüdiger Wohlers, Anna Tomowa-Sintow, Richard Van Allan

Masterly Mozart conducting

Cosi fan tutte
Covent Garden

Stanley Sadie

Covent Garden's *Cosi fan tutte* revival looked to be as ill-omened as any a *Macbeth* it had three major cast changes before it even reached the stage, last night. Considering that—and even without any special considerations—it was a remarkably successful evening, the kind of performance where there are no outstandingly strong individual characterizations but a well formed collective one.

That in itself, of course, is a comment about someone's performance: the conductor's. This has always been a favourite opera of Colin Davis's, and he now conducts it, as his recent recording also shows, with greater breadth and poise than ever before—though not, I hasten to add, at the expense of high spirits or brilliance or (least of all) theatrical feeling. There was plenty of crispness and wit, and finely judged textures. Act I seemed to go quite quickly, with generally lively tempos; Act II—well, it also seemed to have gone quickly, but it actually finished a quarter of an hour behind schedule, and in retrospect I recollect a number of uncommonly slow tempos.

That is as it should be. While the emotions of Act I are generalized and conventional, those of Act II are particularized and real: Mr Davis makes sure that we share them, and do not go home imagining, as our grandfathers did, that *Cosi* is a frivolous romp about infidelity. His view, like, surely, Mozart's own, is that it treats lifesize emotions on a truthful scale: Fiordiligi's, which are the weightiest, in particular, for he chose almost dangerously slow speeds for "Per pietà" and for parts of "Fra gli amplessi". Above all, he gave full weight to the finale, balancing its sections perfectly against one another, leaving us with the impressions of four chastened young people, ready to face life.

And the finale was also beautifully staged, more truthfully and clearly, I think, than in any previous performance of John Copley's production. In fact the production as a whole seems plainer, though still amply lively. It retains some sillinesses: the birdcages taken to war (and inapt when the officers return), the trollops with whom the officers flirt, the distracting byplay during of all arias, "Come scoglio" and more besides.

Somebody once said that a *Cosi* cast hangs not on the lovers but on the other two: not the puppets but the string pullers. Alfonso was the dependable Richard van Allan, always singing with a hint of laughter in his voice: Despina was Judith Blegen, deliciously vivacious, beautifully-rounded in tone and alert of phrase, and outrageously pretty.

She was one of three Covent Garden debutants. Anna Tomowa-Sintow, a Bulgarian, is the new Fiordiligi: tentative at first, the tone a shade spread, the lines not quite sustained: later producing a rich, full vibrant sound with almost a hint of huskiness.

The characterization was a little bland.

The new Ferrando is Rüdiger Wohlers, who started promisingly with some nice touches of phrasing but disappointed with a stiff, bardish-toned "Un 'aura amorosa" and never really sounded plausibly seductive (or completely secure of pitch). The other two lovers are familiar: Robert Kerns, a little gruff of tone but lively and stylish as Guglielmo, Anne Howells beautifully focused in line and neat of phrase as Dorabella, artful both as singer and actress. An already very enjoyable revival which will doubtless improve during the run.

Cut-throat cutout

Captain Pugwash
BBC 1

Leonard Buckley

It is a reasonable assumption that Lord Annan's Committee on the future of Broadcasting has not spent much time on Captain Pugwash. Yet he and one or two others are the lynch pins of the air. How often have you cast a disenchanted eye over the programme schedules only to settle for *Tom and Jerry*? How often have you been glad that at least you had *Hector's House*? So it is with our dastardly pirate. He at least could be sure of his welcome when he sailed back yesterday into his slot.

Slot is indeed the word. For the captain is a cardboard character in the literal sense of the term. Like Sir Prancelot, that scissors-and-paste exemplar of chivalry whom John Ryan also creates for our delight, he draws on techniques of presentation that go back way before Logie Baird. He is, too, a cut-out but no cut-throat. He brandishes his cutlass to be sure; but at heart he is a simple soul.

So here he was again, in command of Barnabus, Willie and the rest of his crew, with Peter Hawkins to do the squeaky, throaty, differentiated voices and Johnny Pearson to add the music in heave-ho-my-hearties style. In the first of his new adventures he was after Inca gold. Predictably he got lost in the steamy jungle, and almost as predictably Tom, the cabin boy, arrived to announce that he had a hot dinner waiting for everyone back at the ship. It is axiomatic with Captain Pugwash that everything turns out well.

Infant buccaneers will man the yardarms to watch him. But their elders should demand a look-in, too. The national news that followed yesterday put another nail in the coffin of sterling. But tottering turtles! Captain Pugwash can make you feel for a moment that the pound in your pocket is really worth a doubloon.

Churchill TV play sold

Jennie, Lady Randolph Churchill, Thames Television's dramatization of the life of Sir Winston Churchill's American mother, will be shown from coast to coast in the United States by the Public Broadcasting Service, which has bought the series.

SPORT

Tennis

Suddenly a forgotten man jogs the memory

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

"Fantastic. A gutsy performance. With six pounds off him and a little more match practice, he would be as good as he was in 1969. He is practically there." The speaker was Headley Baxter, the subject Graham Stilwell, the scene Wimbledon. Stilwell had just reached the last 16 for the first time in his career after winning six successive matches: three in the qualifying competition and three in the championship. He is Britain's only survivor in the men's singles. The forgotten man of British tennis is suddenly jogging the memory.

Baxter was Britain's Davis Cup captain in 1969 (as he is now) when Stilwell had the best season of his career and became something of a national hero. But a World Championship Tennis guarantee reduced Stilwell's incentive, the relentless severity of the WCT tour broke his confidence, and he sank into shadows from which it seemed he might never emerge. He had lost the knack of winning. But the talent is still there and at 29 he should be on top of the hill, rather than over it.

The men Stilwell has beaten at Wimbledon are Gerald Battrick, Grover Reid, and Paul Kronk (who beat the seeded John Alexander the previous day). These are not the most daunting names in world tennis. But the point is that Stilwell has beaten them, instead of merely playing well, getting close, and then losing: which has been the pattern of many of his matches in recent year. He has remembered what it feels like to reach match-point and win the next rally. The confidence is coming back.

Kronk, a Queenslander, is the kind of player who hits the ball as though he hates it, which can be demoralizing for his opponents when he is on target. He was somewhat erratic yesterday. Stilwell—his spirits raised and his grass court game sharpened by those earlier wins at Roehampton and Wimbledon in turn—was seldom overpowered and always knew that he was "in with a chance" as he told us later. The sets became progressively tougher: 6—4, 7—5, 9—8. But in that final tie break Stilwell lost only one point.

It is something of a coincidence that Stilwell's next opponent will be Arthur Ashe. He served for the match before Ashe beat him 12—10 in the fifth set at Wimbledon in Stilwell's golden year of 1969. Ashe yesterday had an unexpectedly easy win over Brian Gottfried, with whom he had broken even in four previous matches. "It was an easy match" said Ashe. "I lost my serve only once. He just never got going. I know the feeling." Could it be that, because of his excessive zeal for the game, Gottfried has left some of his mental freshness on the practice court? He doubts it. "Maybe I need more practice."

With Ashe and Gottfried at one end of the promenade and Martin Riessen beating Charles Pasarell at the other, it was as if four gunmen were having shoot-outs on the outskirts of town. All four Americans are the kind who believe in quick results and no fancy stuff. The same applies, of course, to the champion, Jimmy Connors, who beat Mark Cox 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

Cox is having the best year of his career. He is uncommonly fit and confident and is playing well. The trouble yesterday was that many of his most ferocious shots, services and forehands were returned with interest. Connors has no interest in logic. He refuses to recognize the need for defensive measures. When challenged by a shot most men would regard as a winner, his response is to hurtle to the ball and, if he can possibly reach it, hit it as hard as he can. Equally, he enjoys showing us how well he can play the top-spin lob.

Yesterday Connors began well, breaking service with a blazing forehand down the line while he was fast disappearing towards an exit. After that good start, he kept on improving. He was all bounce and bustle, all swaggering confidence. Just looking at him across the net must make his opponents feel a little older, a little more tired.

The most interesting news from the women's event was an aside by Billie Jean King: "This is my last major singles tournament. I am not playing Forest Hills and I am not playing Wimbledon next year. I have achieved pretty much every goal I wanted in tennis."

Five times champion, Mrs King yesterday beat Veronica Burton. Martina Navratilova dismissed Susan Mappin and Jacqueline Fayter and Corinne Molesworth lost to less distinguished opponents.

So much for the bad news. The good news is that Britain have eight players in the last 32: Virginia Wade, Susan Barker, Glynis Coles, Lesley Charles, Lindsey Beaven (who beat the 1968 runner-up, Judy Dalton), Linda Mottram, Michele Tyler, and the unranked and semi-retired Winnie Wooldridge—who reached the last eight in 1971 and 1972 but has long since put aside such ambitions. Or has she? Winning matches tends to whet the appetite for winning matches.

Miss Wade had no cause for concern in coasting through her match with Iris Riedel, who is something of a new name in European tennis only because it is little more than a year since she moved from Brazil to Berlin. Miss Riedel reached the last four of the West German championship and obviously enjoyed her outing on court one yesterday. Miss Tyler, who is only 16, was understandably nervous and won only eight points in her first set with Cynthia Doerner. But the Kent girl settled down and in the second set three times held her service when losing it would have cost her the match. Then she won eight games out of nine. Tennis can be like that: cliff-hanging succeeded by the warmth of achievement while basking on some modest peak.

Lesley Hunt plays a backhand during the match in which she lost to Rosemary Casals yesterday.

Yesterday's results on fourth day of Wimbledon

Men's singles

Second round

[illegible] Pinner (W Germany) beat [illegible] (US), [illegible].
[illegible] Taylor (US) beat M. R. Edmondson (Australia), [illegible].
[illegible] M. Warwick (Australia) beat P. Dominguez (France), 4—6, [illegible].

Third round

[illegible]

Women's singles

Second round

[illegible]
MRS L. W. KING (US) beat Mrs V. A. Burton (GB), 6—1, 6—3.
Miss J. Anthony (US) beat Mrs P. Pelsachov (Israel), [illegible].
[illegible] (Belgium) beat Miss O. de Roubin (France), 6—0, 6—1.
Miss V. J. Ziegenfuss (US) beat Mrs [illegible] (France), [illegible].
Miss K. A. May (US) beat Mrs I. Zwaan (Netherlands), [illegible].
Miss R. Casals (US) beat Miss L. F. Hunt (Australia), [illegible].
Mrs J. S. Newberry (US) beat Miss L. Kaligis (Indonesia), [illegible].
MISS S. V. WADE (GB) beat Miss I. Riedel (Germany), 6—1, 6—3.
Miss I. S. Kloss (SA) beat Miss L. A. [illegible]
[illegible] Rupert (US), [illegible].
Miss R. Tomanova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss J. Connor (NZ), [illegible].
MRS B. M. COURT (Australia) beat Miss S. Greer (US), 6—2, 6—3.
Miss N. Y. Chmyreva (USSR) beat Miss C. Molesworth (GB), [illegible].
Miss G. R. Stevens (SA) beat Miss L. Dupont (US), 8—6, 6—1.
MISS M. NAVRATILOVA (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss S. Mappin (GB), [illegible].
[illegible]

Men's doubles

First round

[illegible]
[illegible] (Brazil) and T. Vasquez (Argentina), 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.
J. Borowiak and J. H. McManus (US) beat J. K. Andrews and M. H. Machette (US), 6—3, 8—9, 6—4, 6—2.
I. el Shafei (UAR) and T. Koch (Brazil) beat P. Szoke and B. Taroczy (Hungary), 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.
M. E. COX and R. TAYLOR (GB) beat I. Molina and J. Velasco (Colombia), 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.
W. I. Austin and C. W. Owens (US) beat J. B. Chanfreau (France) and V. Pecci (Paraguay), 6—0, 9—8, 6—4.
R. D. Crealy (Australia) and N. Pilic (Yugoslavia) beat J. R. Smith (GB) and L. C. Turville (US), [illegible].
J. S. CONNORS (US) and I. NASTASE (Romania) beat M. Lara and J. Loyo-Mayo (Mexico), 6—4, [illegible].
C. Dowdeswell (Rhodesia) and A. J. Stone (Australia) beat J. K. Hirai and T. Sakai (Japan), 6—3, 8—6, 8—9, 6—2.
B. Borg (Sweden) and G. Vilas [illegible]

Women's doubles

First round

[illegible]
(Argentina), 6—0, 6—1.
Miss J. A. Anthony (US) and Mrs O. Morozova (USSR) beat Miss I. S. Newberry and Miss S. A. Walsh (US), 7—5, 6—4.
Mrs I. Hume and Mrs K. Wooldridge (GB) beat Mrs D. E. Dalton and Miss J. A. Young (Australia), 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.
Miss R. CASALS and Mrs L. W. KING (US) beat Miss E. Appel and Miss T. Zwaan (Netherlands), 6—2, 6—2.
Miss F. Mihai and Miss N. Sato (Japan) lead Miss D. Fromholtz (Australia) and Miss R. Giscafre (Argentina), 6—1, 0—6, 1—0 (unfinished).

Today's order of play

[illegible]
Boshoff; G. Vilas v C. Pinner; Miss J. Bonicelli and Miss M. Jausovic v Mrs B. M. Court and Miss S. V. Wade; A. Parun and O. Parun v V. Gerulaitis and A. Mayer; R. W. Drysdale and Miss L. Beaven v N. P. Pilic and Miss M. Jausovic.
SEVEN: Miss I. Kloss v Mrs R. Cawley; Miss J. Dimond v Miss M. Tyler; Miss A. M. Coe and Miss B. Thompson v Miss R. Casals; and Mrs L. W. King; J. E. Alexander and P. C. Dent v S. Ball and R. J. Carmichael; M. Lara and Mrs P. Darmon v A. D. Roche and Mrs L. W. King.
EIGHT: Miss R. Tomanova v Mrs [illegible]
[illegible] Ziegenfuss v Miss C. F. Matison and Miss P. J. Whytcross.
FOURTEEN: Miss N. Y. Chmyreva v Miss L. J. Charles; J. Andrew and J. Pisecky v P. Dominguez and G. Goven; Miss T. Holladay and C. Meyer v Miss N. Fuchs and Mrs P. Pelsachov.
TO BE ARRANGED: R. O. Ruffels and Miss H. F. Gourlay v F. V. McNair and Mrs P. Pelsachov; D. W. Schroder and Miss G. R. Stevens v I. G. Warwick and Mrs R. Cawley; G. W. Perkins and Miss W. M. Turnbull v T. J. Little and Miss P. J. Whytcross; N. M. Callaghan and Miss J. Welter v C. O. Dowdeswell and Miss L. Boshoff.

Ramirez rolling down a lazy river

By Geoffrey Green

Ramirez, of Ensenada, Mexico, the reigning champion of Italy and seeded eighth here, ploughs quietly on whereas several other leviathans have already floundered before the curtain has fallen on the opening week.

Yesterday, when Ramirez beat Panatta, the Italian, by 6—4, 7—5, 7—5, on court one to reach the last 16 of the singles, we saw a match of hard court technique played on grass with Latin grace. It resembled a game of chess as each man tried to work the other out of position before an effective *coup de grace* was delivered. There was many an angled rally, all hot and steaming work of two hours' duration in the humid sunshine.

The ball was treated gently, not assaulted with venom as in the manner of a Connors. To those weaned on the big serve and volley game of power and pace it might all have seemed *slightly* soporific. But at least it was a pleasant change even if Ramirez, playing himself in quietly on the faster surfaces, looked to do things the hard way. His first volley, for instance, was seldom put away promptly: instead, it was aimed back at his foe as if to give Panatta a second chance, an exercise in friendship of which the Italian was not always quite good enough to avail himself.

It was a battle of attrition as Ramirez, well mannered as anyone ever invited to a vicarage tennis party, wore down his opponent by persistent angled returns. Twice Panatta held comfortable leads which should have given him the second and third sets. He led 5—2 in the one and 5—3 in the other but each time was caught and passed as Ramirez, like some lazy river, kept rolling along to tighten the screw a notch or two, almost imperceptibly.

Breaking back to 4—5 and then ahead to 6—5, the Mexican, giving his drooping bandit moustache a frisky twirl, duly took that second set at 7—5 with a series of ratatat volleys that rescued him from an awkward position at the net. Panatta tossed his mane sadly and set about his man once more. Again he broke to 5—3 with two beautiful passes down the lines on each wing, only to throw it all away with a game littered by unforced errors and a double fault as he served for the set. At that Ramirez heard the ancient cry of *Viva Zapata* and was gone over the hill.

It was a match of intellect and far removed from the usual high speed, staccato rallies on grass as is a tortoise from a gazelle. Yet it had some of the graceful lines of the gazelle.

Cricket

ICC refer world cup venue to committee

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

Not for another year shall we know for certain where the next world cup is to be held. At their annual meeting, which ended at Lord's yesterday, the International Cricket Conference (ICC) set up a sub-committee to consider recommendations submitted to them by all member countries, before August 31 this year, as to how the competition might be improved and where it should be staged next.

By the time of the next meeting of the ICC, in June, 1976, this sub-committee will have decided what is best for all concerned. Represented on the sub-committee will be England, Australia, India, Pakistan, The United States, Sri Lanka, and The Netherlands or Denmark according to which can get to the meetings.

So far only India have put in a bid to be the next hosts. Pakistan have said they will be happy for India to put it on. A majority of the delegates at this week's meeting of the ICC (Prince Philip took the chair on the first day of the two-day meeting) felt that England was the ideal venue, which does not mean that it will be the invariable one.

Pakistan's proposal (seconded by India) that Sri Lanka should be upgraded to full membership of the ICC was "sympathetically" considered but not accepted. It was thought that Sri Lanka should provide further evidence of their readiness to play full Test matches. Both India and Pakistan will be exchanging visits with them next winter and Sri Lanka's form in these matches will be reviewed next year. The 15 associate members of the ICC, of whom Sri Lanka is one, may also have their own one-day competition in future.

The ICC being the game's law-making body, bouncers were on the agenda. Here, too, there is to be no change, which will be good news for Thomson and Lillee and Lever and all the others who deal in the short stuff.

It was thought that the general awareness and concern that there now is over this question of short-pitched bowling should be enough to see that it is not overdone again as it was in Australia last winter. Whether that is so, we shall have to wait and see—perhaps until things warm up in Australia next winter, when Australia are playing West Indies with Messrs Brooks and Bailhache as the umpires, or before that even, when England and Australia meet each other again, with the Ashes at stake in a fortnight's time.

Brave innings from Bolus

A brave innings of 81 from Bolus carried Derbyshire into an encouraging position against Warwickshire on a difficult Burton-on-Trent pitch. Splendid bowling by Derbyshire's fast bowler Hendrick and off spin bowler, Venkataraghavan had Warwickshire out for 118, 96 behind, but then the problems overtook Derbyshire.

They lost three wickets for 22 before Bolus steadied the innings, playing with determination and caution to pass 50 for the first time this season. Bolus was seventh man out for 81 and his departure was soon followed by a collapse which saw Derbyshire all out for 141—setting a target of 238 for Warwickshire.

Warwickshire survived 50 difficult minutes to reach 35 without loss by the close, still 203 runs behind. The wicket had been unpredictable all day with Hendrick taking five for 39 in the Warwickshire collapse.

Derby v Warwick

AT BURTON-ON-TRENT

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings, 214 (S. P. Perryman 4 for [illegible]).

Second Innings

[illegible]

Worcester v Oxford U

AT WORCESTER

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, [illegible] for 4 dec (G. M. Turner 214 not out, G. R. Cass 52 not out).

Second Innings

[illegible]

Higgs demonstrates art of leg spin

By Alan Gibson

CANTERBURY: The Australians, with seven second innings wickets in hand, are 325 runs ahead of Kent.

The Australians declared their overnight score, 415, bowled Kent out by 3.40 for 202, but did not make them follow on. Presumably Chappell weighed the advantages of three-day match practice against the stimulus of an early win. To have polished off a leading county in two days—which might well have been done—and have some extra free time, used to be the best of tonics for an Australian touring side, unused to the slog of the circuit six days a week. But then there are no precedents for the shape of the present tour, with a series of one-day matches succeeded in mid-season by a Test series.

Chappell's decision at least made sure of the third day's play, and although Kent are at the wrong end of the game there will probably be another substantial crowd today in the sunshine (touch wood, if this pagan ritual is permitted in so hallowed a city. I was once picked off for using this phrase by a parson's wife in Glastonbury, but then Glastonbury was an abbey when Canterbury was a shed).

Luckhurst was caught at the wicket when the score was three. Johnson and Cowdrey put on 35 for the second wicket at about one a minute, which took some doing as the Australians bowled under 15 overs in the third hour. Cowdrey batted beautifully. He drove Lillee through extra cover and twice hooked him. He looked solidly in when he edged the ball from Gilmour and promptly walked away. A sigh went round the ground. Johnson was out soon afterwards.

Gilmour took the first three wickets. He looked as fast as Lillee, and more accurate. Hurst was also quick when he came on, and had Woolmer caught at the wicket, fourth out at 58. During the innings, Robinson took three catches and made three stumpings.

Ealham, Shepherd and Julien provided the bulk of the Kent runs. The over rate improved in the afternoon, and so did the scoring rate, and this was chiefly because we had a leg spinner bowling. Higgs could turn the ball a little, even on so true a pitch, and was not afraid to fight it. Shepherd hit him for two consecutive fours and was caught at third man next ball from a skier: a courageous ball.

I liked the look of Higgs. He has a nice sideways action, which at take-off rather comically resembles that of Thomson, showing the batsman the ball behind his bottom. Higgs is 25 next month, a good age at which to improve. Leg spinners are usually either finished at 18 (as a Venerable Personage will tell you) or beginning to get to work in their middle 20s.

I see that *The Spectator* has taken a whack this week at the "traditionalists" among cricket enthusiasts who do not altogether relish one-day cricket. Well, you would very rarely see a leg spinner flighting the ball in a limited over match, and yet leg spin is one of the most captivating arts in the game. "Change is unquestionably preferable to death", says *The Spectator*. Who can say? Change is sometimes for the better and sometimes for the worse, as we all know. Whether death is for the better or worse we are not in a position to say, but many men have thought there were circumstances when it might be preferable to a life faced with unacceptable change.

I am not an enemy of the one-day game, nor do I think cricket is dying. I enjoyed the play yesterday—the Australians ambled along in the evening against a depleted Kent attack—but the bowling of Higgs was not the least of the pleasures.

AUSTRALIANS: First Innings, 415 for 8 dec (A. Turner 156, R. B. McCosker 58, K. D. Walters 60; B. D. Julien, 18—3—80—1, R. B. Elms, 8—0—42—0, J. N. Shepherd, 18—4—70—2, R. A. Woolmer, 22—5—85—1, G. W. Johnson, 15.3—2—48—1, Underwood, 24—5—67—3.

Second Innings

R. B. McCosker, c Ealham, b Johnson	..	26
B. M. Laird, not out	..	53
*I. M. Chappell, b Johnson	..	0
K. D. Walters, l-b-w, b Underwood	..	21
A. Turner, not out	..	11
Extras (l-b 1)	..	1
Total (3 wkts)	..	112

R. D. Robinson, G. J. Gilmour, D. K. Lillee, A. A. Mallett, A. G. Hurst, J. D. Higgs to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—55, 2—55, 3—88.

KENT: First Innings

*B. W. Luckhurst, c Robinson, b Gilmour	..	2
G. W. Johnson, c Mallett, b Gilmour	..	19
M. C. Cowdrey, c Robinson, b Gilmour	..	22
R. A. Woolmer, c Robinson, b Hurst	..	4
A. G. E. Ealham, lbw, b Hurst	..	41
†D. Nicholls, b Higgs	..	16
J. N. Shepherd, c Walters, b Higgs	..	38
B. D. Julien, st Robinson, b Mallett	..	41
C. J. C. Rowe, st Robinson, b Higgs	..	3
R. B. Elms, st Robinson, b Higgs	..	0
D. L. Underwood, not out	..	0
Extras (b 4, l-b 6, n-b 6)	..	16
Total	..	202

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—39, 3—44, 4—58, 5—96, 6—137, 7—164, 8—186, 9—202, 10—202.
BOWLING: Lillee, 8—1—33—0; Gilmour, 13—5—40—3; Hurst, 15—4—44—2; Higgs, 13—6—49—4; Mallett, 3.1—1—23—1.
Umpires: D. J. Constant and B. J. Meyer.

Today's cricket

TOUR MATCH
CANTERBURY: Kent v Australians (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
BURTON-ON-TRENT: Derbyshire v Warwickshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Hampshire (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0).
OTHER MATCHES
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Oxford University.
EASTBOURNE: D. H. Robins's XI v Cambridge University.
EDINBURGH: Scotland v MCC.
SECOND XI COMPETITION
BEDWORTH: Warwickshire II v Northamptonshire II.
UNDER-25 COMPETITION
HORSHAM: Sussex v Surrey.
MANCHESTER: Lancashire v Yorkshire.
BATH: Somerset v Glamorgan.
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Worcestershire.

Gilliat denies Yorkshire early victory

By Keith Macklin

SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire, with all their second innings wickets in hand, need 105 runs to beat Hampshire.

The Hampshire pulse still beats, albeit faintly. A defiant and resolute captain's knock of 88 not out by Gilliat denied Yorkshire the two-day victory which had seemed certain in mid-afternoon yesterday. Yorkshire were eventually given a target of 109, almost entirely because of another brave stand between Gilliat and Rice. Had Murtagh been able to bat for Hampshire, instead of being confined to his hotel bed with a virus infection, Yorkshire's task today could have been harder. As it is, it seems that only an unexpected rainstorm, or an even more unexpected batting collapse, can prevent Yorkshire taking 17 points from this game and making an early departure for their next game, at Harrogate.

In the morning Yorkshire took their first innings score to 278 through a fine innings from Hampshire and the 19-year-old Stevenson. Hampshire, blending some cracking straight drives with studious defence, reached 61, and then Stevenson, told by Boycott to "play his own game", responded by thumping a six and seven fours in his 40. The Hampshire fast bowler, Herman, catcalled on Wednesday for bowling wides, finished with four wickets and a respectable analysis.

With Murtagh unwell, the reliable veteran, Sainsbury, opened the innings with Barrett in this sadly depleted Hampshire side. Barrett again went quickly, and when the slow left arm bowler, Carrick, came on to bowl, he created terror from the start. Sainsbury was caught off a top edge, Turner bowled off his pads, and Jesty comprehensively stumped after being beaten through the air.

As the Yorkshire fieldsmen contemplated a finish that would give them a day at home, Gilliat and Rice came together and, as they had done in the first innings, stopped Yorkshire's gallop. Gilliat, determined to go with a bang rather than a whimper, applied the long handle to Carrick and Cope, and with Rice providing admirable support the stand reached 98. Then Carrick, changing ends, dived to his right to take a brilliant return catch. Gilliat steered his 10 men to a total of 212 and the friendly Sheffield crowd seemed sorry he did not reach a deserved century.

The injury misfortunes of the day were not confined to Hampshire. Yorkshire lost both their opening bowlers, a fact which might account for the prolongation of the Hampshire innings. Old twisted knee ligaments and Robinson was struck on the arm by a Gilliat hook and on the temple by a drive from Rice.

In the few minutes before close of play Leadbeater and Lumb scored four, Boycott electing not to bat because of strained tendons in his wrist. It would be ironic if Leadbeater and Lumb were to knock off the runs, thus preventing Boycott getting the eight runs he needs for his thousand.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings, 174 (R. M. C. Gilliat 51; A. L. Robinson 5 for 56).

Second Innings

P. Barrett, c Bairstow, b Old	..	5
P. J. Sainsbury, c Robinson, b Carrick	..	26
D. R. Turner, b Carrick	..	17
T. E. Jesty, st Bairstow, b Carrick	..	0
*R. M. C. Gilliat, not out	..	88
J. M. Rice, c and b Carrick	..	38
N. G. Cowley, b Stevenson	..	4
†G. R. Stephenson, c Stevenson, b Carrick	..	5
R. S. Herman, c Lumb, b Stevenson	..	0
J. Southern, b Carrick	..	6
A. J. Murtagh, absent ill	..	0
Extras (b 8, l-b 10, w 2, n-b 3)	..	23
Total	..	212

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—32, 2—42, 3—50, 4—67, 5—165, 6—170, 7—175, 8—181, 9—212.
BOWLING: Old, 8—1—16—1; Robinson, 9—1—30—0; Stevenson, 11—3—33—2; Carrick, 24.5—6—83—6; Cope, 14—7—37—0.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

*G. Boycott, c Rice, b Jesty	..	61
R. G. Lumb, c Stephenson, b Jesty	..	50
B. Leadbeater, c Gilliat, b Jesty	..	0
J. H. Hampshire, lbw, b Rice	..	61
A. Sidebottom, c Stephenson, b Herman	..	6
C. M. Old, c Stephenson, b Rice	..	15
†D. L. Bairstow, c Stephenson, b Herman	..	7
P. Carrick, c Rice, b Herman	..	5
G. B. Stevenson, b Southern	..	40
G. A. Cope, lbw, b Herman	..	6
A. L. Robinson, not out	..	2
Extras (n-b 15, w 6, l-b 3)	..	24
Total (95.3 overs)	..	278

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—127, 2—127, 3—132, 4—155, 5—191, 6—205, 7—214, 8—230, 9—271, 10—278.
BOWLING: Herman, 18.3—7—68—4; Jesty, 25—10—43—3; Rice, 32—6—56—2; Sainsbury, 13—3—32—0; Southern, 17—5—45—1.

Second Innings

R. G. Lumb, not out	..	1
B. Leadbeater, not out	..	3
Total (no wkt)	..	4

Bonus Points: Yorkshire 7, Hampshire 5.
Umpires: W. E. Phillipson and D. G. L. Evans.

Joint honours go to Boyce and Edmeades

By Peter Marson

Westcliff-on-Sea: Essex (16 pts) beat Gloucestershire (4) by 10 wickets.

Essex's fourth victory in the county championship was established in late afternoon yesterday by when Gloucestershire had been well beaten. It was their sixth defeat in eight matches. Nothing can have been more galling for them than the way in which Edmeades led Essex to a resounding triumph in a colourful last act. He and Hardie came to the crease for the last time at 4.25 with 91 runs needed for victory.

Previously the bowlers had held the batsmen in a frightening grip. But, here was Edmeades driving, cutting, and hooking with an assurance and authority not seen before. When he had reached his half century, which included nine fours out of 63 runs in 47 minutes, Edmeades had earned the freedom of Chalkwell Park. So, too, had Keith Boyce, whose six second innings wickets brought his match analysis to 11 for 113.

In their second innings Gloucestershire had foundered for a second time for a handful more runs. Boyce appeared to be as threatening now as on the first day, making the ball move off the seam and bite and bounce to unsettle the batsman. Running into a gentle breeze coming in off the estuary, Boyce began to fill his hamper with wickets in the second over, when Stovold fell leg before. Boyce then did well to catch Zaheer off his own bowling and, two balls later, Knight was out caught at square short leg.

Meantime, Sadiq had been living the life of a cat with numerous lives. He had been nimble and swift, too, to pounce on the odd bad ball. Shepherd became a resourceful partner and 12 for three had been transformed to something a little more palatable in time for luncheon, when Gloucestershire were 73 for three.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings, 145 (K. D. Boyce 5 for 58).

Second Innings

Sadiq Mohammad, c Smith, b Turner	..	41
A. W. Stovold, l-b-w, b Boyce	..	3
Zaheer Abbas, c and b Boyce	..	5
R. D. V. Knight, c Hardie, b Boyce	..	0
D. R. Shepherd, l-b-w, b Lever	..	30
J. C. Foat, c Hobbs, b Boyce	..	1
*A. S. Brown, l-b-w, b Lever	..	51
D. A. Graveney, l-b-w, b Lever	..	4
†A. J. Brassington, c Smith, b Boyce	..	2
J. H. Shackleton, c Hobbs, b Boyce	..	14
J. Davey, not out	..	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 2, n-b 13)	..	16
Total	..	167

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—3, 2—12, [illegible]

Boxing

Bugner lists his virtues to support his case

From Neil Allen
Boxing Correspondent
Kuala Lumpur, June 26

During by far the frankest interview Joe Bugner has been allowed to give to the press he listed today the physical and psychological virtues which convince him that he can take the world heavyweight boxing title from Muhammad Ali here next Tuesday.

I use the word "allowed" advisedly because Bugner's desperately protective manager, Andy Smith, at one stage protested violently about reasonable questions from British reporters about Bugner's Hungarian background and had to leave the hotel room in order to regain his self-control. It was as if this surrogate father found the questioning an almost obscene violation of the European champion's privacy. Mr Smith later apologised sincerely and had obviously been under increasing strain.

But I think it important to mention the embarrassing incident because his obsessive shielding of the 25-year-old Bugner may go a long way to explaining the way the British boxer has so often, in the past, lacked both inventiveness and animal aggression in the ring. Today the European champion, who feels warmly about his native Hungary but rightly considers himself completely British, slipped briefly from the firm, avuncular embrace of his manager. But has Bugner discovered his own identity too late? Has he got the innate capacity for violence which, regrettably or not, is part of prize-fighting.

These vital questions can be left for the moment because today was Bugner's chance to make his case. He emphasized that he can win, "the way the British should", by which he means fairly and cleanly without having to resort to questionable tactics. Though he adds, professionally, "If Ali starts pulling on me, as he often does, I can break his neck as easily as he can break mine. Ali is not big enough to push me around."

Bugner defends the other British heavyweights who have failed to win the world title in the past by pointing out that they were either handicapped by lack of sheer size or a tendency to cut. "But now" the 6ft 4in, 16½ st challenger says, as if standing back to look at himself "we have a man who has the right build and does not cut easily. Ali doesn't like straight punches. He's not going to get me to fall for the rope-a-dope trick by standing against the ropes with his arms up round his head.

"If he starts that I'm not going to go and waste myself with blows to the body like Foreman did. Ali can take punches to the body (so can I) and it's too good a defence to waste energy on because I've tried to solve it in sparring. I'll just stand back and refuse to go to him. The people he's beaten before had one track minds—they either just went on the attack or just tried to counter punch.

"I don't mind if he starts talking to me during the fight. He didn't do it when we fought in Las Vegas but he might this time. If he starts on with that 'come on, you sucker' it's not going to worry me. I've met fighters like Johnny Prescott who did that to me, calling me a big poof and saying I couldn't punch my way out of a paper bag. If Ali goes on like that I'll probably ignore it or just say something very British like 'don't be silly'. No, Ali doesn't fight dirty but he has some tricks and the best way is to ignore him and then he knows he can't upset you."

Bugner has never hidden his admiration for the world champion. "When I was a boy I thought he was such a supreme young man when he won the title from Sonny Liston. But when I fought him in Las Vegas he said he was going to stop me in seven rounds and he didn't and that was my asset because I realized this guy wasn't as great as I thought. My job was to prove him wrong, especially after he cut me with a right hand in the first round. Now it's more than two years later, this is the big one, I'm 100 per cent in condition as I have been in all my fights and there is no anger in his eyes any more."

It is a valid environmental point when Bugner says: "Ali talks a lot about the ghetto but I told him when we were in New York, you were never living in the ghetto." Today the British "country gentleman" from St Ives, Huntingdonshire, recalled his own hard childhood after he and his mother fled from Hungary during the 1956 uprising.

"I can just remember the tanks knocking down the trees in Budapest. We were in refugee camps in Yugoslavia for 18 months and even when we got to England there were times when a meal was just some coffee and bread. But my mother could always make a meal somehow—she'd take some bones and make soup. My brother, Vilmos, was the only one earning in the family from the age of [illegible] because my mother was divorced. My brother joined the Merchant Navy and I remember him coming home and being surprised I was going to be a boxer."

Bugner was three times the all England schools discus champion. He says that but for lack of coaching he would have stayed in athletics and never have become a boxer.

Yachting

Mares remains undefeated

Kiel, West Germany, June 26.—Uwe Mares, West Germany's world champion, won both his Tempest class races here yesterday to leave himself the only unbeaten competitor among the Olympic class yachtsmen at the Kiel regatta week here. The five Olympic classes other than the Solings competed twice in order to make up for the racing lost on Monday by unfavourable wind conditions.

SOLING: Fourth race: 1, D. Below (East Germany); 2, H. Hedicke (West Germany); 3, P. Hog-Jensen (Denmark). Overall: 1, Kuhweide, 13.6 pts; 2, Hog-Jensen, 14.5; 3, J. Sundelin (Sweden), 19.9.

TEMPEST: Third race: 1, U. Mares (West Germany); 2, E. Wagner (West Germany); 3, H. Baehr (West Germany). Fourth race: 1, Mares; 2, Wagner; 3, S. Hoess (West Germany). Overall: 1, Mares, 0; 2, Wagner, 6.4; 3, P. Twelkmeyer (West Germany), 24.0.

TORNADO: Third race: 1, D. Campbell-James (GB); 2, R. White (GB); 3, R. Jessenig (Austria); 6, R. White (GB). Fourth race: 1, Jessenig; 2, Mease (West Germany); 3, Campbell-James. Overall: 1, Joerg Spengler (West Germany) and White, both 24.6; P. Due (Denmark), 34.

FLYING DUTCHMAN: Third race: R. Conrad (Brazil); 2, C. [illegible] (Sweden); 3, A. Batzill (West Germany). Fourth race: 1, C. [illegible] (West Germany); 2, J. Hotz (Switzerland); 3, J. Diesch (West Germany). Overall: 1, Hotz, 29.6; 2, Noel, [illegible]; 3, Diesch, 35.5.

470 DINGHY: Third race: 1, Follenfant (France); 2, A. Gorostegui (Spain); 3, M. Bolens (Italy). Fourth race: 1, F. Huebner (West Germany); 2, Bolens; 3, L. Bengtsson (Sweden). Overall: 1, Bolens, 4.0; 2, Follenfant, 11; 3, R. Benocchi (Italy), 15.

FINN DINGHY: Third race: 1, Rehrmann (West Germany); 2, Jaeger (West Germany); 3, J. Miner (West Germany). Fourth race: 1, Howlett (GB); 2, C. Law (GB); G. Bexiemr (US); 6, J. Dawson-Edwards (GB). Overall: 1, Howlett, 28.6; 2, Dawson-Edwards, 30; 3, Fabris (Yugoslavia), 37.6.—Reuter.

Second XI competition

[illegible]

Schools results

[illegible]

ORT

ng

ewis to succeed instead of Hide

chael Seely

Peachum, trained by a man m, Michael Easterby, and ridden by Geoffrey Lewis selection to win the Park Cup at Newcastle ening. But for his accident, Hide would have been on Peachum and it is strange to see a Newcastle slip by he name of Hide missing he number board.

's doctor has told him that be three months before iding again but, as resilient , the northern jockey hopes ve him wrong. The plaster e removed from his leg in ight's time. By judicious e in his swimming pool to the wasted muscles, Hide o be ready to ride as soon s pronounced fit. Primed st-minute instructions from telephone as to the mare's crasies and foibles, Lewis make more than a capable today.

Peachum is an exception- e more who announced her nce and well-being when Roman Warrior in the Handicap at Doncaster. race may rest between Warrior, Polly Peachum, lintstone, White Hope and gt-Huit. Roman Warrior o races last season and third to Somersway in the old Cup. He is allowed s for a length and a half by Polly Peachum at Don- but over tonight's five s, I stil side with Polly n although Roman Warrior to be straighter in condi- w. Michael Price, an intelli- andicaper, has taken a te chance with Irma Flint- nd White Hope.

Flinstone, a tough and con- mare, lacks top class pace l need all of her 11 lbs pull with Polly Peachum to make her stamina tell. On the best of White Hope's form last season, he would be a certainty today but ran well below his peak behind Import at Lingfield. He is sure to win a race off this mark but may need more time and better going. Le Vingt-Huit took a valuable sprint at Epsom for the handicap specialist, John Sutcliffe junior, before running well under his penalty behind Harem at Sandown. In an intelligently framed handicap, Polly Peachum's blistering pace may give her the edge on tonight's firm ground.

Another animal that Hide would have ridden today is Major Concession who runs in the John Osborne Handicap. A dogged horse, cleverly placed by Michael Stoute to win four races for Bob Cowell last season, Major Concession showed enough behind Ardent Portion at Leicester to suggest that the tough mile and a half at Newcastle may suit her talents. Another likely winner from Newmarket is Rustingo whom Bruce Raymond rides for Michael Jarvis in the St Oswald Plate. The Petingo colt shaped like a certain future winner when second at Doncaster and Leicester. Outclassed behind Bold Aussie at Newbury, Rustingo may find Red Marshall, also trained by Easterby, his chief stumbling block.

Both the two-year-old races, the Fawdon Fillies Plate and the Angerton Plate, may fall to Nigel Angus with Upavon and Crusty Shah. At the Doncaster evening meeting, our Newmarket correspondent tells me that the best bet may be Irish Legend in the Hopeful Maiden Plate. A half-brother to four winners shaped in promising style behind Donald Young at Newbury and has been working in good style on the heath.

Henry Cecil trains Irish Legend and the trainer introduces us to a newcomer of potential in Ina Tea who runs in the Grimthorpe Plate. This Round Table filly is thought likely to take high rank later in the season but at this stage may not be forward enough to cope with Self Satisfied, fourth to Solar at Newbury. It could be the turn of a 10-year-old veteran in the Londesborough Handicap Stakes where Ron Hutchinson has the mount on Daniel for John Dunlop. Daniel has been running with his usual consistency this season and may be too good at the weights for Pinchow and Irresistible Miss.

Newmarket stables were in winning vein at Newcastle yesterday afternoon, taking three of the six races. In the Dobson Peacock Handicap Redesdale wore down Frisky Ruler in the final stride to beat him by a short head. Confluence, whose challenge had been beaten off inside the last furlong, was three-quarters of a length away third.

Redesdale's effort was timed to perfection by Eric Eldin, who was riding his 13th winner of the season. Bernard van Cutsem trained Redesdale for the Duke of Devonshire. Redesdale enjoyed a successful time last year taking three races, including the Scarborough Stakes at Doncaster and was scoring for the first time this season.

By the Irish Bold Lad out of an Aureole mare, Redesdale is tough and consistent who, not for the first time, proved a theory that it often pays to follow the top weights in handicaps when the ground firms up. Backers fastened on to the apparently leniently handicapped Sunblast who was backed down from 4-1 to 5-2 but the official assessors rating proved correct. Pulled out and asked to improve early in the straight, the filly appeared uninterested and declined to struggle.

It was good to see a small stable win the Stocksfield Maiden Stakes where Gerry Blum, saddled Rapid Pass to beat Blue Chrome easily by three lengths. Blum has done remarkably well with his string of six horses, having now taken three races with Venus of Stretham, two with Short Reign and yesterday's event with Rapid Pass. Venus of Stretham, who cost only 200 guineas as a yearling, now goes to Milan to challenge the top Italian two-year-old on Sunday. Short Reign, a 500 guineas purchase, is to compete with our top fillies in the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood.

The notable feature of Rapid Pass's success was how kindly the four year old raced for Bruce Raymond. Formerly Rapid Pass was a tearaway and virtually unmanageable. Blum attributes his reformation to the hours of patient schooling and handling put in by the steeplechase jockey, Ian Watkinson. At Stratford-on-Avon at the end of the steeplechasing season, Rapid Pass won the SKF future champions hurdle by 15 lengths.

Rapid Pass has been on the go for a long time and is to enjoy a well deserved rest before being prepared for the next National Hunt campaign. The third leg of the Newmarket treble was provided by Fly From Home who ran out a convincing winner of the Heddon Plate in the hands of Ernie Johnson. Michael Stoute trains the Habitat filly for Mrs Lavinia Chapman from Norfolk.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield Park: Good to firm. Newcastle: Good to firm. Doncaster: Good to firm. Newmarket (tomorrow): Good to firm. Chepstow (tomorrow): Hard.

gfield Park programme

EWELL STAKES (Handicap: £544: 6f)

3.30 SAXONBURY STAKES (£594: 1½m)

7-4 Curtains, 3-1 Pink Palace, 5-1 Spring Barley, 10-1 Pueblo, 16-1 Lionsmead, 20-1 others.

4.0 WIRE MILL PLATE (Handicap: 3-y-o: £828: 1¼m)

4.30 MOUNTFIELD PLATE (2-y-o: £790: 6f)

DHURST PLATE (2-y-o: £414: 5f)

ISELL STAKES (Handicap: £897: 2m)

Lingfield Park selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 The Solostan. 2.30 Hayloft. 3.0 French Princess. 3.30 Curtains. 4.0 LIMPOPO is specially recommended. 4.30 Fastpad.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.0 French Princess. 4.0 Limpopo.

caster programme

IMTHORPE PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £483: 5f)

LTON HANDICAP (£559: 1¼m)

URRY HANDICAP (£906: 6f)

CKIL PLATE (3-y-o: £483: 1m)

ONDESBOROUGH HANDICAP (£527: 1½m)

PEFUL PLATE (2-y-o: £483: 6f)

caster selections

Racing Staff

elf Satisfied. 7.10 Franc Flinders. 7.35 Beaufort Street. 8.5 nc Lad. 8.35 Daniel. 9.05 IRISH LEGEND is specially recom-

Newmarket Correspondent

ina Tea. 7.35 Beaufort Street. 8.5 Sotos. 9.5 Irish Legend.

castle selections

Racing Staff

Upavon. 7.10 Stella's Pet. 7.35 Polly Peachum. 8.05 RUSTINGO cially recommended. 8.35 Crusty Shah. 9.5 Major Concession.

Newmarket Correspondent

Henriette Rouner. 7.35 White Hope. 8.5 Rustingo. 8.35 Happy w. 9.5 Major Concessions.

Newcastle programme

6.45 FAWDON PLATE (2-y-o fillies: £552: 5f)

7.10 CAMPERDOWN HANDICAP (3-y-o: £602: 1m 1f)

7.35 GOSFORTH PARK HANDICAP (£2,255: 5f)

8.5 ST OSWALD PLATE (3-y-o: £690: 1m)

8.35 ANGERTON PLATE (2-y-o: £552: 6f)

9.5 JOHN OSBORNE HANDICAP (£672: 1½m 60yd)

erpool

Newcastle

Corrib may have been saved for wrong race

By Jim Snow

There will be close betting at Lingfield Park today in the Wadhurst Plate between Corrib, a winner last Saturday at Ascot for Walwyn, and Hayloft, the favourite, for the Queen Mary Stakes at Ascot when beaten into third place by the Epsom-trained filly, Rory's Rocket. There is no line to link these two smart fillies, but it might be worth noting that Walwyn has chosen today's race for Corrib in preference to six other engagements this week.

I slightly prefer Hayloft, who will be receiving three pounds from Corrib and it may be that Piggott, probably a little bronzed after his four-day break in the south of France, will have another success on Limpopo in the Wire Mill Handicap.

Cecil's three-year-old has been out twice this season, running unplaced in the Classic Trial Stakes at Sandown Park in April behind Consol and three weeks ago he ran well at Brighton to be a close second to Western Isle. He was giving the winner six pounds and the form reads well as Western Isle has won four of his five races this season.

The two dangers, Cecil and Piggott may think, will come from Breasley's Majoroy, a three-length winner at Sandown, and from the bottom weight, Merchant Prince, who got home by a short head from the favourite, Royal Fanfare, at Brighton two weeks ago. Last season, as a two-year-old, Limpopo had two races, winning from a big field at Newmarket and later, under a penalty, finishing unplaced in a nursery handicap at Newmarket.

Walwyn's Fastpad should beat his only rival, Royal Approach, in the Mountfield Plate, and the three-year-old French Princess, a winner over two miles at Thirsk and at Nottingham for van Cutsem, looks well in the Hamsell Handicap with 7 st 8 lb, reduced five pounds by the apprentice allowance of Fox.

Colin Jackson fund

A fund has been set up on behalf of Colin Jackson, who was seriously injured during the Andoversford point-to-point meeting last month.

Salisbury results

2.15 (2.17) DOWNTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £794: 7f)

Unicorns Fancy, ch f, by Virginia Boy—Solinda (K. Qvale), 7-4 R. Fox (10-1) 1
Wong Way Girl, b f, by Khanka—Suzy Wong II (G. Curzon), 8-5 .... R. Millman (16-1) 2
Company Sergeant, b c, by Tudor Melody—Malberry (Mrs R. Francis), 9-4 G. Starkey (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Red Fox, 9-2 Western Isle, 8-1 Smart Shirley, 10-1 The Goldstone, 14-1 Ephesian, Noble Affair, Spirit Lake, 20-1 Whirlitzer (4th), 25-1 Hula Warrior, Ocaso, Windmill Boy, Calmin, Bold Light, Oldtimer. 17 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.52; places, 34p, 61p.

2.45 (2.47) SOUTHAMPTON STAKES

3.15 (3.17) CHAMPAGNE STAKES

3.45 (3.46) CARNARVON CUP (Div I)

4.15 (4.16) NOEL CANNON HANDICAP

4.45 (4.47) TISBURY STAKES

5.15 (5.16) TISBURY STAKES (3-y-o: Div II)

5.45 (5.46) CARNARVON CUP (Div II)

Golf

England lose European team title

From Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent,
Killarney, June 26

England lost their title of European golf champions here today by failing to qualify for the first flight of eight countries from which the champions emerge. The only player to return a good score was Marks, who alone of the six-man team did not play in this year's Walker Cup. He returned a 71, the second lowest score of the day, but all the rest, except for Poxon, who had a 75, scored dismally.

In the end Wales kept England out by one stroke, Toye once again being the hero of their side and holing from eight feet for a three at the 18th and a total of 73. Had he failed with that putt the two countries would have tied, but England would have taken eighth place in the first flight because their highest score of 82 was not as high as the worst Welsh score.

The other three home countries all qualified for the first flight, Scotland for the fourth time leading the qualifiers. Their margin was the highest it has been and reflected a remarkable example of group scoring which might well have been even better had the need arisen.

Scotland swept into the first flight of the European team golf championship here today with a fine exhibition of group scoring which left the rest of the 18 countries involved far behind. The gap might have been wider still if there had been any point in trying to widen it, but after a great start by Hutcheon and Macgregor, the work of those following them became much easier.

The main purpose of the round played by all 108 competitors was to find the first eight countries from which the champions would emerge after three rounds of match-play starting tomorrow. Suspense was maintained to the end because one score out of the six from each team could be discarded.

Both England and Wales were in early danger and if it had not been for a 71 by Marks, the only member of the England team not to have played in the Walker Cup, England would have had a terrible day. Each of the high scorers in their team must accept blame, but things became difficult from the moment that Eyles, usually the steadiest of medal players (and sent out first accordingly), went round in 80, seven over a none too difficult par.

Ill at ease when he started, Eyles drove on to the beach of the lake at the first and subsequently had four penalty shots, including an out of bounds. When rounds played in threes take up to four hours and a half, a low score is not to be expected from Davies; he seems unable to keep a tight rein on his concentration as such patient competitors as Hutcheon and Macgregor. Hedges fared even worse. His 82 included four sixes and five penalty strokes, mostly because he fell foul of the several streams that wait at the foot of steep banks guarding the greens.

Such holes, mostly in the middle sections of the course, caused troubles for all. A long round was made longer for Hedges by having to wait for a ruling and this pushed his total time to well over five hours.

In this context, Marks managed well with his powerful driving. He picked up four birdies coming in, the easiest of them at the 16th, so well within range that he was on the edge of the green at this par five hole with a five iron. Hutcheon, whose 70 looked like standing as the lowest of the day, relied mostly on his putter, which he used 26 times. This is the third time running that Scotland have led the qualifying, but they know that all that counts this week is to win the last battle.

In the opening ceremony, a new national anthem, that of Luxembourg, was added to the other 17, a country with only one full course. Their team includes a father and son and two brothers, and if one of them ran up a 95, it was only because he took 10 at the short 18th, where the course returns to the lakeside. Of the Continental countries, Sweden and West Germany are well fancied as their scoring shows. There is German interest in the neighbourhood—a factory across the road and an hotel in which all the teams except Sweden are housed. The Germans brought a team over to have an advance look at the course, and earlier this year the Swedes played in England, escaping from the clutches of their winter and reflecting the growing general interest and keenness in this event.

SCOTLAND: I. Hutcheon, 70; C. Green, 71; G. Macgregor, 74; S. Stephen, 75; H. Stuart, 75; G. Murray, 76.

ENGLAND: G. Marks, 71; M. Poxon, 75; M. James, 78; J. Davies, 79; R. Eyles, 80; P. Hedges, 82.

IRELAND: I. Elliott, 75; B. Malone, 75; P. Mulcare, 76; J. Harrington, 76; E. Dunne, 82.

WALES: J. Toye, 73; J. Povall, 74; D. McLean, 78; H. Squirrell, 77; J. Jermine, 80; W. Tucker, 84.

Mrs Start's eagle unsettles opposition

By Lewine Mair

On the first day of the fifth Commonwealth tournament at Ganton, Great Britain defeated Canada by four points to two. However, in a match which produced much the more impressive scoring, Australia defeated New Zealand by 3½ points to 2½.

The morning foursomes between Great Britain and Canada were shared at one match apiece. Ann Irvin and Anne Stant were the successful home pair. Two ahead leaving the fifth green, Mrs Stant unsettled the opposition still further when she holed a glorious half wedge from 60 yards short of the green for a winning eagle. Out in 37—one under par—Miss Irvin and Mrs Stant were able to walk in from the 14th green when the Canadians took three putts to lose the hole to a four and the match by 5 and 4.

Britain's chances of winning the first foursome looked good when Tegwen Perkins and Julia Greenhalgh, having been four down after eight, were only one behind playing the 13th. Their drive was in the middle of the fairway, that of the Canadians in thick rough on the left. By the end of that hole, however, Canada was back to two ahead, the British girls having taken two to recover from a greenside bunker.

Miss Greenhalgh and Miss Perkins were bunkered eight times in the course of their match, an affliction which they managed to pass on to the opposition for the afternoon singles. Dale Shaw, who lost on the last green to the former Britiseh strokeplay champion, Mrs Stant, in the first match, found sand four times in the first five holes.

Elizabeth Hoffman, too, was always in trouble, losing a couple of balls in the course of 6 and 4 defeat at the hands of Miss Greenhalgh. At the 140 yards fifth hole, Miss Hoffman's ball had bounded into the pond at the back of the green. At the 12th she pushed her drive into tangled rough where, only a few minutes earlier Debbie Savoy, who lost to Jennifer Lee Smith by 3 and 2, had similarly succeeded in losing a ball.

In the fourth match, Tegwen Perkins lost to Susan Conklin on the last green, the crucial hole being the short 14th. After the Canadian had hit her tee shot into a bush and was forced to play another, Miss Perkins pulled a 7-iron well left of the green and eventually lost the hole to a five.

Today, Great Britain meet the Australian who, f they play only as half as well as they did yesterday, will surely take some beating. Jane Lock, who has represented Victoria at swimming as well as golf, was four under par in defeating Suzanne Boag. Sandra McCaw and Marea Parsons were both level with the card in winning their matches.

Britain 4, Canada 2

FOURSOMES (British names first): J. Greenhalgh and T. Perkins lost to Miss D. Shaw and Miss E. Hoffman, 3 and 2; Miss A. Irvin and Mrs A. Stant beat Miss D. Savoy and Miss S. Conklin, 5 and 4.

SINGLES: Mrs Stant beat Miss Shaw, two holes; Miss Greenhough beat Miss Hoffman, 6 and 4; Miss J. Lee Smith beat Miss Savoy, 3 and 2; Miss Perkins lost to Miss Conklin, one hole.

New Zealand 2½, Australia 3½

FOURSOMES (New Zealand names first): Mrs S. M. Bishop and Miss S. Boag halved with Mrs S. McCaw and Miss J. Lock; Mrs G. M. Bannan and Miss F. Pere beat Mrs M. Parsons and Mrs A. Alletson, 4 and 3.

SINGLES: Mrs Bishop lost to Mrs McCaw, 6 and 5; Mrs E. A. Douglas lost to Mrs Parsons, 4 and 3; Miss Boag lost to Miss Lock, 5 and 4; Miss Pere beat Miss V. Jellis, 6 and 4.

Athletics

Jenkins to add necessary burst of speed

David Jenkins, the 1971 European 400 metres champion, could appear in three events in the European Cup semi final round at Crystal Palace, on July 12 and 13. The 23-year-old Scot has been named for both the 200 and 400 metres and is expected to be one of the men chosen from six to run in the 4 x 400 metres relay.

Jenkins showed he is in the right form for such an important match when he broke the Commonwealth record for 400 metres with a time of 44.93sec at the American Athletic Union championship in Eugene, Oregon, last weekend. With the 400 metres being staged early on the first day and the 4 x 400 metres relay late on the second, Jenkins is unlikely to worry about running a 200 metres early on the Sunday. His selection for the 200 metres does, however, show Britain's present lack of sprinting power.

Britain need every point if they are to go through to the final in Nice on August 16 and 17. Russia go through as the 1973 champions—the last time the competition was staged—leaving Britain to contest the two remaining places with Poland, Sweden, Spain and Bulgaria. The team has open places for one or two events, including the important 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000 metres events in which Britain has depth.

Commenting on the vacant placings, Mr Arthur Gold, the secretary of the British Amateur Athletic Board, said yesterday: "There is no point in rushing in and making premature selection when, perhaps, with further evidence we might wish we had waited." He added: "We have much talent and some of the athletes concerned have not raced seriously this year, yet at their best they are among the best in Europe, if not in the world." It is thought that a group of athletes have been short listed for the middle and long distance events, including Brendan Foster, who has made a few appearances this year, and Ian Stewart, who won the 5,000 metres in Helsinki on Wednesday.

One man who will not be included, however, is Frank Clement, who was outstanding in the 1973 European Cup final in Edinburgh. Clement was married yesterday and has said he will not be available for a month. John Davies is in the 3,000 metres steeplechase having said he expects to have recovered from a recent injury in time.

There are no surprises in the women's team for the match against East Germany, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia and Sweden in Sofia. East Germany go through automatically as 1973 champions. The strong Bulgarians should take second place, leaving Britain to try and make the third place.

There are three semi-final rounds for both men and women. In addition to Crystal Palace, there will be men's matches in Leipzig and Turin. For the women, there are matches at Ludenschedit and Budapest as well as Sofia. Eight teams will contest the final for both men and women. This is the fifth time the competition has been held since it was started 10 years ago.

Men

100 metres: D. Roberts (Cardiff); 200 and 400 metres: D. Jenkins (Gateshead); 800 metres: S. Ovett (Brighton and Hove); 1,500, 5,000 and 10,000 metres: to be announced; 3,000 metres steeplechase: J. Davies (Thames Valley).

110 metres hurdles: B. Price (Cardiff); 400 metres hurdles: A. Pascoe (Polytechnic); 4x100 metres relay: to be announced; 4x400 metres relay (from): J. Aukett (Wolverhampton and Bilston), G. Cohen (Wolverhampton and Bilston), W. Hartley (Liverpool), R. Jenkins (Edinburgh Southern), D. Jenkins, A. Pascoe.

High jump: M. Butterfield (RAF and Cardiff); Long jump: R. Mitchell (Royal Navy); Triple jump: A. Moore (Birchfield); Pole vault: M. Bull (Wolverhampton and Bilston); Shot: G. Capes (Enfield); Discus: B. Tancred (Wolverhampton and Bilston); Javelin: D. Travis (Surrey); Hammer: P. Dickensen (Hillingdon).

Women

100 metres: A. Lynch (Mitcham); 200 metres: H. Golden (Edinburgh Southern); 400 metres: D. Murray (Southampton and Eastleigh); 800 metres: L. Kiernan (Havering); 1,500 metres: J. Allison (Cambridge).

100 metres hurdles: S. Colyear (Stretford); 4x100 metres relay (from): S. Colyear, H. Golden, S. Lannaman (Solihull), A. Lynch, G. Taylor (Essex); 4x100 metres relay (from): L. Barnes (Cambridge), V. Elder (Wolverhampton and Bilston), P. Lloyd (Wolverhampton and Bilston), D. Murray, G. Taylor.

High jump: B. Lawton (Aldershot, Farnham and District); Long jump: M. Nimmo (Maryhill); Shot: B. Bedford (Mitcham); Discus: J. Thompson (Bracknell); Javelin: T. Sanderson (Wolverhampton and Bilston).

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 8, Boston Red Sox 5; New York Yankees 2, Baltimore Orioles 1; Milwaukee Brewers 7, Detroit Tigers 6; Chicago White Sox 5, Texas Rangers 2; Kansas City Royals 6, California Angels 2; Oakland Athletics 7, Minnesota Twins 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnati Reds 2, Atlanta Braves 0; Philadelphia Phillies 7, Pittsburgh Pirates 6; Montreal Expos 12, Chicago Cubs 6; New York Mets 2, St Louis Cardinals 1; Houston Astros 5, Los Angeles Dodgers 4; San Diego Padres 6, San Francisco Giants 3.

Cycling

Italian defeats Merckx in Tour time-trial

Charleroi, June 26.—Francesco Moser, of Italy, today won the individual time-trial which opened the Tour de France cycling classic. He put Eddy Merck, of Belgium, into second place on the difficult ride of four miles which included 32 corners, a steep hill and cobblestone roads.

Among the other favourites for the event, Zoetemelk, of the Netherlands, was sixth and Bernard Thevenet, of France, 11th, already 24 seconds behind Moser, with Agostinho, of Portugal, Gimondi, of Italy, 29 seconds down. The veteran French rider, Poulidor, finished 34 seconds behind.

TIME-TRIAL: 1, F. Moser (Italy), 8min 49.85sec; 2, E. Merckx (Belgium), 8:51.27; 3, L. Van Impe (Belgium), 9:03.11; 4, M. Pollentier (Belgium), 9:03.34; 5, Y. Hezard (France), 9:04.50.

Rugby Union

Nineteen clubs to discuss league plan

Nineteen leading rugby clubs in England and Wales will meet in Bristol next month to discuss the formation of a league.

The idea is the brain-child of Alf Wyman, Coventry's match secretary, and envisages a league of clubs situated within a 120-mile radius of Bristol.

Clubs would play 21 matches each season based on their current fixture list and the leading eight in the league table at the end of the season would then compete in a knock-out competition.

How fair are fair rents?

Registered "fair" rents for private unfurnished tenancies have been going up by an average of 9 per cent a year, whereas the cost of living is rising at a rate of 28 per cent a year (based on the last six months' figures). By law, fair rents may normally be increased only once every three years. If the current rate of inflation continues, the real value of a fair rent will have been halved before any application for it to be increased may be made.

A total freeze on all rents was imposed in March, 1974, and lifted in March this year. But landlords' hopes of recovering immediately the loss in real income suffered during this time, when the cost of living rose 21 per cent, were crushed by the introduction of new phasing regulations for rent increases. These mean that the full, allowable increase in fair rents will not be able to be collected for up to two years.

The private rented sector has been declining sharply. In 1914, 90 per cent of all homes were privately rented; in 1951, only 41 per cent (6.2 million homes); and in 1971 only 14 per cent (2.9 million homes). No more recent figures are available, but indications from both landlords and tenants are that it is continuing to disappear fast.

Landlords point to three main causes for the continuing decline: Extension of security of tenure and the increasing difficulty of getting rid of unwanted or troublesome tenants; the almost constant "interference" by successive governments in landlord-tenant relations— there have been more than 30 Acts on the subject since the war: and, of increasing importance, the low level of "fair" rents, ie those registered by Rent Officers, for private rented properties with non-resident landlords

The British Property Federation, representing about 50.000 landlords, from the seaside bed-and-breakfast landlady to very big property owners, says the majority of its members are getting no more than between 1 and 3 per cent return on their capital. A study carried out last year by Mr Alex Henney, former housing coordinator for Haringey, bears this out. He found that the average fair rent in London in 1972 would have produced a net return of less than 3 per cent on the market value of the property.

Until relatively recently a deficiency in rental income could have been offset by substantial capital growth. But Department of the Environment survey of new mortgages with building societies shows that while average house prices in the country as a whole doubled between 1971 and 1974, they have risen by less than 2 per cent in the past year. In London they have actually fallen by 5 per cent.

The fair rents system, which is voluntary, was first introduced ten years ago. The DoE estimate that of all unfurnished tenancies with non-resident landlords, half now have fair rents registered, compared with only 14 per cent five years ago.

The major criticism of the system by landlords is that the rents are *unfair* to them. Freshwater, one of the largest private landlords with 16,000 rented residential units, mostly in London, say that the rents on their properties are reduced on average by about a quarter when they are first registered. Fair rents registered for their more expensive flats are sometimes only half the market rent they could get, they say.

"Tenants do not wish to create ill-will"

However, DoE figures for the latest year available, 1973, show that in England and Wales the overall average changes in rent on first registration was a 40 per cent increase. (The figures do not include the expected large increases of rent for formerly rent-controlled properties.)

In view of the widespread belief that Rent Officers invariably reduce rents on first registration, these figures come as a surprise. One explanation is that landlords tend to refer to a "reduction" on the going market rent for the property, rather than on the actual previous rent obtained. Another reason may be found in the high proportion of applications for first registrations that are made by landlords. In 1973, 83 per cent of such applications came from landlords, of which 96 per cent resulted in rent increases. Only 10 per cent came from tenants, and of these as many as one third resulted in increases.

Many landlords find themselves bound by a contractual agreement to a fixed rent which they cannot legally increase until the contract expires, except by joint agreement with the tenant (who is unlikely to be overjoyed by the suggestion), or by applying for a fair rent to be registered. This will almost certainly be lower than the going market rent for similiar property, but may nevertheless be higher than the contractual rent.

It has been suggested, only half-jokingly, that the remaining 50 per cent of tenancies with non-resident landlords for which fair rents have not yet been registered, are precisely those whose rents would be decreased. It is certainly known that many tenants are reluctant to go to the Rent Officer, even though they believe their rent is too high, because they do not wish to create a feeling of ill-will between themselves and the landlord.

"Both sides feel they've been unfairly treated"

Other tenants do not apply because they are quite simply terrified at the prospect of having to go through complicated quasi-legal procedures. A few are still sufficiently ignorant of their rights to believe that an application for a fair rent will result in a notice to quit (as so often happens when tenants of resident landlords apply to the Rent Tribunal for a "reasonable" rent). Tenants of non-resident landlords, however, have complete security of tenure and may not be removed without a court order.

How are fair rents assessed? They are based on the fair rent already registered for comparable property in the area. But no fixed formula is used. Indeed the courts have stated clearly that Rent Officers should *not* try to calculate rents with arithmetic precision; too many variables are involved.

Under the provisions of the 1965 and 1968 Rent Acts, Rent Officers are required to have regard to "all the circumstances (other than personal circumstances) and in particular to the age, character and locality of the dwelling house and to its state of repair". Any improvements carried out by the tenant, or any damage caused by him, should *not* be taken into account. Most important of all, Rent Officers are directed to regard supply and demand as equal.

Under the Housing Rents and Subsidies Act, which came into force in March, Rent Officers are also now required to disregard any improvements, or deterioration, in the amenities of the area since March, 1971, or from the date of the last rent registration. Exactly what constitutes an "amenity" is not defined.

It is the disregard of scarcity that is the chief reason why fair rents are so much lower than the market rent, especially during a time of acute housing shortage, as at present. It is also why the strange situation exists that fair rents are usually lower than the previous "reasonable" rent registered by Rent Tribunals for furnished accommodation with non-resident landlords, which since the 1974 Rent Act have been transferred to the Rent Officer's sphere of action; tribunals, unlike Rent Officers, are not specifically directed to disregard scarcity.

It is too early yet to obtain official figures on how the new fair rents compare with the previous reasonable rents for furnished accommodation. But the indications, based on figures from two London boroughs, are that these reasonable rents are often being reduced by as much as a third to a half.

The fair rents system as currently operated places enormous importance on the judgment of the individual Rent Officer. No minimum qualification is required to become a Rent Officer, though many do have previous experience in housing or property, and about a quarter are qualified surveyors.

Landlords complain that there is a lack of consistency in the assessments of different Rent Officers. There are sometimes significant variations in rents registered for virtually identical properties, even in adjoining areas, they say. Tenants complain that they do not understand the Rent Officer's reasons for arriving at a certain rent, which at times seems quite arbitrary. Both sides are often left with the feeling that they have not been treated fairly; both say they would prefer a fixed formula for rent assessments.

One check on the Rent Officer's judgment is through an appeal to a Rent Assessment Committee, which consists of three part-time members, usually a lawyer, a qualified surveyor and a "lay" member. But these appeals almost always result in a recommendation of an increase in the fair rent already assessed by the Rent Officer, with the result that tenants rarely bother to appeal any more.

Freshwater acknowledge that of the appeals they bring, "very few, perhaps 5 per cent" result in rent decreases. Most of the increases are no more than 7 to 10 per cent, but can be much bigger. Freshwater say this indicates how erroneous a Rent Officer's judgment can be. The tenants say it confirms their belief that Rent Assessment Committees are biased in favour of the landlord.

The tenant is at a serious disadvantage regarding professional representation at Rent Assessment Committee hearings. Because the committee is not a court of law, no legal aid is available (though this is under review), and the tenant can rarely afford the solicitors, barristers, chartered surveyors, health inspectors, etc, with which the landlord may come armed, and furthermore, which he can put down as a legitimate tax-deductable business expense.

In a survey carried out on the 2,278 Rent Assessment Committee appeal hearings in the year ending September, 1970, it was found that 50 per cent of all landlords were represented by solicitors at the hearings, compared with only 10 per cent of tenants.

Once a rent has been registered, it is fixed at that level for a statutory minimum of three years, except in undefined "exceptional" circumstances. Despite a recommendation by the Francis Committee in their 1971 report on the Rent Acts that "in times of inflation Rent Officers should take account of the likely increase in costs over the three years", this does not appear to be being done. Reregistration of fair rents in the third quarter of last year showed an average increase over the previous fair rent, registered three years earlier, of 23 per cent in London (7 per cent a year), and 36 per cent in the rest of England and Wales (about 12 per cent a year).

"Landlords complain that they cannot cover costs"

Nor do the Government appear to wish Rent Officers to take account of inflation in their assessments. During the debate on the Housing Rent and Subsidies Bill last November, Mr Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, sought to reassure Labour members by saying that it would be "very seldom indeed that annual increases (in fair rents) approach the present rate of general inflation". He has recently indicated, however, that council house rents will have to keep up with inflation.

The new phasing regulations, brought in the day the rent freeze ended on March 11, have further diminished the landlord's income. A fair rent is now sub-divided into a service element, covering such things as heat and light, and the basic rent. Under the Housing Rents and Subsidies Act increases in the service element may be passed straight on, in full, to the tenant. But increases in the basic rent of 40p-80p a week must be phased and may not be collected in full until next March, while increases of more than 80p must be phased over two years. (Rates are not included in fair rents and any increase may be passed straight on.)

Landlords are complaining louder than ever before, and perhaps with greater justification, that they cannot even cover their costs under the fair rents system as it is now. Freshwater admit they are doing "as little as possible" in the way of repairs; they will mend a leaking roof, but they will not redecorate. Other landlords are not even carrying out their statutory obligations, as laid down in the 1961 Housing Act, to do essential repairs on the structure and exterior of the property and to keep the supply of water, gas and electricity in good working order.

The writing is clearly on the wall for the private landlord. Sir Eugene Melville, director general of the British Property Federation, says of his members: "There is no comfort you can give them. They are a dying race. They are usually a fairly resilient, optimistic lot and have been squeezed hard in the past. But now, if they could get out, they would."

But how do they get out? The Government has made clear its desire to replace the private landlord by public ownership. But no money is available to carry out its "municipalization" policy. Selling property with a sitting tenant on the open market is well nigh impossible at the moment. Even local authorities are showing a singular lack of interest in buying up tenanted property.

There is not enough public housing to go round at present. Why not let the private landlord survive, landlords ask, at least until municipalization can go full steam ahead?

But "survival" often means getting a rent which will give a good return on the current market value of the property, and not simply on the original investment capital. But why should a landlord expect this? When a man invests on the stock market, he does not expect to find shares which have both a large capital growth potential and a large annual dividend. Property has enjoyed an enormous capital growth, and should not therefore be expected to provide a big dividend in the form of high rents as well.

Some landlords still manage to find ways round the intention of the fair rent system. Even after a fair rent has been registered, the landlord will sometimes relet the property at a higher rent. This is *not* a criminal offence for a non-resident landlord, though it is for a resident landlord.

Many feel the system would be much fairer if there were a compulsory registration of rents for all private accommodation, before it was let.

The idea of a fair rent being agreed in advance is incorporated into Sir Brandon Rhys Williams' private member's bill, which aims to bring into circulation the estimated 628,000 vacant properties in England and Wales. The Housing (Shorthold Tenancies) Bill, which had its first reading last month, would create a new form of "shorthold" tenancy, for a period of, say, five years, during which time the tenant would have absolute security of tenure. This type of tenancy would be permitted only where planning permission had been obtained in advance from the local authority and where a fair rent had been registered.

Mr Crosland has said that the new phasing regulations for rents in the private sector are only an "interim measure". The Government had not yet made up its mind what to do in the long term. An advisory body was appointed by Mr Crosland in April to review the whole field of housing finance, including the private rented sector. The DoE expect to have a report ready by next spring.

Dianna Geddes

The 'spectre of the priestess' looming over the Church

The author is chairman of Amnesty International and a member of the Church of England's General Synod.

With the Sex Discrimination Bill now almost on the statute book, carefully exempting the churches from its provisions, the Church of England's parliament, its General Synod, next week faces the trauma of deciding whether to end two millenia of male domination by throwing the priesthood open to all members of the Church. Local synods have been discussing the issue for the past three years. One thing has emerged clearly from the voting: A clear majority of bishops, priests and lay people believe that there are no fundamental objections to the ordination of women. The General Synod is likely to confirm this, although a 'yes' vote in the House of Clergy is not a foregone conclusion. If the whole Synod does agree, in principle, the Church of England will have made a modest contribution to International Women's Year.

But there if the Synod's Standing Committee has its way, the matter will rest. No women will be ordained in the foreseeable future. God may not object, but for English churchmen the matter remains too contentious. The Synod will be asked to endorse a "no change now" resolution on the grounds that immediate action woud fail to receive "overwhelming support". The local voting figures, while open to a variety of interpretations, suggest that a significant minority would like the Church to defer action. The present all-male priesthood seems to be about equally divided. Lay people and bishops, less threatened by change, show rather more enthusiasm.

The Standing Committee's recommendation amounts to saying that major reforms should be shelved until they cease to be controversial, a dubious and potentially paralysing proposition. It is assumed that peace and quiet in the Church are best safeguarded by upholding the conscience of a conservative minority against that of a liberal majority, which is equally dubious. To refuse to face tensions by side-stepping issues of truth and justice is deeply disquieting.

The Church is called to be both a repository of eternal truth *and* a movement pointing mankind towards the Kingdom of God. Both continuity and change are essential to its nature. To enshrine the static principle is therefore as wrong as to jump on every popular band-wagon. Neither conservatives nor reformers have a monopoly of truth. But if dying in order to live is of the Church's essence, then the General Synod should not shrink from facing the pain and burden of this or any other contentious decision. Unspoken fears should be brought into the open, for the Church tends to be at its most neurotic when matters with sexual overtones are at issue. The spectre of the priestess is a ghost that should be exorcized. It lurks in the subconscious and should be shown to be utterly irrelevant to Christian ministry.

To ordain women is no radical idea. In fact most radical Christians consider this whole debate to be largely irrelevant. Many challenge the very idea of ordination to a distinctive priesthood and urge the Church to take the biblical doctrine of the priesthood of all believers much more seriously, leaving no role for a priestly caste, male or female. But for better or worse, priests and bishops will be around for the forseeable future. What is at issue, therefore, is a matter of basic justice. Perhaps it has taken the Women's Movement to make some Christians see this. Jesus made plain enough that the children of this world are often wiser than the children of light.

Were the Church of England now to put itself in the position of saying "yes" to women priests in principle and "no" in practice, its moral position would be seriously undermined. It would be putting on public record that prejudice remains too strong to enable it to act justly. It would be as though white churches in South Africa or the southern States were to say: "Blacks may be ordained in principle but not in practice. Too many whites would take offence." Such racism is now unthinkable. Not, apparently, such sexism.

The integrity of Christians who object in principle is not at issue. Were women to be ordained, some of them might well feel they must leave the Church of England. But could there be similar respect for a Synod which, for fear of conflict, said to women who feel called to the priesthood: "We concede that your call may be genuine, but we dare not let you test your vocation. It would rock the boat too violently." For these women, many of whom are fully trained and have waited patiently for a long time, International Women's Year might well leave only a wry memory and a taste of ashes.

What are people really afraid of? Not the ministry of women as such. It already exists. On male authority, women may already lead worship, preach, teach, baptise and bury. Liturgically, presiding at the Holy Communion is *the* important thing they cannot do and, according to some Catholic-minded objectors, should never do. But once the principle is conceded, that presents no problem either. To most who object in practice rather than principle what is really at issue is authority. Women serving under men are acceptable. Women serving as equal partners, in charge of a parish, a deanery or a diocese are not. A good many women as well as men want the Church to remain a stronghold of male power.

How would the ordination of women affect the prospects of Christian unity? Some opponents argue that Roman Catholic and Orthodox Christians would be seriously affronted. There are good arguments for and against this thesis. What is clear is that to refuse to ordain women would alienate the English Free Churches with whom there is a real prospect of unity in the foreseeable future. There is no way of pleasing everyone. Anglicans, straddling the Protestant-Catholic divide, cannot do better than act on their convictions. Ecumenism at the expense of "doing the truth" as one sees it would, in any case, be a disservice to genuine unity in Christ.

And that is increasingly what Anglicans in other parts of the world feel. Canada has just decided to ordain women. New Zealand is on the brink. And, in the midst of lively controversy, so is America, where four impatient, elderly bishops simply went ahead, ignored Church law, and ordained a group of women. An English "yes" in principle, "no" in practice, might well push some bishops here in the same direction. Only in Hongkong have three women been legally and validly ordained. One of them is English. When she visits her home, does the Church of England recognize her as a priest or not? I imagine that is a question our two Archbishops, who both favour the ordination of women, would rather not have to answer.

Finally, back to Parliament. Clause 19 of the Bill intended to end many aspects of sex discrimination, especially in employment, totally exempts all religious bodies. It is good to see such respect for religious liberty. State pressure on the Swedish Lutheran Church has bedevilled the issue in that country. Legislators are right to go out of their way to respect religious principles. The present Bill goes even further. Even if no principle is at stake, the Church remains free to discriminate against women if to do otherwise would offend the "religious susceptibilities of any of its believers". Perhaps to safeguard liberty, without at the same time licensing prejudice, is too fine a line for the legislator. But no Church should take advantage of such licence and refuse, as an employer, to implement a principle of social justice unless some higher principle stands in the way. If not, whatever the law may say, I believe the Church of England should now proceed to remove the barriers to the ordination of women.

Paul Oestreicher

Law Report June 26 1975 Queen's Bench Division

Crossman diaries judgment today

Attorney General v Times Newspapers Ltd

Before Mr Justice Ackner

Judgment is to be given in the morning on an application by the Attorney General to prevent *The Sunday Times* from publishing extracts from Richard Crossman's *The Diaries of a Cabinet Minister* "or any other material which records or reveals details of cabinet or cabinet committee discussions or discussions or communications between ministers and advisers over the development and formulation and execution of policies and the appointment, transfer or fitness for responsible positions of members of the public service.

Other proceedings have been brought by the Attorney General against the executors and publishers of the diaries.

The hearing began in chambers but was adjourned into open court at the request of Mr James Comyn, QC, for *The Sunday Times*.

Mr Justice Ackner said that he had done so because Mr Comyn considered that there was an important issue on the terms on which the summons could be adjourned. There ought to be a speedy trial certificate, and his Lordship recommended that the matter be tried either after or before the action against the publishers of the Crossman diaries.

Mr Comyn said that his application for an adjournment, which was not opposed, was based on the fact that the writ had been served on *The Sunday Times* only the night before last and an amended version that morning. In March when *The Sunday Times* was publishing extracts from the Crossman diaries they had had serious threats of proceedings which in fact did not materialize until the night before last. He insisted only that they should have a statement of claim because the case for *The Sunday Times* was that there was no cause of action at law disclosed by the writ.

Mr Gordon Slynn, QC, for the Attorney General, said that there would be no difficulty about producing a statement of claim. He was also content that the trial of the interim application should be treated as the trial of the action; but he was anxious that nothing which his Lordship was being asked to decide and nothing in counsels' submissions should prejudice the other defendants in the proceedings concerning the book, the publishers and executors, since they were not represented on the present application.

Mr Comyn said that *The Sunday Times* were prepared to submit to terms entirely without prejudice to their submission that there was no cause of action whatever.

Mr Justice Ackner: This application is an interim matter though it has assumed an air of importance; and any concession any party makes is always subject to each party maintaining their positions.

Mr Slynn said that the application was made by the Attorney General against Times Newspapers. It was an injunction to restrain the defendants from publishing certain categories of information which had long been treated as confidential. (1) Discussions in cabinet or cabinet committee, the record of such discussions and papers prepared for and arising out of those discussions. (2) Discussions or communications between ministers and between ministers and advisers concerning the development and formulation of policies and their execution. (3) Discussions and communications concerning the appointment and transfer of members of the public service and comments on their fitness for positions of responsibility.

The court would have to rule whether that kind of material ought to be published or available for publication or whether it was material which the courts were prepared to restrain in the public interest.

The second part of the claim in the writ—a matter of the machinery to ensure that those concerned with the public interest should have an opportunity of knowing whether such material was about to be published—was that the diaries of cabinet ministers and any other material which revealed information of the kind falling within the three categories should not be published without being first shown to the Secretary of the Cabinet not later than 14 days prior to the intended date of publication.

The reason for that machinery was to ensure that if it were felt that material which should not be published was about to be published there would be an opportunity for the Attorney General to apply to the court and for the matter to be tested.

The courts had long recognized that there were circumstances in which the public interest required that certain documents and types of information should not be available for disclosure even in litigation between individuals and the state. That principle, of long standing, had recently been upheld by the House of Lords in a number of cases—for example, *Conway v Rimmer* ([1968] AC 910) and the *Lewes Justices* case ([1973] AC 388).

The reason was that government and administration of the country, and thereby the public good, would be harmed by such disclosure. History talked of the requirements of efficient administration and the proper functioning of the public services. The principle behind that kind of limitation on the disclosure of information was based entirely on the public interest. It was for the same reason and on analogous principles that it had long been accepted as a rule that ministers and those who had been involved in government did not publish information falling within the categories covered by the protection afforded by the public interest rule.

The practice observed and the principle believed to be applicable was that if it were breached the administration of the country and thereby the public interest would be harmed by such disclosure.

In addition to that general principle, the law recognized that matters which were communicated in confidence the publication of which would be a breach of terms on which the information was acquired should be restrainable. The concept of confidence lay to a large extent at the root of the present application. It was on the basis of confidence and trust that government was conducted at cabinet level between ministers and between ministers and their senior advisers. That confidence was at the heart of one of the essential principles of our form of government—the principle of collective responsibility.

It was fundamental to that principle that material given and received in confidence and discussions taking place in confidence should have that confidence protected. A minister received information because he was a minister for the purpose of his functions as a minister and on the assumption that he would only use it in the exercise of his functions and would not disclose it for other purposes.

That had nothing to do with individuals or individual items of information. It had no more to do with individuals than the parallel—the case of contempt of court where an attack was made on a judge personally. The reason why contempt existed as a principle was not to preserve the individual dignity of the judge but to preserve the proper administration of justice.

The practice which had grown up against the background of those principles was one by which material was submitted to the Secretary of the Cabinet by a minister for him to scrutinize and advise whether in his view there were some things in it which ought not to be published. That rule had good sense. It did not make him a censor; but it must be for him to advise whether the material was within the categories which should not be published. It enabled his advice to be taken into account by those who desired to publish the material; and it was very largely accepted by ministers and former ministers; and it did provide an opportunity for those charged with the guardianship of the public interest to know of the existence of material and, if necessary, to challenge.

There was no doubt that Mr Crossman clearly desired to challenge that principle, though the correspondence showed that he recognized the requirement of submitting the material to the Secretary of the Cabinet; and after his death his executors last year submitted the text of the first volume of his memoirs to the Secretary of the Cabinet; and there was considerable discussion between those executors and their representatives and the secretary.

When *The Sunday Times* decided to publish extracts there was much communication between the newspaper and the secretary. Early this year articles were published in *The Sunday Times* which contained material from the diaries; but a substantial amount of material falling within the categories was entirely omitted from the original articles. For example, there were omissions of discussions in cabinet or cabinet committee and matters of that sort. At that stage, although the secretary might have desired a little more left out or a different form of extract, a great deal was done to comply with the categories.

Mr Comyn intervened to say that that was done entirely voluntarily and not with any acceptance of the right of the Secretary to the Cabinet to insist.

Mr Slynn said that he had not mentioned any right to insist. He had merely said that the material was omitted. Certainly in the penultimate article on March 16, there was material which did fall within the categories; and Mr Comyn had told his Lordship that at that stage no application was made to the court to restrain because it appeared that that was the penultimate article and it was not likely that in the final article there would be material that would fall within the categories.

As a result of the articles the executors, who had given an undertaking that they would give notice before they published the diaries themselves, notified the Attorney General that they desired to publish in September, 1975. Accordingly a writ was issued against the publishers, and, inevitably, against the executors on June 18. By agreement between all the parties it was to be heard on July 24.

Last Sunday *The Sunday Times* carried an article containing extracts from the diaries, comments by other people some of which fell within one or other of the categories, and also comment and analysis, comparison and criticism. That article had not been sent to the Secretary to the Cabinet. Counsel stated that baldly and made no comment on it.

Quite plainly the article contained material which fell squarely within the first category.

It was clear, as his Lordship would see from the text of a recent broadcast in which Mr Harold Evans, editor of *The Sunday Times*, was involved, and from the material in the article itself, that he desired to challenge the basis of the rule. He desired to see the law different from what the Attorney General said it was. It was plain that there was an intention to publish further material. The article on Sunday terminated with the phrase in heavy type: "Whitehall conflict behind a cabinet decision."

Whether the law should be changed was a matter which the defendants were entitled to ventilate; but if the material ought not to be published it was right that the defendants should be restrained.

Mr Slynn said that *The Sunday Times*, without conceding that they were obliged to do so, were prepared not to publish further material from the diaries which fell within the three categories; but they wished to be able to reproduce what had already been printed and add further comment on it.

Mr Comyn said that what they desired was freedom to publish what had already been published, together with editorial comment or comment from any member of the public. They were prepared to agree not to publish pending trial any new hitherto unpublished material from the diaries.

His Lordship: Do I understand that you agree not to publish any new material, without prejudice to your contention that you are at liberty to publish it as a matter of law; but is your agreement based on accepting that there is a serious matter to be tried and that pending trial the status quo should be upheld?

Mr Comyn: My clients frankly regard this as one of the most important cases that there has ever been about the freedom of the press. They see it as an attempt at censorship from on high in regard to the press. I have no hesitation in saying that they have had good relations with those in power. They agree that for the next four weeks they will not publish new material and recognize that, novel and extraordinary though the Attorney General's action is, it is very important. They say it is an improper one; but they recognize it is important not only to the press but also to the public and to what are called "the corridors of power".

His Lordship: I don't have to inquire into whether or not there is a serious question of law to be argued because that is accepted. The next point for me to consider is where lies the balance of convenience. It is not necessary at the present stage to hear submissions on whether there is no cause of action.

Mr Comyn said that the action was and would remain a novel and untenable cause of action. But at the end of the day, whether short or long, the action would be thrown out completely.

Mr Slynn said that the application was the first of its kind largely because the principle had been accepted so that it had not been necessary for action to be taken. This was the first onslaught on the principle and Mr Evans was in the van.

If there was an arguable cas[e] that it fell within the first cat[e]gory and should not be publishe[d] in the public interest and th[at] there was a right in the Attorne[y] General to move the court, th[e] position ought to be preserved i[n] respect of all material which fe[ll] within that category and it was n[o] answer to say "We have alread[y] published some of this. There[fore] we have the right to go o[n] and repeat it." If there was a[n] arguable case that it was in breac[h] of the law to publish part of th[e] material in last Sunday's paper [it] could not be right that the cou[rt] should in effect license a reper[ti]tion of that material.

The Attorney General was mo[v]ing to enforce what was in effe[ct] a public right in the public i[n]terest. That kind of injuncti[on] was the direct parallel of an appl[i]cation for mandamus to comp[el] someone to carry out duties whic[h] he was required to carry out i[n] the public or in the public interes[t].

After a short adjournment M[r] Comyn said that *The Sund[ay] Times* offered not to publish ne[w] Crossman material but th[e] Attorney was seeking to restra[in] publication of "any oth[er] material which recorded or revealed details of the classes [of] discussions or communications [or] papers referred to".

In four weeks much cou[ld] happen which was newsworthy [in] the political sense. The matt[er] most in mind was the financ[ial] crisis and its comparison with th[at] in the Crossman diaries. *The Su[n]day Times* was pursuing vario[us] possible stories and, for exampl[e,] inviting people to comment o[n] nationalization in the past, something not connected at a[ll] with Crossman. The paper want[ed] to have its freedom to do that, [to] draw a comparison going bac[k] for example, to Lloyd George, t[he] Earl of Birkenhead and Winst[on] Churchill. The present w[rit] restrained the paper from doi[ng] that and from going to an e[x]minister to give his view.

In the recent life of Lo[rd] Monckton one read for the fir[st] time his notes about the Abdic[a]tion crisis. Was *The Sund[ay] Times* to be prevented from pu[b]lishing that kind of material[?] The injunction sought was wid[er] than anything the press had ev[er] heard of before.

His Lordship: That overloo[ks] the item in the writ which refe[rs] to the Secretary of the Cabin[et.] He could say "Publish and [be] happy".

Mr Comyn agreed, but said th[at] the secretary spoke from the sta[tely] surroundings of Downing Stree[t] and 14 days were involved. *Th[e] Sunday Times* might wish to pu[b]lish material on the Sund[ay] which was gathered on Frid[ay] night.

Mr Slynn said that he cou[ld] not accept the limited form [of] restraint offered. One reason w[as] that only one volume of [the] diaries had been referred t[o]. There were other volumes, and [it] was not known whether the[re] was anything in those volum[es] which fell outside the classific[a]tions.

Mr Comyn said that althou[gh] the case was important, Mr Sly[nn] had never put it under any one [of] the categories known to the la[w]. The nearest which he got w[as] when he said that questions [of] confidentiality were involve[d]. However, if there was an issue [of] confidentiality there certainly w[as] not an issue between Mr Cro[ss]man and the Attorney Genera[l]. One had to ask whether t[he] Attorney was the proper plainti[ff] because in cases of breach [of] confidence the plaintiff was th[e] person reposing the confidence.

Then there was Mr Slynn['s] delightful concept of collecti[ve] responsibility, but that did n[ot] enable a subsequent Attorney [to] sue for breach of confidence fro[m] a minister to a previous Attorne[y].

Mr Slynn had spoken of t[he] centuries old rule, but th[e] Cabinet Office itself was on[ly] founded in 1916 and then had [a] very small staff.

Mr Slynn had spoken of t[he] public interest. It was paramou[nt] in the public interest that t[he] wisdom or folly of their rule[rs] should be known to the publi[c;] a state of indecision in th[e] rulers might historically be of t[he] greatest public importance.

An injunction would gag T[he] *Sunday Times* and be known [the] length and breadth of Fleet Stre[et.] Even if it were for 24 hours [it] would be a monstrous intrusi[on] into the freedom of the pres[s;] much more so would it be if [the] injunction were for four wee[ks.] However, if the injunction w[ere] granted it would be compl[ied] with, but it was a danger[ous] precedent.

Why should the Attor[ney] General, on the balance of c[on]venience, have the benefit of [a] month's gag? There was no g[ood] reason. It was known from [the] later part of last year that [the] diaries were to be published [and] that *The Sunday Times* [had] obtained rights in them. T[hey] published them in nine conse[cu]tive issues, ending this spring.

The Attorney uttered thre[ats] but no steps were taken at [all.] Whether that was acquiescence [or] laches, one of the ways in wh[ich] he (Mr Comyn) put the case w[as] what was the status quo wh[ich] was to be preserved? It was t[hat] they had done something o[ver] nine weeks which had virtu[ally] exhausted the diaries and noth[ing] had been done against them.

The Attorney had sought [to] bring in new material, but [why] should he move on a quia ti[met] basis on so wide a footing [to] restrain a national newspa[per] from, for example, publishing [a] letter it received? Suppose [that] a former minister wrote a le[tter] to *The Sunday Times*—minis[ters] did so sometimes as they did [to] the sister daily—and, if he [said] that his recollection of what [hap]pened did not accord with [what] Mr Y said the other day [had] happened, was *The Sunday Ti[mes]* to be restrained?

It was a gag but in the sil[ky] tones of Mr Slynn it was an [ele]mentary safeguard of governm[ent.] He said it was a rule which [had] grown up over the years that t[here] was secrecy in high places. [But] the events since 1900 should [be] considered. Thought should [be] given to Mr Balfour, Mr Asq[uith,] Campbell Bannerman, L[loyd] George, Birkenhead, Win[ston] Churchill—a prolific writer in [re]lation to two wars—then Ha[rold] Wilson, James Callaghan, Gor[don] Walker, and Lord Monckton, [and] all the publications which [pur]ported to draw on memory in [re]gard to royalty. All those [were] making nonsense of the all[eged] rule which Mr Slynn claime[d to] exist.

The Sunday Times took [the] view that they could not giv[e in] to extravagant demands as [con]tained in the writ and what [they] promised to do was to put [out] nothing new. What they wa[nted] to do *was* to republish any [of] of Crossman they had alre[ady] published. The correspond[ence] made it plain that the Cab[inet] Secretary was not claiming a r[ight] of veto but was merely ma[king] suggestions. An analogy [with] libel was not apt. It was [the] character which was in issue [. The] newspaper wanted to publis[h in] relation to contemporary even[ts.]

£6,000 plus appointments

AUSTRALIA

New South Wales

…partment of Technical and …ther Education

…acher of Navigation …d Seamanship

…ications are invited for the above position.

…ary :
…,593 per annum range $A13,111 per annum. …mencing salary determined according to qualifications … experience.

…alifications :
… Master's Certificate or B.Sc. (Nautical Studies) or …alent with suitable experience. Teaching experience …able. Lesser qualifications may be considered. …rience in Electronic Navigation and Radar Simulation …able.

…ies :
…essful applicant will be required to teach any subject …aster Foreign Going Standard.

…nditions :
Career salary scale and promotion opportunities;
Security of employment;
Excellent superannuation, subject to certain conditions;
11 weeks annual leave;
Liberal sick and long service leave benefits;
Country service could be involved.

…views will be arranged in London.

…ect to certain conditions the successful applicant will …igible for :—
…yment of fares to Sydney
…ancial assistance towards cost of removal expenses
…ancial assistance towards initial accommodation …nses.

…urther information and application form telephone or … to the Recruitment Section, New South Wales …rnment Offices, 66 Strand, London WC2N 5LZ … 01-839 6651 Extension 194) where applications … on FRIDAY, 25TH JULY, 1975. When telephoning or …g please quote reference 44/597 (T).

Director of Social Services

…lary £8,367 p.a. to £8,997 p.a. inclusive

…cants must be suitably qualified, have extensive …gerial experience in the Social Services and be …n administrators capable of directing a department …1 officers and approximately 350 manual employees. …tions of service will be those of the J.N.C. for Chief …rs of Local Authorities.

…cation form and further details obtainable from the …lishment Officer, Municipal Offices, Twickenham, …esex, TW1 3AA (01-892 4466, Ext. 126), returnable …th July, 1975.

…lon Borough of …MOND UPON THAMES

…CRETARY TO THE CHARTERED …OCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY

…ications for this post are invited from graduates …olders of equivalent suitable professional qualifi…ns with wide administrative experience. Salary … less than £8,000 p.a. Superannuation Scheme.

…iculars may be obtained from:
The Chartered Society of Physiotherapy,
(Department S),
14 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4ED.

St. Katharine by The Tower Limited

SOLICITOR

This complex and interesting development requires the services of a full time Solicitor with good experience in commercial conveyancing as well as planning and contract. The work is most absorbing and offers an unusual advantage for a Solicitor in his late twenties or early thirties to combine sound knowledge and practical ability with creative thinking in most important redevelopment work.
The salary is negotiable.

… Company concerned is a member of the Taylor Woodrow Group of Companies. Applications should be made to me as soon as possible, as it is hoped to make an early appointment.

Please write to the Company Solicitor, 18 Park Street, London W1Y 4AH, or telephone 499 9221 and ask for Mr. Nicol.

South East Thames Regional Health Authority

Health Planning Management

Croydon

Salary £6,702–£8,109 inclusive of L.W.

Do you want to play a leading role in planning the new Health Service in the South East? If you are a senior manager with extensive experience of planning for a large organisation (e.g. the hospital service, local government, nationalised industries or other public service), and have an appropriate professional qualification or degree, get in touch with us. We are looking for someone who will be next in line to the head of our Planning Division responsible for a staff of about 60.

You would be working with the Regional Planning Group and other officers at top level. Your responsibilities will be of two types, personal and coordinating; the former would include preparation and monitoring of the Region's capital programme and project planning and commissioning for a specified part of the Region. You would also have coordinating responsibilities for the activities of the senior staff heading other sections of the Division dealing with planning and commissioning in other parts of the Region and development of Regional planning and operational policies.

If you are interested in playing this sort of role in the development of a dynamic Division, ask for more details from the Personnel Division, South East Thames Regional Health Authority, Randolph House, 46-48 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 3QA. Telephone: 01-686 8877, Ext. 257.

Closing date: 11th July. Reference No.: 5131.

Somerset

Vice Principal

STRODE COLLEGE, STREET

Applications are invited for the above post in this tertiary College which was established in 1973. The College is the centre for G.C.E. vocational and non-vocational education for students over the age of 16 in the Street-Glastonbury-Shepton Mallet-Langport area.

Applicants should be graduates with full-time teaching experience and proven competence and liking for administration.

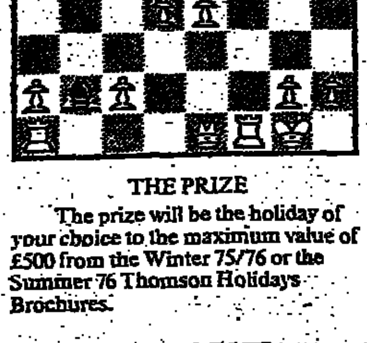
Salary: £5,945 (Group 3) plus threshold payments, subject to review from 1st April, 1975.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Principal, Strode College, Church Road, Street, Somerset, to whom applications should be submitted by 9th July, 1975.

Win a £500 Holiday

THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS PAGES CHESS COMPETITION

Planning your next move in chess, as in your career can be critical. In this chess position chosen by Harry Golombek, The Times Chess Correspondent, international master and President of the European zone of The World Chess Federation, White's next move is the key to his winning, against any move by Black



HOW TO ENTER

Write down on a sheet of paper the continuation moves that force a win for White and accompany it with a composed game or position using a similar check-mating idea.

The prize will be awarded to the sender of the entry that in the opinion of the judge contains the complete, correct solution together with a composed game or position with the continuation moves that best illustrate another application of the idea employed by White in winning from the diagram position. Send your complete solution and composed game or position with the completed entry form to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT.

THE PRIZE

The prize will be the holiday of your choice to the maximum value of £500 from the Winter 75/76 or the Summer 76 Thomson Holidays Brochures.

CLOSING DATE FOR ENTRIES

The closing date for receipt of entries is August 4th, 1975. Only those entries received by this date will be judged. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery.

JUDGING

The judge will be Harry Golombek. His decision is final in all matters connected with this competition. No correspondence will be entered into.

RULES

1. The competition is open to all UK residents except employees of Times Newspapers Limited, their advertising agents and anyone connected with the competition. The families of persons barred by this rule may not enter.
2. Entries must be accompanied by the official form and sent to The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition, 12 Coley Street, London WC99 9YT, to arrive before 4th August, 1975. There is no limit to the number of entries a competitor may submit providing each one is accompanied by an official entry form.
3. The winner will be notified by post and his name will be published in The Times after completion of the judging.
4. All entries become the property of Times Newspapers Limited, who reserve the right to publish any of them if they so wish.

Attached to this entry form your suggested moves for White and Black together with your composed game or position with the continuation that achieves a win by the same idea as used by White in the diagram problem, and send them to:

The Times Appointments Pages Chess Competition,
12 Coley St., London WC99 9YT.

Name
Address

Telephone No:

THE TIMES

Appointments Vacant

GENERAL VACANCIES

FUND RAISING CONSULTANTS

Fund Raiser with professional experience needed to September or October by prosperous company.

Minimum salary £4,000 p.a., with 4 automatic annual increments of £250 p.a.

Free car and generous fringe benefits.

WRITE WITH C.V. TO
DR. MICHAEL HOOKER
STATION HOUSE
DARKES LANE
POTTERS BAR, HERTS.

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

required for the largest Women's organisation in the country to publicise its work both internally and through the Press and other media. Broadly based experience, flexibility and ability to get on with people essential. Some knowledge of compiling and editing news bulletins an advantage. Use of a car. Generous salary and holidays. Applications marked private enclosing c.v. by Friday, 11th July, 1975, to

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
N.F.W.I.
39 ECCLESTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1.

GENERAL VACANCIES

The British Council requires a SENIOR ASSISTANT in the MEDICAL INFORMATION SERVICE

at London Headquarters near Trafalgar Square for work in connection with book selection for the monthly publication British Medicine. This will include cataloguing, subject indexing of medical periodicals, and specialist bibliographic work, as well as answering enquiries from medical visitors and students from overseas.

Applicants should have a good general education: desirably with a degree, or qualifications or experience of work, preferably in the medical field, in information science or in a library, publishing house or bookshop.

Salary £2,565 at 21 age pointed to £2,965 at 25 rising to £4,080. Non-contributory superannuation scheme with transfer arrangements. Four week annual leave.

Write quoting G/15. A7 to Staff Recruitment Department, 65 Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA, for further particulars and application form to be submitted by 14 July 1975.

GRADUATE GIRLS & GRADUATE MEN

FUND MANAGEMENT—to £4,000 minimum 2yrs experience in Insurance company or Merchant Bank.

INVESTMENT ANALYST £3,000, with at least 2yrs UK Equity experience.

GILT EDGED SALESMAN to £6,000 to join expanding department.

Please contact Fiona Stephens on 584 3615

EXECUTIVE COMMUTERS JET TRAVELLERS

Do you earn money while you are on a train, plane or in a car? Probably not, but your knowledge of finance, industry or commerce can be put to good use by an international counselling firm in the Marketing and Communications field, who want business leads and development ideas.

Good rewards for useful information. Ring (day) 01-636 5365 or (eves, w'ends) 0959 63463.

ASSISTANT MANAGER

for Courtyard Restaurant. A young man seeking experience in restaurant management with a small private company. Salary negotiable from £2,000. Telephone Mr. Maltby, Chester 21447 for further details.

EXPERIENCED PROPERTY MANAGER

for West End Estate Agents with a Portfolio of Central London Residential Properties. A full knowledge of all aspects of management is required, together with a capacity to work on own initiative if necessary.

Write or phone R. S. Phillips, F.R.I.C.S., Roger Phillips & Co. 17, Clifford St., W.1. 437 7593.

MANAGERESS REQUIRED

For successful wall coverings, fabrics/furnishings shop in S.W. London. Pleasant surroundings, good salary plus commission, use of car if required. Challenging and interesting job for someone who enjoys working in this field.

RING 01-229 8144

NATIONAL CHARITY has a vacancy for an Appeals Secretary aged less than 59 and preferably not over 55, to cover the counties of West Midlands, Staffordshire and Warwickshire from an office in Birmingham. Closing date for applications 18th July. For particulars apply to the Chief Appeals Officer, Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR. Telephone 01-930 8972.

MARKET RESEARCH.—Research Statistician required to handle marketing and readership statistics for major magazine publishing house in S.W.1. Degree or equivalent qualifications an advantage. However, candidates with suitable experience in marketing research will also be considered.—Please ring Beverlie Flower 834 2331.

RESIDENT SUB-AGENT for Large Agricultural Estate. West Country, required immediately. Fully qualified with residential agency and farming experience essential. Send full particulars, stating salary required, in confidence, to Box 2981 M, The Times.

ESTIMATOR for structural steelwork, balustrades and staircases in W.8 area.—Write 30 Woodfield Rd., London, W.9.

CORFU COURIER wanted for Singles Holidays. Ring 937 6503.

TRANSLATORS, male, Algeria, with engineering French, single basis £486 per month. Details Belle Agy, 3 Marylebone High St., W.1. 486 2896, 935 0731, 405 4844.

WELL EDUCATED young men will find a choice of good careers through COVENT GARDEN APPOINTMENTS, 53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 01-353 7696.

SENIOR ASSISTANT (male or female) to Manager of important department in education organisation. Must have good education (preferably graduate or equivalent) and experience of administration, correspondence and report writing. All ages considered. Wimbledon area. Starting at £1,900 per annum. Full curriculum vitae to Box 2353 M, The Times.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANGATE Legal Staff. These specialist consultants to the profession offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Reinick, Mrs Edwards or Mrs. Harkness, 01-405 7201, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

TEMPORARY CONVEYANCER

urgently required by the London Borough of Hammersmith for 3 to 6 months to assist in purchases and mortgages. Salary pro rata to £4,000 per annum. For further details telephone Mr Brace, Borough Solicitor

01-748 2077 Ext. 97

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR. Solicitors in old established West End firm require Assistant for general work. No litigation. Must have experience of commercial and domestic conveyancing. Some revenue knowledge an advantage. Telephone 01-487 4461.

ACCOUNTANCY

ACCOUNTANCY PLACEMENTS have professional, permanent and temporary vacancies for audit and especially tax staff at competitive rates. Telephone 409 1391.

ACCOUNTS CLERK. Expanding wine and spirit company require a Senior Accounts Clerk with experience of credit control with a large company. Aged 25 plus. Hours 9-5. 3 weeks holiday after 1 year's service. Reply with c.v. to Mrs L. Scholten, B. B. Mason and Co. Ltd., 79-89 Pentonville Rd., London, N.1.

OPENINGS at all levels in the Profession.—Gabriel Duffy Consultancy, Kensington. 01-937 9521.

SALES AND MARKETING

Major U.S. manufacturer of industrial, mining and construction equipment requires
AMBITIOUS AGGRESSIVE YOUNG SALESMEN TRAINEES
—college degree or equivalent
—2 or more years' practical experience preferred
—good English plus European languages
—prepared to train in Brussels for 1 or more years
—prepared to relocate to other European or Middle East countries
Outstanding advancement opportunities.
Please send applications to Box 0137 S, The Times.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

GRADUATE HISTORIAN RESIDENT POST

Required for September, preferably public school, Oxbridge man, to teach History to A level. Supplementary interest in Rugby football and/or Outdoor Activities desirable. Minimum two years appointment. Excellent salary for right man.
Apply the Headmaster, Lime House School, Dalston, Cumbria. Tel. Dalston 710225.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MALE, EARLY 20's, knowledge of IBM disc based System 3. Salary to £3,000 plus enormous perks.—Eros Staff Bureau, 48 London Wall, E.C.2. 628 5747.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF DAR ES SALAAM TANZANIA

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Mechanical Engineering:
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR/SENIOR LECTURER IN MECHANICS AND FOUNDATION ENGINEERING
Applicants should have a Ph.D. or equivalent with considerable experience in teaching and research in the relevant fields. The appointee will teach Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering to 2nd and 3rd year undergraduate students, supervise 4th year students' projects and practical training, and run the Soil Mechanics Laboratory. Supervision of post-graduate students and consultation with industry and administration will be an integral part of the job.
SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN MATERIALS HANDLING AND DESIGN, SENIOR LECTURER/LECTURER IN MACHINE ELEMENTS AND DESIGN
Applicants should have at least an M.Sc.(Eng.) together with teaching and/or professional experience. The appointees will take responsibility for running the undergraduate courses in their fields. They will guide and supervise Junior Staff, supervise students' industrial training and project work, participate in curriculum development, establish and maintain contacts with industrial enterprises and government institutions and be involved in research.
LECTURER/ASSISTANT LECTURER IN MACHINE ELEMENTS AND DESIGN
Applicants should have at least a B.Sc.(Eng.), and preferably an M.Sc., together with teaching and/or professional experience. The appointee will assist the Head of the subject with teaching, research and maintaining contacts with industrial enterprises and government institutions.
Salary scales: Associate Professor TShs.052-TShs.472 p.a. Senior Lecturer TShs.632-TShs.052 p.a. Lecturer TShs.150-TShs.570 p.a. Assistant Lecturer TShs.449-TShs.171 p.a. (TShs=£1.18 sterling). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £1,596-£2,820 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £726-£1,872 p.a. sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. F.S.S.U. Family passages; biennial overseas leave. Detailed applications (2 copies) including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by air mail, not later than 23 July 1975 to the Chief Academic Officer, University of Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35091, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Applicants resident in U.K. should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

UNIVERSITY OF SIERRA LEONE

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

Applications are invited for the following posts in the Department of Chemistry:

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY
The appointee would be expected to give courses to general and honours degree levels in three or more of the following topics: the chemistry of Natural Products, Structural Organic Chemistry, Stereochemistry, Organic Reaction Mechanisms, Classical Organic Chemistry.

LECTURER IN PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY
The appointee would be expected to give courses to general and honours degree levels in three or more of the following areas: classical chemical kinetics, classical and statistical chemical thermodynamics, nuclear and radiochemistry, photochemistry, surface chemistry, gas kinetics and solution chemistry.

Appointees are expected to assume duties on or about 1 September, 1975. Salary scales: Associate Professor Le6,300 p.a. Lecturer Le2,910-Le5,450 p.a. (£1 sterling — Le2). The British Government may supplement salaries in range £1,308-£2,550 p.a. (sterling) for married appointees or £456-£1,554 p.a. (sterling) for single appointees (normally free of all tax) and provide children's education allowances and holiday visit passages. These rates are under review: new rates will apply from 1 April, 1975. FSSU. Family passages; various allowances; regular overseas leave. Detailed applications (3 copies), including a curriculum vitae and naming 3 referees, should be sent by airmail, not later than 28 July, 1975, to the Secretary, University of Sierra Leone, Private Mail Bag, Freetown, Sierra Leone. Applicants resident in UK should also send 1 copy to Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT. Further particulars may be obtained from either address.

University of Auckland New Zealand

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
SENIOR LECTURESHIP/LECTURESHIP IN NEONATAL PAEDIATRICS

Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post from candidates who hold a medical qualification registrable in New Zealand and who have experience in teaching undergraduate and graduate students in neonatal paediatrics. Previous clinical experience in neonatal paediatrics is required. The appointee will be required to carry out research into the diseases of newborn children and evidence of publications in this area must be provided.

The successful applicant will have clinical responsibilities at the National Women's Hospital and other Auckland Hospital Board Hospitals. In that capacity he will have responsibility for the proper care of patients through the Head of the Department of Paediatrics and the Dean of the School of Medicine to the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital concerned and through him to the Superintendent-in-Chief to the Auckland Hospital Board. Accordingly he will be appointed an Honorary Medical Officer of the Auckland Hospital Board.

Salary: The commencing salary will be established according to qualifications and experience. Present scales for medically qualified appointees are: Senior Lecturers NZ$15,304-$17,703; Lecturers NZ$10,830-$12,401 (in exceptional cases to $14,967) p.a.

Further particulars and application procedure may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

Applications close 18 August 1975.

University of Keele

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Applications invited for two

DEMONSTRATORSHIPS IN CHEMISTRY

from 1st October, 1975, for one year in first instance, renewable up to total of three years, at a salary of £1,815 per annum (under review). Applicants should hold a good first degree or equivalent qualification in Chemistry; they will be expected to undertake research work in the Department for a higher degree. Application forms and further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Keele, Staffs. ST5 5BG, to whom completed forms should be returned by 19th July, 1975.

University of Bradford

CHAIR IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the Chair in Environmental Science. Commencing stipend will depend upon the qualifications … Bradford … 1DP.

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD

The University of Sheffield

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

GRADUATE IN PSYCHOLOGY

… R.331/A.

University of Dundee

THE LIBRARY

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

… Ref. EL/31/75C.

The Cecil Higgins Art Gallery, Bedford

This internationally known Gallery, as a result of a major extension nearing completion, requires:

Assistant Curators (3)

AP3, 4, 5. £2475-£3432

Commencing salary is negotiable.*

Exceptionally good conditions apply including the provision of housing if required.

* One post requires a specialist in the 18th and/or 19th centuries, the other someone with a particular interest in ceramics and glass, and the third qualifications or experience in the field of water colour and print conservation.

Application forms and further details are available from Mr B. Bateman, Personnel Manager, Bedford District Council, Town Hall, Bedford. (Tel: 0234 67422 or 0234 52492 if after office hours).

Closing date July 11th, 1975.

Department of Amenities
BEDFORD DISTRICT COUNCIL

Royal Scottish Museum

GUIDE LECTURER

. . . for a new post in the Education and Public Relations Section of the Museum which houses collections of decorative arts of the world, archaeology and ethnography, natural history, geology, technology and science.

The duties include developing and conducting Museum activities for children under the age of 12 (including pre-school groups), assisting with school and other visits, and giving talks to groups of adults in the galleries and elsewhere.

Candidates should normally have a degree or equivalent qualification, but other qualifications plus special relevant experience considered. Teaching qualification and some experience of teaching or lecturing desirable.

SALARY: as Research Assistant Grade I £3,250-£4,450 or Research Assistant Grade II £2,150-£3,525. Level of appointment and starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 21 July 1975) write to Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, EH1 1JF. Please quote G(28)362.

DYFED COUNTY COUNCIL

Cyngor Sir DYFED County Council

CARMARTHEN MUSEUM

Appointment of

CURATOR

Salary: AP4/5 (£2,838-£3,432)

Applications are invited for the above post from persons with a degree, preferably in archaeology, and experience of museum work. The person appointed will be expected to plan and organise the displays, storage and support services in newly acquired premises for the museum. In the long term the appointee will also be required to set up a schools service and work closely with the newly formed Dyfed Archaeological Trust. Commencing salary within the grade will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Application forms to be returned by Thursday, 17th July, 1975 and further details of the above posts are available from the DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES, DYFED COUNTY COUNCIL, COUNTY HALL, CARMARTHEN.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

UWIST

LECTURER
Town Planning
(Planning Administration and Procedures)
Salary: £2,118-£4,896 (under review)

RADAR TRAINING AND RESEARCH OFFICER
(Maritime Studies)
Salary: £2,118-£3,990 (under review)

RESEARCH ASSOCIATES
(Architecture)
for multidisciplinary team (Mathematicians, Engineers, Psychologists, Sociologists, Architects)
Salary: £2,118-£3,108 (under review)

Closing date (all posts): Three weeks from date of advertisement

All salaries plus threshold … (under review)

Requests (quoting Ref. and Post) for details and application form to Personnel Section, UWIST, Cardiff CF1 3NU.

WILTSHIRE

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

£2475-£3111 p.a.

Responsibilities
Wide Ranging;
Conditions of Service
Staff and Manual Workers

Developments
Manpower Programmes
Selection Advice
Interpretation of Legislation

Re-location Expenses
Up to £500

Details
from the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge, Wilts., returnable by 7th July, 1975. Please quote reference NA.75.200.

University of Malaya

Applications are invited for the posts of

LECTURER

in the Faculty and Departments listed below.

Qualifications and experience: Candidates for the appointments should possess at least a Master's degree in the required field. Preference will be given to candidates who have teaching experience.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION
In the field of comparative teaching in Education. Candidates should be able to teach …

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY …

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY …

DEPARTMENT OF GENETICS AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY …

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY …

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS …

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

LECTURESHIP IN BIOCHEMISTRY

…

University of Liverpool

SENIOR ASSISTANT REGISTRAR (PERSONNEL)

…

Can Mrs Gandhi survive the crisis she has created?

The State of Emergency declared by Mrs Indira Gandhi, accompanied by censorship of the press and the arrest of leaders of opposition parties (and even of dissidents within her own ruling Congress Party), is the most serious step ever taken in peacetime by a Prime Minister of independent India. It is difficult to imagine that her father, the late Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, would even have contemplated it, whatever the circumstances. Yet no one who has observed Mrs Gandhi's style of government in recent years can be entirely surprised that she has sought this draconian way out of the troubles crowding in on her after her conviction by an Allahabad high court for electoral malpractice.

The immediate justification for Mrs Gandhi's resort to emergency powers appears to have been a mass rally addressed yesterday by Mr Jayaprakash Narayen, the elderly eccentric and failed politician who in the past year or so has won a new lease of life as a moral crusader against administrative corruption in the populist tradition of Mahatma Gandhi (no relation to the present Prime Minister). There was nothing new in Mr Narayan's call for non-violent demonstrations in support of demands for Mrs Gandhi's resignation, but of course it was bound to seem much more threatening after the Allahabad ruling and the subsequent Congress defeat in the Gujerat elections.

It has often been said of Mrs Gandhi that she is "the only man in her Cabinet". Elevated to the Prime Ministership as a compromise choice after the sudden death of Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri in the mid-1960s, Mrs Gandhi began timidly but soon roughly disabused those party bosses who had helped her into office because they thought that she would be easy to control. The strong streak of ruthlessness that has come to be characteristic of Mrs Gandhi's style was first revealed in the traumatic Congress split of 1969 from which she emerged triumphant at the head of a slimmed-down and more radical ruling party. Among those arrested under the new emergency powers, is the ageing Mr Morarji Desai, a prominent member of the Congress old guard who came out of political exile to lead the victorious non-communist People's Front at the recent Gujerat elections.

In declaring an emergency, Mrs Gandhi has made what can only be described as a constitutionally highly dubious pre-emptive strike. Such extreme measures are legally justified to counter internal disturbances held to threaten national security, but the Prime Minister herself admits that no such disturbances have yet taken place. She claims only that her government has "learned of plans" for disruption and speaks sweepingly of a "deep and widespread conspiracy" against her. It is not the first time that Mrs Gandhi has levelled vague accusations of this kind against the opposition parties — themselves not backward in the mudslinging business — without producing any real evidence to substantiate them.

Abuse of emergency powers has been a marked feature of Mrs Gandhi's government. At the State level, she has frequently imposed rule by Presidential Decree for no obviously better reason than the need to secure a breathing space in which to sort out the factional squabbles within the provincial organs of her party. A state of external emergency, which was declared at the time of the 1971 war with Pakistan over Bangladesh, has never been revoked and was used last year to sanction the mass arrest of striking railwaymen on the grounds that they threatened the movement of supplies vital to the country's security. Other instances can be cited—among them the abolition of the princes' privy purses—where Mrs Gandhi has been prepared to bend the constitutional rules for ends she deemed justified.

Many Indians plainly feel that Mrs Gandhi ought to have stepped down during the Supreme Court's consideration of her appeal against the Allahabad conviction, however technical the charges against her. It is wholly in character that she chose not to do so, and in this she was upheld by the Supreme Court, which has merely said that she must not vote in Parliament while the appeal is being considered.

If the appeal is finally rejected, Mrs Gandhi will legally face automatic disqualification from elective office for six years. Had the Supreme Court ruled otherwise, there must be real doubts as to whether Mrs Gandhi would have accepted its verdict. Inasmuch as the resort to emergency powers by-passes normal procedures, it is a fair indication that she intends to exploit every possible legal and constitutional loophole to retain her hold on office.

Much has been written about the highly technical nature of the offences with which Mrs Gandhi is charged. This, however, misses the point. The Allahabad ruling had crystallized, if not indeed electrified, a hitherto somewhat inchoate popular movement of protest drawing its strength from disgust with the corruption of Indian politics—much of it beyond the reach of the law—and from dissatisfaction with an electoral system that has given the Congress Party 25 per cent more seats than its share of the popular vote in four out of five general elections.

Mrs Gandhi has now crossed the Rubicon. None of her predecessors has ever resorted to the mass arrest of political opponents or to the suppression of free speech. Indeed, the last rulers of India to try such tactics were the British, a fact which Mrs Gandhi, if she survives the present crisis, will surely never be allowed to forget.

It is a measure of the success of India's democracy that Mrs Gandhi should have been judged and found guilty by a local court. There are not too many countries, in Asia or anywhere else, where such things can happen to Prime Ministers. But the real test of Indian democracy is only now beginning.

Michael Hornsby

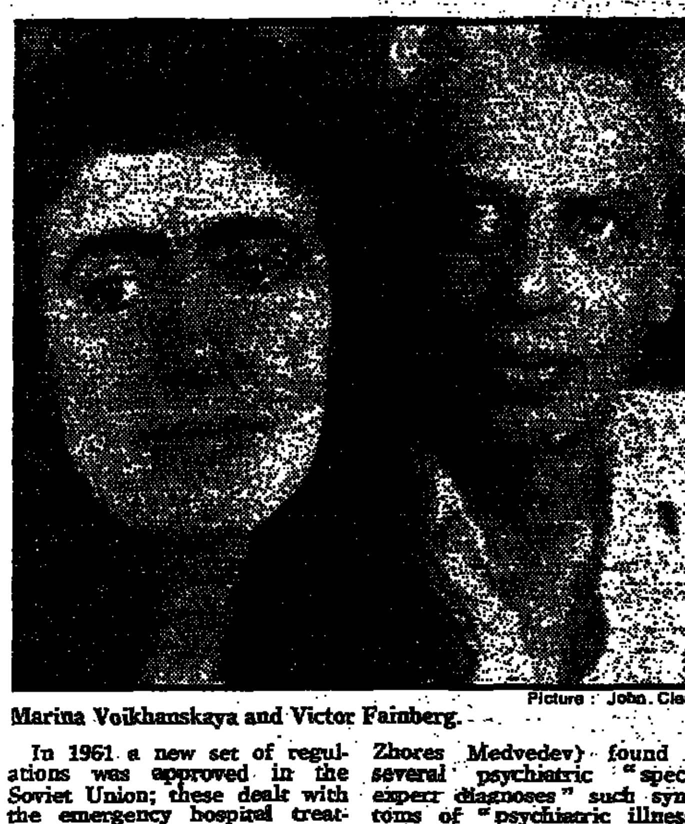
How psychiatry is used as a political weapon

The Soviet Union's hospitals of fear

In most countries of the world doctors put the interests of their patients above the state, preserve confidentiality and generally work independently of government bodies. However, since all institutions are subservient to the totalitarian nature of the Soviet Union, medicine, especially psychiatric medicine, has become more and more available as a political weapon. The psychiatric record of a person can be examined at will by government officials and various institutions and can prevent someone successfully applying for a new job, a holiday abroad, and so on. It is small wonder, therefore, that the mental hospital in the Soviet Union is feared for the power it wields, persecuting individuals who are obviously sane but a nuisance to the state.

In the Soviet Union there are two kinds of mental hospital: The special (prison) mental hospital of which there are about 12, run on military lines, and the ordinary mental hospital. In the special mental hospital, the criminally insane are interned along with those dissidents considered extremely dangerous by the state.

The advantages of committing a political dissident to a psychiatric hospital are manifold. The publicity from a political case in open court can cause the state much embarrassment which it can eschew if the sanity of the accused is questioned by a psychiatric report; if the accused is declared unfit to stand trial—and he is not legally entitled to be informed that he has been psychiatrically examined or what the results of the tests are—then most of the fundamental human rights he would have enjoyed in ordinary criminal proceedings are waived. He may not be informed when his hearing is to take place, so may be unable to defend himself when the court is ruling on his mental fitness. It is not even incumbent on the authorities to inform him of any new charges against him. These hearings are often held in camera, and only afterwards might a sane man find he has been judged insane and committed for special "treatment" which can last indefinitely.



Picture: John Cleave

Marina Voikhanskaya and Victor Fainberg.

In 1961 a new set of regulations was approved in the Soviet Union; these dealt with the emergency hospital treatment of mentally ill people who are a public danger. The regulations included many dangerously ambiguous clauses, for example: "Hypochondriac delusional condition, causing an irregular, aggressive attitude in the patient towards individuals, organizations or institutions." So it would seem that someone who criticized an institution could find this being used to prove him mentally unbalanced.

The symptoms of scientist Zhores Medvedev's "illness" were described as "split personality, expressed in the need to combine scientific work in the field with publicist activities, an overestimation of his own personality, poor adaptation to the social environment" and so on. Gennady Shimanov, a Christian, was told in 1969: "Everything that you just told us confirms us in the view that illness lies at the root of your 'conversion' (to Christianity)". Roy Medvedev (historian and brother of Zhores Medvedev) found in several psychiatric "special expert diagnoses" such symptoms of "psychiatric illness" as "considers the entry of Soviet troops into Czechoslovakia to have been aggression" and "an obsessive mania for truth-seeking".

Marina Voikhanskaya is the first psychiatrist to leave the Soviet Union and talk openly in the West about her experiences in Soviet mental hospitals. She says: "I first heard of dissidents being treated in mental hospitals on the BBC World Service and then I read about it in *samizdat* but I could not believe it for a moment and dismissed it as hostile, anti-Soviet propaganda." Later she came across several people who started to make her rethink her views about the harmless nature of psychiatry in her country. In 1970 a woman patient was referred to her hospital. She was Mrs Kondakova, a lawyer, who had been married to the director of several factories in Leningrad, besides being of high standing in the local Party. Mrs Kondakova was accustomed to criticizing local legal corruption and did this freely whilst her husband was still alive, since his position shielded her. One day, after his death, she went to the post office where she sent a long telegram to Brezhnev about this corruption. Hardly had she left the post office after mailing the telegram, when she was picked up and sent to Psychiatric Hospital No 3, where Marine Voikhanskaya helped to get her discharged.

Then Marina Voikhanskaya became acquainted with Yuri Ivanov when he was transferred to her hospital. "He was a painter," said Marina, "who had been imprisoned since 1955 because he had been discovered smuggling his pictures abroad, so he was accused of spreading bourgeois art. After spending 15 years in a concentration camp, he was place in hospital No 3, in a special department for very disturbed patients. Belayev, the head psychiatrist in Leningrad, had him put there without even examining him, and had him diagnosed as schizophrenic." Marina Voikhanskaya was not even allowed to see Ivanov's case history, and was cautioned not to become involved; later Dr Tobok, the head of her department, forbade her to visit Ivanov. After he had spent one year and ten months in mental hospitals, Ivanov was given a certificate saying that this period had been used for medical investigation. Diagnosis: Sane.

According to Marina Voikhanskaya, other psychiatrists in Soviet mental hospitals either do not realize they are treating sane men or are too frightened or too indifferent to object. Dr Semyon Glyzman from Kiev, the only other Soviet psychiatrist to protest against using drugs on the sane, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in a labour camp, where he is interned today. Marina Voikhanskaya was intimidated and transferred to a geriatric unit when she was involved in the case of Victor Fainberg. She met Fainberg in Leningrad during his brief period of freedom between Leningrad Special Prison Hospital and Psychiatric Hospital No 3. He threatened to commit suicide rather than submit to drug treatment, and only Marina Voikhanskaya's intervention saved his life. Fainberg was later released as a result of pressure on the authorities by Western public opinion, including Amnesty International, who were alerted by Academician Sakharov and others. From the West, he started a publicity campaign which resulted in a one-way visa for Marina Voikhanskaya. He wrote her letters from Israel which were specifically aimed at the KGB whom, he knew, would read the letters. "I will create such a stink in the world press until Marina is released", he told me, "that the campaign for the Panovs will seem like a tea-party in comparison". Now he is married to Marina Voikhanskaya and they are agitating, in England, for Soviet authorities to allow Marine's nine-year-old son, Misha, to leave the country.

Victor Fainberg is one of the very few lucky ones—he is free and has retained his sanity. But what of Semyon Gluzman? And Vladimir Bukovsky, who collected information on the abuse of psychiatry and made it available to Western journalists? He collaborated on a remarkable document with Gluzman, *Manual of Psychiatry for Political Dissidents* (published by Amnesty International in London); recently smuggled to the West, it contains advice for those who find themselves faced with forced psychiatric detention. Now Bukovsky himself is seriously ill in Vladimir prison.

In November, 1973, the Royal College of Psychiatrists passed a resolution condemning the use of psychiatry on political dissidents; now they will doubtlessly be considering what further action to take. Now is the time for psychiatrists outside the Soviet Union to raise their voices in protest if they are truly to call themselves doctors.

Valerie Kay

The golden key that will open the door to a new era of prosperity

M Jacques Rueff, a member of the French Academy, is one of the most distinguished economists in France. He was the architect of the currency reform of 1958 after General de Gaulle's return to power which laid the basis for French prosperity and expansion.

As early as 1961, he predicted the disintegration of the Western monetary system, and has preached unceasingly for a return to discipline of gold. The following is a condensed version of two articles published last week in Le Monde.

To all those affected, the crisis ravaging the West is an intolerable scandal. It is possible to demonstrate that Western inflation is the inevitable result of a misguided monetary system which, having broken down between 1929 and 1933 in the immense catastrophe of the great depression, has once again been wreaking its disastrous effects for the past 15 years.

I maintain, without fear of being contradicted by events, that the present recession is the inevitable consequence of the blind institution of a monetary system which could have resulted in nothing else. As long as this diagnosis is not accepted in all its harsh simplicity by all the governments concerned, action taken to deal with the evil is doomed to failure, because it will only be concerned with correcting the effects while allowing their cause to subsist.

This cause is easy to identify: The fact that, since 1922, many countries have been able to create domestic currency, not only against gold or domestic currency debts, but also against debts in foreign currencies, basically dollars and sterling.

The result was painfully simple. Any deficit in the United States balance of payments led to a corresponding payment in dollars to the creditor countries. The dollars were bought by the banks of issue in those countries, which created an equivalent amount of domestic currency. The dollars against which this currency had been created were immediately returned to the United States market through bank deposits or treasury bonds.

This process inevitably led to three consequences: Perpetuation of the United States balance of payments deficit, inflation in the creditor countries and, finally but surely, inconvertibility of the dollar.

Admittedly, the mechanisms and outward appearance of the system have changed over the years. The unchecked creation of Eurodollars and Euro-currencies generally, especially in connexion with the oil crisis, has accelerated and amplified the effects of inflation. Nevertheless, despite minor differences, no one today can doubt that the widespread inflation engulfing the West is the inescapable consequence of the new machinery for the creation of money.

This inflation lies at the root of the explosion of wage claims throughout the world. Today, wage claims are no longer being put forward on the grounds of increased productivity, but centre on inflationary surpluses whose effect is to impoverish and erode the standards of living of all the social groups whose incomes do not rise with prices.

Eradicate inflation and wage negotiations will be settled peacefully through the tried and tested procedure of collective bargaining. No social order lasts for ever. Nevertheless, rest assured that, were it not eroded from inside by inflation, the social order still prevailing today in all Western societies would be defended, whether consciously or not, by the beneficiaries of the legitimate and desirable satisfactions which it has made possible.

Three simple but indisputable principles should be put before all our partners for their approval:

The international monetary system based on the possibility of monetizing foreign currency is inevitably inflationary;

Inflation leads to wage claims and revolutionary aspirations. Were it to continue, it could not fail to jeopardize the already weakened political structures of the West. In so doing, it would provide conclusive confirmation of Lenin's theory according to which "to destroy the bourgeois regime, it is sufficient to corrupt its currency";

It is a mistake and a lie to claim that it is not within the power of the body of Western states to bring a swift halt to the inflation undermining their existence.

> 'It is a mistake and a lie to claim that it is not within the power of the body of Western states to bring a swift halt to the inflation undermining their existence'

I maintain, in the face of the contrary belief of almost all public opinion, and accepting the accusations of presumptuousness which this article will earn me, that it is easy to put an end to inflation in the West, that the remedies I propose could not fail to be effective and that they would produce definitive results within a matter of a few weeks.

The objection immediately raised to any policy calling for the re-establishment of monetary inconvertibility is that there are not enough resources with which to put it into effect and carry it on. It was to make up for this shortage of resources that "Special Drawing Rights" were brought into being as a supplementary currency. However, in view of the discretionary basis on which these rights are created, the absence of any indisputable criterion for determining the needs to be met and, above all, the political impossibility of curbing the greed which they would arouse, it may be stated that any system of convertibility based on Special Drawing Rights would not succeed in eradicating inflation but, on the contrary, would sustain it and promote its development.

If convertibility is necessary and cannot validly be founded on Special Drawing Rights, it must be based on gold and currencies which are effectively convertible into gold. This said, it is not true that the resources required for the re-establishment of durable convertibility are lacking. They are available, but they are concealed by the widespread undervaluation of gold reserves in the West, on the arbitrary basis of 42.22 dollars an ounce, whereas the free market price is roughly four times as much.

Only France's gold reserves are valued in the balance-sheet of the bank of issue at a price closer to their real value; since January 9, 1975, they have been valued at 170.4 dollars an ounce. At 42.22 dollars an ounce, the gold reserves of the principal Western countries making up the membership of the International Monetary Fund amount to 43,000 million dollars. At 170.4 dollars an ounce, they would be worth 173,500 million dollars.

With such resources, it would be possible overnight and without any risk to re-establish the convertibility of the two- or three-hundred-thousand-million dollars which make up the total amount of Western liquidity (the reserves of the member countries of the IMF alone amount to 224,000 million dollars). Moreover, the value of holdings in gold would depend on the new price adopted for it in the reserves of central banks. This price would have to be calculated on a systematic basis in the light of all the relevant facts at the time; an important factor to be taken into consideration would be the burden which each of the countries involved could be called upon to meet, although in fact this burden would never be more than a limited fraction of the balances for which a central bank would be liable under the convertibility system.

Nevertheless, one cannot disregard the fact that the latent resources realized by the revaluation of gold reserves could be unfairly distributed. I have long pointed out in answer to this fear that loans could be made available by countries whose holdings are too high to those less favourably placed. More specifically, I am convinced that, in the context of renewed solidarity, such loans would be offered very widely to the United States, whose indebtedness in dollar and Euro-dollar balances is exceptionally high and whose gold receipts have been reduced very considerably in terms of both weight and value by the burden which the convertibility of the dollar placed on that country until 15th August 1971.

Once the means for a return to convertibility had been obtained in this way, it would still be necessary to ensure that the situation did not deteriorate again through the gradual accumulation of new dollar, Euro-dollar or Euro-currency balances. To avert this danger, an international agreement between all the Western states would be essential. This should remove, once and for all, the possibility of unlimited quantities of money being printed by banks of issue against inconvertible foreign currencies. In other words, the agreement would oblige them to comply with the orthodox rules of the gold standard and, subject to their current financing needs, only issue domestic currency against gold and debts in the domestic currency or in foreign currencies which are convertible into gold and never against those in inconvertible foreign currencies.

With the re-establishment of such a system, the mechanisms of monetary control would once again work towards balance of payments equilibrium—with an accuracy and efficiency which can be guaranteed on the basis of countless precedents.

Outlined in this way, the intention is apposite and desirable. But for it to be realized on a lasting basis, there must be no excessive variation between rates of inflation in the countries participating. However, such a result can only be achieved lastingly by the implementation of unconditional regional convertibility, not by the discretionary credit policies pursued hitherto by the central banks.

Moreover, the existence of the "snake" only makes sense if the basket of currencies within it floats freely against the dollar. However, any substantial fall in the exchange value of the dollar will represent a major threat to other countries' foreign trade.

I am convinced that any system of regional convertibility, however desirable it may appear in itself, will remain precarious as long as it does not embrace the majority of the major Western states and, in particular, the most powerful of all: the United States.

There remains the last and most insurmountable obstacle to the re-establishment of convertibility in the West: The almost unchallenged affirmation that, for overriding social reasons, the governments of the West will never agree to allow the pace of their economic activities and their development policies to be governed by gold. About this point I am in no doubt: The restoration of effective convertibility into gold with gold at an adequate price, far from involving a risk of economic deceleration, will immediately set a powerful wave of prosperity, security and well-being in motion throughout the world.

The first consequence of the control of inflation will be a very considerable and lasting fall in long-term interest rates. There will be an almost immediate disappearance of aberrant rates which, in addition to the normal return on capital, have a built-in premium to cover anticipated depreciation during the investment period. The fall in long-term interest rates will spark off a full-scale explosion in investment on quite a different scale from the meagre programmes born of a monetary inflation which unavailing efforts are being made to curb.

With the end of inflation economic forecasting, on which long-term ventures are based will regain its significance; the will to save will be reborn and people will once again believe that they have a future, which they have all but ceased to do.

The crisis dragging the West into the abyss is the product of errors which can be corrected. Let us hope that they will be before our political structures are submerged in irreversible transformations whose disastrous effect would be to destroy the well being, independence and liberty of our peoples.

Jacques Rueff

The Times Diary

Computers a child of 10 can use

George Coulouris, the reader in computer systems at Queen Mary College, London University, says that by 1980 useful computer systems will cost less than a family car. Yesterday he and his colleagues in the college's Computer Science Laboratory demonstrated their research into the ways in which computers may shortly be used by almost everybody.

The college already use one system of their own design to take the drudgery out of secretarial work. The secretary sits at a computer keyboard instead of a typewriter, and types the text on a video-screen. Corrections and additions can be made without retyping and the format can be altered at will. The computer serves as notebook, typewriter, and filing cabinet.

Said Coulouris: "The computer spells out for me what it is proposing to do, so that I can see that it is doing what I want it to." Even so, sceptical laymen were pleased to note, it did not always do so. Several times during the demonstrations the computer scientists said: "I don't know quite why it's doing that. It doesn't usually."

Nevertheless, they have introduced children of only 10 to the concepts of computer programming. They use the machines to produce animated drawings on the screen and to programme mechanical toys to move about the floor, flash their lights and make Dalek-like buzzing noises to order.

Coulouris believes that eventually the computer industry will be chiefly concerned with selling ready-made programmes. "They may even give the computers away free, or make them loss leaders like gramophones are for the record industry. But I would be sorry to lose the flexibility of people being able to write programmes for themselves. We shall need to be able to regard computers as our personal tools."

One of the research students said: "I have the feeling that the man-machine interface must shortly go further into the man. We are looking at the way letters are made rather than what they look like. Soon you may be seeing real science-fiction stuff—sitting under the hair-drier to dump your memory bags and that sort of thing." My reporter fled.

Good news

The best thing that happened in London in yesterday's sunshine was the opening of a garden for the disabled next to the tennis courts in Battersea Park. It is the first such garden in central London, although there is already one at Syon Park in Brentford.

It is the result of several years' study by the Disabled Living Foundation. Lady Hamilton, chairman of the foundation, said at the opening ceremony that, since gardening was the second most popular hobby in Britain after watching television, they had decided to look into the design of garden features and tools with which the disabled could cope. Yesterday was "a day of terrific thrill" for the foundation.

Roy Hay, our own gardening expert who has been a consultant on the project, performed the official opening. He pointed out that it was not just for people in wheelchairs, although the tarred paths are designed to allow wheelchairs to travel freely. Only five per cent of disabled were in wheelchairs, and the garden was partly for people who had simply grown old. "You can't do at 60 what you could at 50", he pointed out.

It consists mainly of flowers in troughs about two feet high, easily reachable from a wheelchair, or from a standing position without bending too much. There is also a small water garden and a trough of sand and one of water, with plastic ducks on it, for disabled children. A demonstrator will be there, initially, for four hours every Thursday, to instruct the disabled in gardening techniques.

Unsinkable

Roger Chapman is the most modest author I have met. He was one of the two men trapped for three-and-a-half days at the bottom of the Atlantic in a miniature submarine in September, 1973. They were rescued from a depth far greater than anyone had been rescued from before.

He has written a book about it, called *No Time on Our Side*. Yesterday, at a party to launch the book, he would not admit that it had been painful to recollect the events, or that he had been really scared by the prospect of not being rescued.

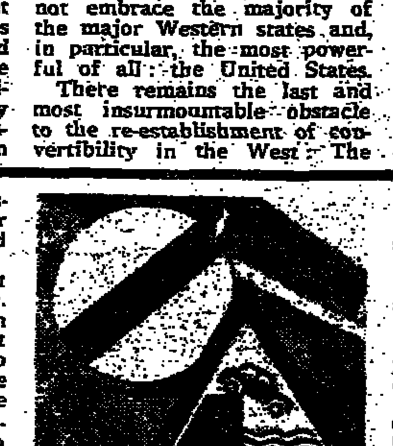
"We were too lethargic to worry really", he said. "The carbon dioxide made us sleepy. At the end what we mainly felt was angry about being woken up every 45 minutes to keep our life-supporting mechanisms working."

The reception was held in the headquarters of Vickers, whose submarine it was and who organized the rescue. Lord Robens, chairman of Vickers, made a little speech in which he marvelled that the two men—Chapman and Roger Mallinson—had remained at submarine work after their ordeal. Chapman gave it up for a while to take up accountancy but found the lure of the sea too strong and is now back with Vickers, in charge of his own submarine crew.

Phoney

Readers have told me of their own experiences following my recent item about the Post Office refunding 2p by mail to people who lose coins in phone boxes. E. M. Scott of London says that the money does not always arrive. He went through the rigmarole over a month ago, and though he gave his name and address as instructed, no refund was made.

He believes it might be part of a plot by the Post Office to abolish public call boxes altogether. People will get fed up with finding phones vandalized or not working for other reasons, and with trying to recover their 2p. Thus they will stop using them and they will be abolished because of lack of demand.



Today's pair of signs were photographed on the Isle of Harris by Miss J. B. Clark of Chelsea. Their purpose seems to be to ensure a nice big splash for the locals to relish.

A colleague says that the Post Office's rule about making complainants pay for a second time and claim a refund is not immutable. When her 2p stuck in the slot the operator saw the force of her argument that she had no means of paying and evolved a compromise, by which she was connected free for just one minute. No refund was offered nor address taken.

Paul Simpson of Preston also has an instance of rules being made up apparently arbitrarily. Making a long distance call from a phone booth, he inserted 10p. When the call went wrong the operator refused to allow a refund of the full 10p, saying that he should only have inserted 2p in the first place.

Yet the fact that our present phones do not work properly does not restrain people from looking towards an even more complex telecommunications future. Bryan Stanley, the general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union yesterday gave his predictions for the telephone service of 199[illegible]. One pair of Post Office wires will bring into the house telephone service, several channels of cable television, video phones (not to be answered in the bath), automatic readings of the gas and electricity meters, Stock Exchange reports, entertainment guides, and even a print out of *The Times* or any other daily newspaper.

We shall see. If you dial the number for that day's facsimile copy of *The Times* but receive instead *The Daily Telegraph*, you will still probably have the most awful trouble getting the 10p refund.

Another illusion shattered . . . those radio masts on top of Broadcasting House are only dummies, put there as architectural features when the place was built. All three came down to be cleaned, reports Ariel, *the BBC's staff journal. Only two will go back: the one above the clock and the second carrying an outside broadcast aerial. A scrap merchant has offered £30 for the third.*

PHS

INVESTMENT CENTRES OF THE WORLD Number 7

Beirut

Sala Haery/Sipa

›om as nation plots a course back from the brink

Martin

has a reputation ilience. Whether in or politics, crises happy habit of to summer clouds. brink, the country ten seemed to slip back into business

r, not so with the t of trouble which d Lebanon. For the e since indepen- t innate optimism ; in the Lebanese. t eruption of the as been the most g so far, and the f gloom persists ermined efforts to untry back on the

essimism is not od reason. The full the damage caused test crisis that has non has yet to be ssed. But all res- Lebanese are hat a repetition only carry greater but could prove

n two months war eets paralysed the capital of the ast for more than uring the time be- two major armed ions business was in fits and starts. often rumour, or of gunfire, closed d sent staff scurry- he safety of their

ative estimates put to the Lebanese well in excess of the height of the for instance, the Beirut had more ships berthed in or lying at anchor y for weeks. Much traffic was eventually diverted elsewhere.

Luxury hotels, favoured by international businessmen, were *empty, running* on skeleton staff. What cannot be determined is the loss to *those who depend on* Lebanon, but for the first time many international concerns *began seriously to cast* their eyes elsewhere.

Indigenous skills

For the Lebanese, this is a serious development. The country's reputation of being the Switzerland of the Middle East has been well earned. With the most advanced banking and business facilities to offer and a commercial infrastructure manned by impressive indigenous skills, its development as *the area's centre* was a natural phenomenon.

Particularly after socialism closed other capitals, like Cairo and Damascus, to international concerns wishing to conduct business on a competitive basis, laisser faire Beirut was the choice.

An important ingredient in Lebanon's success was the fact that, while it shared a border with Israel, it had studiously steered clear of the Arab-Israel conflict. For Lebanon, this policy paid off in early Arab-Israel conflicts and even in 1967 reaped benefits. Whereas Egypt, Syria and Jordan suffered massive economics dislocation, through the loss of a war, Lebanon saw greater prosperity come its way. However, Lebanon's make-up—roughly half Muslim and half Christian—was destined eventually to play a determining role in this.

Whereas the Christians, *who enjoyed most of the* power after independence, favoured a policy of non-*involvement*, the Muslims wanted Lebanon to throw in its lot with the Arab cause. Clearly much of this was politicking on the part of the Muslim leaders, *but the fact that entire Muslim* opinion was behind President Nasser and his *Arab nationalism, is* evidence that there was genuine sentiment involved.

With the death of Nasser this ultra-Arab feeling among Lebanese Muslims may well have died too. But another force, hitherto a minor consideration in Lebanese politics, emerged with such vigour that it finally had a decisive say.

From the first major confrontation between the *Palestinian guerrillas and* the Lebanese army in 1969, the Palestinians secured their *political foothold*. The guerrillas took control of the 17 refugee camps placed strategically throughout the country and gave the 300,000 Palestinians living in Lebanon a disproportionately powerful voice. For Lebanon the effects of this were fundamental.

Almost uncontrollable in their *new status*, the guerrillas turned Lebanon into their last front against Israel—*eroding* the country's hard-earned special position in the Middle East conflict. In the Lebanese cities guerrilla power posed a serious threat to authority.

It was the long-term repercussions of this for Lebanon, as much as any other single factor, that led to the Phalange-guerrilla fighting two and a half months ago. The Christian Phalange has long maintained that the guerrilla state within a state poses a serious threat to Lebanon.

Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Phalangist leader, has *declared many times that* only in a climate of security can the country prosper and *maintain the position it now* holds as a commercial centre. Although many Leba*nese may have agreed with* the views he expressed, the guerrillas had come to be regarded as an almost untouchable force. Anway, the crisis provoked by the fighting had brought into play more complicated and more potentially dangerous elements.

Power-sharing formula

These were fundamentally Lebanese. The first had been aggravated by successive internal crises, but had its origins in the country's power-sharing formula. For some years the Muslims, who have a high birth rate and tend to be sedentary, had maintained that they and not the Christians were the majority in the country. This, they maintained, meant that the time had come to change the *ingenious formula—the* unwritten national charter agreed among the leaders in *1943—to give them a greater* voice.

Rather ungraciously, Mr Solh, the ill-fated Prime Minister whose Government disintegrated after failing to check the April crisis and its aftermath, decided to raise this as a national issue in his parting speech to Parliament. It had the effect of deepening the internal divisions and advanced the process of communal polarization.

The Muslim leadership *welded itself into* a united front in the face of growing popularity among the *Christians of the Phalangists* and stood firm in their demand that Mr Rashid *Karami, the Tripoli leader,* be the new *Prime* Minister. What followed was *Lebanon's first military government* — an unpopular move by President Suleiman *Franjieh, but one which* has proved wise in hindsight.

The second factor, which had become woven intrinsically into the crisis, was the increasingly militant Lebanese left. Long the most vociferous backstop of the Palestinian guerrillas, the left had come of late to exact from the guerrillas the price of those years of support.

Widening social disparities, *a fast rising cost of living*, the absence of an effective social services system and negligence on the part of the regime, had made Lebanon in recent years fertile ground for leftist inspired unrest. Seizing upon this and the magnitude of the conflict between the guerrillas and the Phalangists, the left saw in the recent crisis their first opportunity to try to use the *guerrillas as their own army.*

It is against this background that Mr Karami, the Prime Minister-designate, has made his determined and exhaustive attempts to form a new Government. The one encouraging element *is* that all responsible elements in the Lebanese crisis have agreed that the *first priority* is a strong Government to restore the national and international *confidence* lost in the recent dark days in the country's history.

To the outside the talking seems interminable. But talking is a welcome sign in a *conflict* which *has claimed* so many of Lebanon's sons.

Trying to form government

Clearly the latest crisis has demonstrated to Lebanon that serious consideration must be given to the need for some change in the country. On the demand for a rewriting of the Lebanese Covenant, it is ironic that the *man now* trying to form a new government is one of the chief proponents of this.

Not so *long* ago Mr Karami had made known his intention to stand for President when the post becomes vacant next year although tradition reserves this office for a Maronite Christian. However, Lebanese politicians are renowned for failing to carry out in office what they have promised in their campaigns.

In addition, the Government must by *now* be aware *of the consequences of social* neglect. For instance, it is fortunate that Imam Musa Sadr, a man who *has shown* a degree of vision and responsibility coupled with the popularity of the traditional religious leader, commands the respect of the underprivileged Shin community, a good *many of* them *driven* from their homes in the south by Israel raids and *destined to swell the ranks* of the urban poor. These are just one example of the available grist for the leftist mill.

All who know Lebanon *intimately have confidence* that it will pull itself out of its present mess. That *this is* an urgent task is obvious to all Lebanese. Lebanon remains the unrivalled centre in the Middle East. No other Arab capital has the facilities and know-how to supplant it.

But the warning signals are there. The move is towards peace and Egypt is in the vanguard. The reopening of the Suez Canal earlier this month was the first shot across the bows. This will take away a good deal of Lebanon's entrepôt trade to the Arab east. If Egypt succeeds in transforming itself into a financial capital the effects on Lebanon would be *considerable.*

Then there are the Gulf states. This is where the money *is* to be found. Continued strife in Lebanon would convince bankers that it is *simpler to deal directly.* If Saudi Arabia ever opened up its society it would be irresistible.

It is with this in mind *that serious Lebanese* believe the time has come to settle all outstanding differences *so that the challenges will* be met and that the best way this can be done is through a conference of national reconciliation. At such a meeting a new chart, if that is what the solution is to be, can be drawn to plot the country's course.

With the announcement of a new government in Lebanon the Palestinian guerrillas (above) and the rightist Phalangists (top) have observed an uneasy ceasefire behind their respective barricades.

Compact nation with an economy on the big scale

by Dr N. G. Khalaf

For a country only 4,000 sq miles in area and with a population of only three million, Lebanon has made good economic progress. Income levels are now $700 per capita and there has been a 10 per cent increase in gnp each year for the past five years.

The same progress is reflected in the general welfare of the people. Calory consumption a head has increased, as has the consumption of energy. Life expectancy is now greater, school attendance higher and there is a higher ratio of doctors to patients.

Lebanon has also been spared many of the economic consequences of being a small country. The instability often associated with small economies has not afflicted Lebanon. Apparently, the size of its economy has not been an impediment to economic development. Its dependence on trade, the limitations of its economic and occupational structure, and the concentration of exports have not unduly reduced the country's rate of development.

To understand this achievement, one must recognize that a distinguishing feature of the Lebanese economy is the preponderance of trade and services over all other sectors of economic activity.

This is reflected in the distribution of its national product. A breakdown of this by sector shows that agriculture and industry combined generate less than a third and the service sectors generate the remaining two thirds. The pattern and quality of Lebanon's resources and the size of the economy are largely responsible for this. Lebanon is not well endowed with agricultural and mineral resources. Most resources required for the development and sustained growth of a sound agricultural and industrial base are either scarce or lacking.

But Lebanon's central geographic location, and the attraction and variety of its climate, have made the country and particularly Beirut, the hub of the Middle East. Beirut is a busy trading and financial capital as well as a holiday centre for the region.

The Lebanese has an outgoing disposition, capacity to copy others, and a talent for business.

The Lebanese attitude to business, which considers industrial and agricultural pursuits less interesting because they are less lucrative, is partly responsible for channelling heavy investments away from agriculture and industry into real estate and commercial projects.

The large investments in land or securities for speculative purposes have not only misdirected Lebanon's capital resources, they have developed in the people a negative attitude towards traditional vocations. The average Lebanese, particularly the young, resists employment in handicrafts and agriculture.

This has increased the scarcity of skilled and semi-skilled workers. This scarcity, already an obstacle to the growth of the industrial and agricultural sectors, will intensify as the requirements of a balanced economic growth increase the demand for a skilled and a more technically prepared labour force. There is a sizable migration of rural, generally unskilled, workers to Beirut, which has meant neglect and often desertion of agricultural land, as well as additional unemployment and related problems in urban centres.

Data based on the latest manpower surveys lend support to these arguments Labour engaged in agriculture declined sharply during the past 15 years from half of the labour force to 19 per cent; those engaged in services increased from 32 to 55 per cent, and in industry from 12 to 18 per cent. Roughly half the labour force is employed in the Beirut area; 30 per cent of the labour force has no education; 50 per cent, primary education; 15 per cent, secondary; and only 4 per cent has university education.

Other labour statistics are also relevant here. It is estimated that only 27 per cent of the population is part of the labour force. This fairly low percentage—in advanced countries the percentage is close to 50 per cent—can be explained both by a young population distribution (43 per cent are below the age of 14), and by the low percentage of women in active employment (fewer than 18 per cent are gainfully employed). According to the Ministry of Planning, the unemployment rate, including seasonal unemployment, is more than 8 per cent.

The survey on which this estimate is based excluded non-Lebanese workers whose number is sizable—about 750,000 are said to have entered Lebanon during the past 15 years. It did not account for underemployment and disguised unemployment known to be fairly common in agriculture and public sectors—60 per cent of government employees are reported to carry jobs in the private sector. So unemployment figures are expected to be higher than those already reported.

Unemployment could be a potentially serious problem. Traditionally the Lebanese have relied on emigration as a way out. For every Lebanese at home there is one abroad. Recent emigration rates have increased again—extending between 6,000 and 15,000 annually during the past 15 years.

In view of the estimated increase in the number seeking employment in the foreseeable future, emigration will not be a sufficient answer. The magnitude of the unemployment problem will depend on the scale of expansion in the industrial, agricultural and service sectors, and on their capacity to absorb additional labour.

Industrial employment has more than tripled and the number of industrial companies more than doubled in the past decade. Despite this expansion, the relative share of the industrial sector in gnp has only lately begun to improve. Three traditional industries—textiles, foodstuffs and beverages, and building materials—account for about half of industrial output.

Appreciable expansion in industrial exports has been achieved in metals, mineral products, processed foods, textiles, clothing and pharmaceuticals. The bulk of these industrial exports goes to a small number of Arab countries. The latest industrial census still shows that no more than a third of industrial companies employ more than four workers and that these firms are heavily concentrated in the Beirut area.

The present expansion in industrial export is a promising sign and should continue if the Lebanese industrial sector is to make more effective use of economies of scale and do away with the limitations imposed by a small domestic market. It is too early to evaluate the impact of the newly formed semi-public Development Bank in generating industrial capital and in facilitating further industrial growth. Such a specialized credit institution is capable of making available medium and long-term credit for industrial development.

This should remedy one peculiarity of the Lebanese banking and credit system, where commercial banks saturated with deposits lend or invest abroad while the industrial sector at home is unable to obtain credit for development. More active and comprehensive government participation is called for here.

The Lebanese devotion to laisser faire and the conflict between the free traders, who want Lebanon to "import and live", and the industrialists, who mouth "export or die" slogans, are both important obstacles to carrying out an effective and systematic industrial policy and to raising the government funds needed for economic development and social welfare.

The performance of the agriculture sector has not been so impressive. Its share in the labour force has declined and its contribution to total gnp has not increased. Because of its size and land resources, Lebanon remains a net importer of foodstuffs. Vegetables and fruit still account for the bulk of its exports.

The country, through government *Fruit Office* concerned with the prob of disposing of surplus f and vegetable crops. W the Government spends able subsidies on su wheat and tobacco pro tion, its impact on imp ing the efficiency and fitability of farming in eral is still limited. Ther urgent need for a n effective and cohe government agricul policy to accelerate agr tural expansion and re unemployment and dis ties in living standards tween Beirut and the privileged areas inclu the Bekaa valley.

A government policy goods producing could correct Lebanon's econo structure, but could ach a better distribution of come and increase gen welfare. It is still prema to conjure up a picture social revolution around the corner, there is evidence that rich are getting richer the poor poorer, and the fruits of Leban economic prosperity can more equitably shared.

Lebanon's heavy relia on the service indust has accelerated country's economic progr but it is agreed that it also generated a lopsi economic structure wh could be a major source instability.

Lebanon depends hea on foreign trade as a me of escape from the l tations of its domestic r ket. It also depends incr ingly on service indust and foreign capital finance a large trade def and on its immediate ne bours as markets for exports of goods and vices.

Concentration in tr and geographic conc tration in particular, reduce Lebanon's capa to isolate itself from out influences. But in process the country acquired regional adv tages which cannot be ea rivalled by other count and which are a sta source of income. balance of payments de argument. Thanks to a f ible exchange rate po and a liberal exchange tem, Lebanon's balance payments has been almost continuous surp for the past 20 years.

Dr Khalaf is Associate [P]fessor of Economics at American University Beirut and author of Economic Implications the Size of Nations w Special Reference Lebanon *(Brill).*

Proper capital market needed

by Dr Samir A. Makdisi

Lebanon has an open economy with no restrictions on international current and capital transactions as a flexible exchange rate policy has been followed. Second, the private sector has been, and remains dominant in the country's economic performance though the public sector's role has been expanding. At the domestic level the role and performance of this sector has fallen below the level required by emerging circumstances.

Third, on the whole—at least until the early 1970s—Lebanon had experienced relative financial stability despite occasional political crises. In the past few years Lebanon, like other countries, has been subject to the effects of world inflation.

The external economic policy stance of the national authorities of maintaining a totally liberal and simple exchange system, based on a flexible exchange rate, has contributed greatly to the development of the Lebanese foreign exchange and money markets. Beirut has developed as a Middle Eastern commercial and banking centre.

In effect, the development of financial intermediation in Lebanon has been so far largely tied to the development of commercial banking. Consequently the money market (in contrast with the capital market) has been the dominant financial market, and term financing has been basically related to short-term operations although more recently, measures have been taken to expand medium and long-term finance.

The growth of commercial banking activity in the postwar period is impressive. It is partly indicated by the increase in bank deposits and credit operations. As a ratio of national income, total deposits averaged an estimated 20 per cent in 1952-54 rising to an average of about 90 per cent in 1971-73. For the same period the ratio of outstanding claims on the private sector to national income increased from an estimated 30 per cent to almost 60 per cent respectively.

The above stated features of the Lebanese financial system and performance have helped to attract foreign funds to Lebanon for safe keeping (a banking secrecy law concerning amounts and ownership of deposits was passed in 1956), as a transitory centre, as well as for domestic investments, particularly in real estate and industry.

Foreign banking interests also have been attracted to Beirut, especially in more recent years, where they established their regional headquarters with an eye on the growing Arab financial resources. An existing ban on the licensing of new banks, in effect since 1967, has in turn led to the effective takeover of a number of Lebanese banks by large foreign banking interests.

In the past few years, the share of deposits held with Lebanese-controlled banks has been less than 30 per cent of the total. Partly because of this strong foreign presence in the banking system, a large portion of banking investments channelled abroad enhancing the role of Beirut as a banking intermediary, between the Middle East and other regions, though the placement of Arab funds abroad has come to be more and more directly assumed by the Arab exporting countries.

Indeed, the development of a capital market in Lebanon—in both its domestic and international aspects—has lagged behind that of the money market. Medium-term financing by existing commercial banking establishments has been limited. The Intra Bank crisis of November, 1966 led to a much closer supervision over commercial banking activity relating to longer-term financing.

At the same time private medium and long-term credit institutions were not established until recently while serious governmental participation in this sector began only in 1973 with the establishment of the National Development Bank which is engaged in medium and long-term financing of enterprises concerned with industrial and tourist-connected activities.

Measures taken to remedy this gap in the Lebanese credit structure include tax incentives granted to long-term credit institutions and the amendment of the law on money and credit in 1973 to permit the Central Bank to develop and organize the financial market. Nevertheless, the task of developing a substantial capital market still lies ahead.

More appropriate structure

Domestic requirements for a more appropriate credit structure apart, the stimulus for the development of a Lebanese capital market has recently emanated from the tremendous growth in Arab financial resources after 1973 and the desire of Lebanese private and public financial groups to establish Beirut as one of the major financial centres which can handle Arab funds. During the past few years, credit institutions were established to try partially to meet this task, but these moves, on their own, constitute a limited beginning.

Indeed, the future financial challenge facing Lebanon is precisely the development of a proper capital market which can cater to domestic needs as well as enable Beirut to serve as a future major financial centre for the Middle East and possibly other regions. Factors which are expected to be a positive contribution to such prospective development include those features of the Lebanese economic system and performance which in the past helped it to grow financially: traditional freedom of current and capital movements, relative financial stability (the inflationary pressures of the past few years notwithstanding) and the growing Lebanese expert knowledge in financial management.

This does assume that the national authorities will pursue policies which will permit the continuation of the above traditions. Equally important if not more so, is the realization—at the levels of both private and public sectors—that the future financial policy should be geared to developing the Lebanese capital market and establishing Beirut as a major financial centre.

But will this objective be accomplished? In terms of past financial performance and experience, Lebanon does possess a number of advantages over potentially competitive centres in the region. Nevertheless the development of parallel financial markets in the region is in itself not the real or significant issue. The Middle East can stand a number of such centres which to a large extent can be evolved along complementary lines.

The real challenge which Lebanese national authorities have to meet is their ability not only to identify the steps which need to be taken (this is now being done in part by banking interests, private and public), but in properly carrying out all the requisite measures.

The areas of required reform and new departures are many. There is, for instance, the need for a substantial improvement in the supervisory and regulatory functions of the monetary authorities over commercial banking and other financial activities. National supervision began gradually to be implemented only after the Intra crisis.

Considerable progress has since been made under the direction of the Banking Control Commission established in 1967. Nevertheless, a more effective supervision by the Central Bank is necessary, especially in view of the fast growth in banking activity in the past decade which has been accompanied by a growing dominance of foreign banking interests.

The use by the Central Bank of monetary and banking tools has been limited, and what is now called for is a more active but properly envisaged monetary and banking policy, albeit as part of an overall national economic strategy. One aim of such policy is to assure financial stability, taking into account the strong foreign presence in the banking sector.

Another is to guide the growth of the capital market both at the international level and at the domestic level (a more economically efficient sectoral distribution of credit). These considerations raise in turn a related issue, namely the need to remove existing legal and other obstacles to the development of the capital market at the level of debt instruments and of institutions. For example, the existing law governing medium and long-term credit institutions does not permit them to accept deposits with maturities of less than two years.

Such a stipulation could prove to be too restrictive a measure.

Dr Samir A. Makdisi is Professor of Economics, American University of Beirut, and author of numerous papers on the Middle East.

:evival of industry alongside craft

Rodney Wilson

l recently in Lebanon emphasis on the deve- ent of the service sec- had restricted interest nanufacturing industry. the country has a g tradition of industry craft. In the time of the nicians, who were ded by their contem- ies as the merchant crats of the eastern terranean, the region l boast substantial craft ity, including glass ng, spinning, weaving dyeing, furniture manu- re and metal work. of the gold and silver s d'art which the nicians traded were locally by highly d craftsmen, and these activities still thrive.

ngside the traditional industries, a wide of new industries has established in recent using modern techni- Many of the industries their establishment to s in the late 1960s, after the crash of the Bank, and the war Israel, there was a loss of confidence in ebanese service sector. at time leading figures banon began to realize an excessive depend- on services rendered economy vulnerable, that the only remedy o diversify into manu- ing.

industrial sector at at accounts for 15 per of the gross national ct, and employs more 120,000 workers. on's liberal economic has encouraged the h of private industry, the well-developed ng sector has meant mple funds have been ble to finance invest- in plant. Two years he Government estab- the National Bank for Development of In- and Tourism, with an capital of £20m.

was a joint venture, the state subscribing r cent of the paid-up l, and a consortium of rivate Lebanese and n banks providing the Since the start of its ions almost two thirds of the bank's advances have been for industrial develop- ment, with 14 major pro- jects aided. More loans would have been provided if a greater number of sound projects had been put for- ward to the bank. Unlike neighbouring Arab countries which have built up heavy industries such as steel, Lebanon has concentrated on light industry, oriented more to the production of consumer goods. The profit motive has been paramount, with private investors going into those areas of produc- tion where the country has its most obvious advantage. There has, for example, been a considerable expan- sion of food-processing plants, including fruit can- ning and jam manufacture.

More than a third of Lebanese jam is exported, while an increasing propor- tion of canned fruit and tomato puree is also sent abroad. The textile industry is of mounting economic significance, with increasing quantities of domestically produced fabrics being used by local clothing manufac- turers. Lebanese clothing is attractively styled, with the French influence still apparent. Leather goods are particularly good buys in Beirut.

The Government has tried to encourage foreign capital investment in Lebanese in- dustry by offering generous tax concessions. A law passed in 1967 gives a six year period of exemption from income tax for new manufacturing establish- ments, while industries approved by the Industrial Development Board may at the same time receive tariff protection, and import vital materials free of customs duty.

Though Lebanon offers a market of only 1,800,000 people, its exports enjoy preferential treatment in most Arab countries. For political reasons the country has been unwilling to join the Arab "common mar- ket," but the Government has secured bilateral trade agreements with a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states.

At present most Lebanese industrial exports go to Arab states, with Saudi Ara- bia the leading customer. Proceeds from exports to Saudi Arabia rose by more than a quarter last year, and rising incomes there, and in the other oil produc- ing states, enhance still fur- ther the prospects for Lebanese industrial pro- ducts.

The domestic market is insufficient to support local assembly of items such as refrigerators, air condi- tioners and lifts, yet all these industries have been built up in recent years.

A major factor favouring industrial expansion in Lebanon has been the avai- lability of cheap oil. Two big pipelines end in Lebanon, one running from Iraq oilfields to the Medi- terranean at Tripoli, and the other carrying oil from the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco) fields in Saudi Arabia to Zahrani near the port of Saida. Large refineries are located at the Mediterranean ter- minus of each pipeline, though at present the Zah- rani refinery is not operat- ing because Saudi Arabia has cut back oil supplies.

The closure was partly a response to the fall in world demand, although Syrian political pressure was an additional factor, as a sec- tion of the pipeline runs through the Israel-occupied Golan Heights. As part of the oil producers' agree- ment with Lebanon on pipe- line royalties, oil from Iraq is obtained for domestic consumption at a quarter of the world price, and part of the Saudi oil is purchased at only $5 a barrel. It is uncertain that these price concessions will continue, however, as the Opec nations dislike two-tier pric- ing systems.

The availability of low- priced petroleum has encouraged the development of the Lebanese plastics in- dustry. There are more than 80 plastics factories, most of them small, manufacturing mainly for the domestic market where consumption of plastic goods has tripled since 1960. Rising oil import costs could, however, threat- en the industry.

Proposals for oil explora- tion in Lebanon and its off- shore waters have been put forward by several western oil companies, including Agip of Italy, and three American companies, Tripco, Phillips Petroleum and Getty Oil. Prospects for oil finds in Lebanon or its offshore waters seem remote, however, and the companies may have submit- ted their proposals to the Government to obtain Lebanese support to have the Zahrani line reopened.

Lebanon's recent political conflicts between right-wing Phalangists and Palestinian guerrillas are having a detrimental effect on in- dustry. A general strike called by the trade unions in support of the left-wing parties halted production for two days last month. An earlier one-day general strike in March disrupted Beirut, while businesses in Sidon were closed for more than a fortnight.

There is also widespread dissatisfaction with pay levels. Food prices rose by more than 16 per cent last year, but the General Confe- deration of Lebanese Workers agreed to an across-the-board pay in- crease of only 11 per cent for private sector employees. Many workers feel resentful towards the union leaders who accepted the offer, and unofficial stoppages have been threat- ened. Although Lebanese wage levels are higher than in neighbouring Arab states, the cost of living is also much higher, especially in Beirut where rents are exor- bitant even by western standards.

Lebanese workers, espe- cially the skilled categories, are in a strong position to take industrial action, as im- migration controls mean they cannot be replaced by nationals from other coun- tries. Time is clearly run- ning short for Lebanon as industrial disputes could soon add to the country's difficulties. At this stage strong stable government is imperative if the country's industrialization is to progress rather than regress.

Dr Wilson is a specialist on the economies of the Middle East.

ruiterer to the Arab world

on takes its name a mountain, and it is which explains the y's pattern of agricul- While the mountainous n results in less than ird of Lebanon's land being cultivable, the g altitudes enable to be grown that can- e produced elsewhere Middle East.

it is an important crop despite the country little more than half ize of Wales, it is the supplier of apples to ntire Arab world. The rds are found high up Mount Lebanon over- g the Mediterranean, itudes of about 2,000ft even the summers ool. Lower down the tain side, nearer the oranges are grown in red groves. Here the r rainfall averages up n, ensuring the plenti- upply of water which fruit requires. In ern Lebanon, where oastal plain widens at mouth of the Litani the production of fruit has been ded in recent years gh irrigation, harness- e rainfall on the west- lopes of the mountains.

ause of increasing spe- ation in fruit produc- Lebanon is often red to as the California e Middle East. In many cts the comparison is t one, as the similari- in agricultural produc- reflect not only climate lso topography.

the east of Mount non and corresponding alifornia's Great Valley he Bekaa region, where of Lebanon's vineyards located. Conditions are for vines in this rift y region, with hot sum- and not too much ture, as the area lies in n shadow. The sloping y sides provide excel- drainage. In the Bekaa y cereals are grown also; though to the east, towards the Anti-Lebanon range of mountains near the Syrian border, rainfall is unreliable, and harvests fluctuate from year to year.

Apart from vines, olives are Lebanon's oldest peren- nial crop, and wild olives are still found in scattered areas in the north of the country. Though olives occupy a larger area than either citrus fruit or apples, they are much less valuable in terms of production. Olives thrive on poor soils where other perennial crops cannot grow, and can with- stand heat and drought. Peanuts are another hardy species which are grown mainly in northern Lebanon. On the richer farmlands of the south there is a tendency to grow more valuable crops. In this region land not used for citrus fruit production is often given over to plants such as tobacco, which give high yields per acre.

Almost half the population of Lebanon is still employed in agriculture, with more than one million people associated with farming on a full or part-time basis. Though the proportion engaged in agriculture has declined with the growth of the services sector and in- dustry, in terms of absolute numbers farming absorbs more people than ever, almost twice as many as before the country's inde- pendence was declared from the French mandate more than 30 years ago.

This increased popula- tion on the land has led to overcrowding however, with the inevitable severe frag- mentation of holdings. These agrarian problems are worsened by the country's inegalitarian ownership of land, whereby just 1.5 per cent of the total number of landowners process 40 per cent of the agricultural land. Most Lebanese farmers are left with only tiny plots, often no larger than a West- ern European garden. Con- sequently, despite intensive cultivation, rural incomes in Lebanon average less than a quarter of those in urban areas.

Colourful fruit and vegetables on tempt- ing display in the old *suk*.

Lebanese agriculture has been able to absorb these increasing numbers by re- placing low-yielding, extensi- vely cultivated cereal crops with high-value tree crops which need more care and attention, and hence greater labour requirements. For example, the net value of apple production can average more than £300 an acre in Lebanon, compared with only £10 an acre for wheat.

Fruit production is now of much greater significance than grain to the agricul- tural economy, accounting for more than 65 per cent of total crop value. During the past decade fruit production has doubled, while the area used for grain cultivation has de- creased by more than 40 per cent. As a result of Lebanon's increasing spe- cialization in tree crops at the expense of grains, the country's food import bill soared by almost one quarter last year.

Export earnings from fruit, which exceeded £40m in 1974, help to pay for Lebanon's cereal imports. Although domestic agricul- tural production provides only about 65 per cent of the country's requirements, agricultural produce accounts for nearly half the total visible exports.

Lebanon's main export market for fruit is the Arab world, with Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States and Libya as the chief buyers. Significant quantities of apples are sent to Egypt, Iraq and Jordan as, although these countries are major fruit producers, their climate is unsuitable for apples.

As this winter has been moderately wet in Lebanon, in contrast to the dry condi- tions of last year, 1975 should be a good year for citrus fruit production. Future exporters should have fewer problems with the transport of fruit. The closure of the Syrian border disrupted exports to Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf States and Jordan, but this inland route is now busy again. The reopening of the Suez Canal will give Lebanese traders an alterna- tive route to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, although most exports will probably still take the inland route while congestion persists in the port of Beirut.

Despite its major contri- bution to trade, Lebanon's agricultural sector accounts for less than one eighth of the national income. The country has considerable agricultural potential which is still left unexploited. Although the Government has financed some irriga- tion projects in the Bekaa which benefited the area's Maronite Christian farmers, in other parts of the country the authorities have been slower to act. Plans were drawn up more than a decade ago for a major irrigation scheme on the Litani river in the south, but this has still not been implemented, although action has been repeatedly promised.

R.W.

Dreamland for the emigrant capitalists

by Rami G. Khouri

Lebanon has the unusual distinction of having more native sons, daughters and descendants living outside its borders than citizens proper in the country. The inordinate emigration is explained by a mixture of Phoenician psyche, the historical dearth of job opportunities and the lure of more money to be made elsewhere. Many of the emigrants have become wealthy, as far away as Argentina or Australia.

When Lebanese living in Africa decided to reaffirm their filial bonds a few years ago, they returned home with their millions and started a real estate boom whose shockwaves have yet to subside.

After several African states, notably Nigeria, passed legislation making life a little less opulent for wealthy Lebanese businessmen there around the turn of the decade, these promptly liquidated most of their assets and returned to Lebanon looking for safe outlets for the hundreds of millions of Lebanese pounds they had amassed. Most of this money found its way into real estate.

Lebanon's land buying boom at its height, sent prices, key money rates and rents soaring anywhere from 300 to 600 per cent. It also forced people out to the suburbs, locked others into their old urban apartments and had university economics students wondering why this kind of thing is not explained in textbooks.

In the early seventies, when inflation was high and foreign exchange holdings were risky, real estate loomed as the wisest investment in Lebanon. The emigrant money was quick to find its way into land and apartment purchases.

And there were other factors that converged to fuel the boom. Low bank interest rates discouraged deposits and encouraged loans to speculators. In addition, there was the absence of a capital gains tax; the concentration of land and building dealings in and around Beirut, thus artificially constricting the market; the construction race to meet the nation's growing need for commercial, touristic, residential and industrial buildings, combined with a trend towards middle-class home owners.

Another factor was the attractiveness of buying land in a fairly stable country where minimal state interference means easy construction licences and a soft 3 per cent registration tax.

Something of an indigenous hysteria in the face of inflation also helped the boom. Lebanese speculators tended to live up to their name, and this combined with a general economic upswing in the country; and the parallel infusion of Arab money from Syria and the Gulf region.

Put it all together and you have Lebanon from 1972 to 1975—a capitalist's dream.

One prominent Beirut investment banker who has been intimately involved with emigrant money estimates that about £Leb 1,500m of African emigrant money alone has come into the country every year for the past two or three years.

Another real estate source with a keen interest in the market suggests that of the annual £Leb1,500m cash injection, over half went directly into real estate and much of the remainder, deposited in banks, quickly found its way out into the real estate market through low-interest, short-term loans.

The height of the craze was from mid-1972 to early 1974. After Lebanon's post-1967 slowdown, the economy started growing again normally about 1969, when real estate prices were rising slowly. What followed was an abnormal increase that, at its extremes, saw prices of land in the coveted Hamra commercial zone go from £Leb3,500 a square metre in 1967 to £Leb20,000 this year.

Residential property prices in Beirut have gone up from £Leb300 a square metre to £Leb1,500 and are still rising, albeit at a more moderate rate.

Rents have increased similarly, with office space in one new Beirut tall office complex going from £Leb250 a square metre in 1973, when it opened, to £Leb500 today. Apartment rents have also risen and commercial rents in Hamra shot up 400 per cent between 1969 and 1974.

Key money for strategically located shops has sometimes increased by a cool 1,000 per cent. Key money for some shops in a plush, multi-block office and shopping complex in Ras Beirut has gone up from £Leb40,000 to £Leb500,000 since 1971.

The money that was to be made in Lebanese real estate over the past three years has been huge. This the Government finally recognized sometime in 1973. The Central Bank took measures to tighten credit and reduce liquidity, such as increasing interest rates, raising bank's legal reserve requirements and stopping interest on non-resident accounts in Lebanese pounds.

Coupled with the fact that the repatriation of emigrant money was a one-time transaction and spiralling construction costs and real estate prices had simply outpaced demand, the boom finally started to slow down in mid-1974.

The Government is now getting ready to institute a 20 per cent capital gains tax. This has effectively halted speculation and restored a degree of sanity to the market.

Despite the deeds of the pure speculators and others who sold when the selling was good, the real estate boom has spurred frantic construction activity throughout the country, especially around Beirut.

In 1969, a total of 957,000 sq metres of new construction was approved. This shot up to 2,085 million sq metres in 1972 and then inched down the following two years to 1,650 million and 1,229 million sq metres.

Real estate transactions, however, have continued their upward trend, moving from a total value of £Leb 278m in 1969 to £Leb 762m in 1972 and £Leb 1,397m last year.

Real estate men and developers who greeted the boom with delight are a bit more apprehensive today. With construction costs rising and land prices so high hundreds of new luxury apartments are sitting empty.

For landlords whose land sometimes accounts for 60 per cent of construction costs, it is often more profitable to leave a few apartments empty and keep prices high.

The idea is usually to raise the rent for the next tenant. With the influx of well-paid foreign businessmen into Beirut, that next tenant is becoming increasingly easy to find.

All this comes at the expense of the middle-class Lebanese family now moving into suburban apartments or more rural areas, where the lack of basic services such as schools, hospitals and good roads makes life less idyllic.

For the man or woman who has to commute to Beirut every day, it is the worst of both worlds.

Roads poor third to developed air and sea links

by Faris Glubb

Lebanon's recent rise to the position of the major communications centre in the Middle East has been due to a combination of geographical and political factors and the development of the purchasing power of the Arab oil states. A glance at the map shows that Beirut is a natural transit point for the constantly growing commercial and other exchanges between the industrialized Western World and the Arabian peninsula and regions to the east.

The creation of Israel in 1948 left Beirut as the most important Arab commercial and transit centre on the eastern Mediterranean coast. It acquired much of the maritime transit traffic for Arab destinations which had previously passed through Haifa after the latter was captured by the Israelis.

A further boost for Beirut as a transit centre for maritime cargoes to countries like Jordan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states came with the closure of the Suez Canal during the June 1967 war. Since that date, Beirut's port has been chronically overcrowded. The sudden rise in the number of ships using it and the quantity of goods passing through it was not accompanied by a corresponding expansion of port facilities, since it was felt that this would be a temporary phenomenon.

Canal will save waiting time

The reopening of the Suez Canal is thus likely to help Beirut in relieving serious port congestion. The last major expansion, adding a third basin to the harbour, was undertaken before the Canal closure, and from 1967 to 1973, navigation movements have risen 23.7 per cent while inward cargo traffic has increased 65.4 per cent. Since existing facilities are inadequate, the result is long delays in unloading, with sometimes as many as 100 ships lying offshore waiting for berthing space.

Beirut has gone through a similar expansion as a centre of air traffic. This is partly because of its central position as a connexion point for travel to and from other areas of the Middle East, and also because of the capable way in which Lebanese enterprise has made use of this asset. Passenger traffic at Beirut international airport (the country's only civil airport) rose 44 per cent in five years, reaching 2,258,475 in 1973. Of these passengers, 22.6 per cent were classed as being in transit.

Lebanon has two airlines, both run as private, profit-making enterprises. Middle East Airlines carried 38.5 per cent of passengers using Beirut airport in 1973 and accounted for 31.6 per cent of all commercial aircraft movements. MEA is also the largest private employer in Lebanon, with 4,770 employees, and its annual direct expenditure is more than £Leb100m (£1 equals £Leb5.15). It generates, directly or indirectly, an estimated 77 per cent of Lebanon's national income.

It is also one of the world's most profitable airlines. Over a 10-year period, its profit multiplied almost 10 times over, from £Leb3,512,000 in 1964 to £Leb32,656,000 in 1973. Productivity rose steadily throughout that period, with revenue per employee estimated at £Leb30,545 in 1964 and £Leb64,090 in 1973. The company registered a profit every year except 1969 when it faced exceptional circumstances, including the destruction of much of its fleet in the Israel attack on Beirut airport at the end of December, 1968. Even in 1967, the June war led to only a 3 per cent drop in MEA passenger traffic.

MEA now runs scheduled flights to 40 destinations in the Middle East, Europe, the Far East and Africa and plans to go transatlantic this year with flights to New York. This year it is beginning Jumbo jet services, and it has an option on the Concorde, which it hopes to use on a new Beirut-Tokyo flight. One reason for the airline's success is its well-organized schedule which ensures good flight connexions. Thus early morning flights bring in passengers from Arab countries near by in time to connect with mid-morning flights to Europe. Flights from Europe arrive in Beirut in the early evening, and passengers can obtain evening flights to most important Arab capitals.

Lebanon's other airline, Trans-Mediterranean Airways, is an all-freight concern. It is the world's largest scheduled all-freight airline, and operates the only round-the-world scheduled freight service. Like MEA, TMA is a private and successful company, which IATA listed as the member airline with the fastest growth rate between 1961 and 1971. Its total revenue rose from over £Leb16m in 1964 to more than £Leb135m in 1972. Revenue per employee rose from £Leb34,685 to £Leb88,785 over the same period, while total freight carried increased from 8,924 tonnes to 50,655 tonnes.

Beirut's role as a hub of regional and intercontinental air routes has expanded faster than its airport facilities. The existing terminal is already overcrowded at peak arrival and departure times, and the two main runways are already taxed beyond design capacity. Expansion is essential, particularly since an annual passenger flow of 5,500,000 (excluding transit passengers) is projected by 1980 and nine million by 1985. Although severely overstretched, Beirut airport has an excellent safety record, and its Civil Aviation Safety Centre trains staff from other countries in the Middle East and elsewhere.

In contrast to the air and sea communications, Lebanon's land communications are not highly developed. The roads to Syria and beyond are used extensively for the transportation of goods brought in transit to Beirut harbour, and there is a fairly steady passenger traffic on them. But almost all Lebanon's road transport is privately owned and its mainstay is the "service" taxi, which runs on specified urban, inter-city and international routes (notably to cities like Damascus and Amman) with the fare divided between five passengers.

Beirut's skeletal public transport bus service (80 vehicles in operation in a city of about one million people) is run by the same authority as an even more slender railway network, which carries less than 1,000 passengers a week and mainly transports freight.

It is probably in the telecommunications field that Lebanon, until recently, excelled most, although even here there has been a constant race to keep up with the growing demand. Over the past two months, however, political instability has seriously dislocated the country's post, telegraph and telephone system, which comes under one ministry.

Thus, at the end of the April fighting between Palestinian guerrillas and Phalangists, the Beirut *Daily Star* estimated that the backlog of undelivered mail could be as high as 15 million letters, and this problem was further aggravated by renewed fighting last month. This mail included bills of lading, and their non-delivery made it impossible for businessmen to clear consignments from Beirut port, thus leading to even greater congestion.

Similar disruptions occurred in Lebanon's normally good international telephone system. Whereas previously one could obtain an international call to most countries in the world within half an hour, during last month's upheavals, subscribers were lucky to obtain a line to the central telephone exchange, let alone call a number abroad within a reasonable length of time.

Assuming that political stability is restored, numerous ambitious projects are either under way or being studied to meet Lebanon's rapidly expanding needs as a communications centre. Thus, the plan to bring direct-dialling to Europe and the United States into full operation will require the construction of a new international switching centre with 2,500-circuit capacity, over 20 times the size of the existing one. This would relieve a serious bottleneck and enable other telecommunications projects to be fully developed.

Iow to win accounts and influence people

appreciate the healthy of Beirut advertising cies, it helps to underd the city. It is a large that has prospered on intermediary skills of essionals, whether these space-age technicians, ned businessmen or 5 cent off the top miden. After two decades ard work Beirut hasme far and away the developed advertising e in the Middle East.

e 31 agencies in the ciation of Advertising cies (the "syndicate") year rang up some 42m in business, and year expect to top 50m. The market distrin, however, is a bit uned, with a few agenin the £Leb10m range, more hovering around £Leb5m mark and the sharing the small nts.

ides the 31 syndicated ies, another 25 or so on the professional heries. These, as one ssful Beirut advertising explained, "are oneshows, and the oneshow is no longer a ".

rut has flourished as advertising centre se of many factors, ing traditional Lebanese ercial skill, the local bility of professional, relatively good supservices and communis facilities in a liberal my and the emergence he Beirut-based panpress.

ally important—and hing not yet fully ed elsewhere in the e East—is the ability e Lebanese businessto look at advertising investment, not just pense.

concentration of ising talent in Beirut ot left the rest of the e East completely dry. agencies dot the al map, but no one et developed the fulle agency that can Beirut's offerings. —whose Al Ahram y once made an unsucl run for the interal accounts—has an ising potential that ise or fall with the s or failure of Egypt's nic liberalization poliAll these, however, are 10 years behind in both technical and g operations. technical level, agencies have access dies that produce tapes, photographs, publications and, if the client wants, T-shirts and four-colour balloons as clean and clear as anything out of Paris, London or New York.

On the broader level of marketing and campaign planning, Beirut has become the advertising centre because about 90 per cent of advertisements are for international products and services, mostly American, European and Japanese, being sold throughout the Middle East. The agencies consequently direct their placements at Beirut's mass circulation, regionally distributed magazines and newspapers.

Agency budgets over the past 10 years have been increasing by an annual 10 to 15 per cent, so that almost all local advertisements are now placed through the agencies.

About 65 per cent of all advertisements are placed in Lebanese media. More than half of that goes into print media, with television claiming some 25 per cent, radio taking about 5 per cent and the remainder scattered among cinema films and slides, posters, billboards, direct mail, door-to-door campaigns, give-aways and other promotional outlets. The radio-television share of the cake is growing quickly.

Ever since a major cigarette brand moved into the Middle East with the first truly regional advertisement campaign in 1959, the agencies have geared their efforts towards pan-Arab coverage, or the umbrella campaign, as they call it.

Strategy hinges on magazines

Much of this strategy hinges on Beirut's handful of daily and weekly political and social magazines that are distributed and read throughout the Arab world. Combining effective colour graphics with high-frequency placements, the advertiser can cover the bulk of the middle and upper-class public that would conceivably be interested in recessed-filter, extra-long, menthol flavoured, factory fresh cigarettes, or a twice-a-day direct flight to New York with only one stop in Europe and a choice of two films on board.

The Beirut agencies have reached the point where they can design up-to-date pan-Arab campaigns that will encourage people to buy Japanese cars, or pinpoint readerships that will allow a manufacturer effectively to reach the buyers of women's deodorants or four barrel carburettors.

After the fact, post-testing checks are available for the client ready to pay the extra charge. With the increasing use of sampling and surveying techniques, the agency can offer detailed market breakdown and media penetration studies, especially for Lebanon and Kuwait.

"Twenty years ago", says one advertising executive who has been in the business for 34 years, "most agencies were little more than mailboxes, receiving from overseas and handing them over to the newspapers."

"Today", according to another veteran, "Beirut handles about 60 per cent of the creative work." He adds that Beirut agencies have grown on their dual abilities to create the copy and work it into a media campaign that caters for Middle East attitudes.

Because most advertisements handled promote foreign products, Beirut often adapts an international sales effort to Arab audiences, which normally involves dubbing films, translating themes and copy, and, more and more, creating new campaigns. To promote a Japanese car among Saudi Arabia's largely illiterate rural population, one agency organized a car caravan, hired a popular local singer and drove around from village to village in a meet-the-people campaign that proved highly successful.

A Beirut agency—as opposed to the London or Madison Avenue outfit—will also immediately know enough to tell you that if you want to sell tea in Qatar or Dubai, for example, you had better not write your copy in Arabic because most of their tea-drinkers are Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis—not Arabs.

"The trend is towards the multi-national Arab agency", says one executive who pioneered the umbrella campaign. He envisages increasingly competent local agencies throughout the Middle East joining corporate hands with Beirut firms.

Another executive, whose firm had a consolidated regional budget of £Leb12m last year, sees the Beirut agencies setting up their own full-service branches throughout the area. Only three agencies have such branches now (in Kuwait and Bahrain), though most of the leading Beirut outfits have associations or affiliations with small agencies in other Arab countries and Iran.

Surprisingly, the large international agencies who have established Beirut offices have emerged as medium-size operations on the whole, primarily because the Lebanese talent they need is comfortably established in local companies. The feeling among many Beirut advertising men is that the international agencies may best come into the area through some form of association with the large Lebanese houses.

Oil money has yet to filter down

One prominent Beirut agency is already talking with American, European and Japanese agencies interested in buying into its operations. If the price is right—and this would mean gaining further technical knowledge as much as money—some Beirut agencies are willing to talk about joint ventures.

As for those oil billions, they have yet to filter down to the consumer and the manufacturer in large enough quantities to generate advertising business. As one disappointed party comments: "When Saudi Arabia builds schools and desalination plants, it does not advertise."

With the oil revenues slowly making their way down from state coffers to the market place, the agencies are poised for a long-playing business boom that will see a significant increase in regional business, especially throughout the Gulf area. In the future, as today, Saudi Arabia will be the biggest target.

The general economic push in the Middle East over the past five years has been at the bottom of the agencies' success. The closure of the Suez Canal in 1967 re-routed much commercial traffic through Beirut, whose agents, wholesalers and middlemen have come to appreciate the role of advertising in promoting sales.

Before that, Beirut agencies started to grow after the 1952 revolution in Egypt dulled the Cairo press and prompted the development of Lebanese newspapers and magazines. When these took on a pan-Arab role, so did the agencies feeding them with advertisements.

The pan-Arab umbrella campaign came along to make a good local industry a good regional one. The more recent advent of "instant advertising", such as that for a new Beirut bank branch, airline office or any of the many consumer products flooding the market, is icing on the cake. And as the agencies and publications prosper, they carry along their symbiotic friends in such ancillary professions as photography, printing, design and film making.

The concentration of these professionals in Beirut is so great that a recently established, lavishly financed, advertising agency in one wealthy Arab state has yet to get off the ground for lack of qualified people. When the founders noticed the draught, they came to Beirut and advertised for talent, but so far unsuccessfully.

Though the one-man show and the old kickback men will probably hang on, as most profitable things seem to do in Beirut, the larger agencies expect to keep growing on the standard 15-20 per cent commission, increasing use of fees and annual retainers and a market that is an advertising man's dream.

The increasing national income in the Middle East, coupled with more diversified economies and a growing consumer mentality, are feeding the confidence among Beirut agencies.

R.G.K.

ottery is lucky for social services

ita Evans

Muhammad Basha, general of the National Lottery, the reins of a financial venture that has developed in his time into a multimillion pound enterprise which is a major source of income for the country's social services. He was appointed in 1967, and since then the lottery's profits have increased by 400 per cent.

"The Lebanese are such adventurers", he said when asked to explain the lottery's success. "Right back to the time when the Phoenicians set sail for God knew where. We're natural gamblers."

Since his appointment, he said, no lottery tickets have been returned to the distributors. Walking along Rue Hamra, Beirut's equivalent to Oxford Street, one is constantly coming across the wandering street sellers with their wads of numbered tickets.

Most of the vendors are either disabled men or boys of poor families, the law on compulsory schooling not being rigidly enforced in Lebanon. Elias Haddad, a frail-looking 12-year-old, is typical. He was born with both legs severely malformed, and he described with undisguised thankfulness his relief at being given a seller's job a year ago. "My father is sick, and can't always work. I have seven brothers and sisters younger than me, so I had to beg for money until I found this work."

The lottery provides jobs for about 3,500 of these otherwise unemployable people and Mr Basha looks on the enterprise as a kind of investment in a "better" Lebanon. "If it weren't for us", he said, "a lot of these people would resort to crime to make their livings. We give them self respect and the chance to be something more than a mere burden on the family."

The lottery is drawn about once every 10 days, and the cost of the tickets varies from draw to draw between £Leb2, £3, £4 and £5. So in a week when the tickets are selling at £5 (about 95p), an industrious vendor can make a fair profit. If he sells 25 tickets a day, he will earn about £Leb100 (about £19.60) a week. And vendors like Elias, who has built up his own clientele, may do even better.

It may not sound much, but it is a start. Lebanon's social services are still minimal, but the existence of the National Lottery and the substantial help it gives to the Government's Social Development Office is a step in a positive direction.

The proceeds from the ticket sales are divided annually into two equal parts. Half goes in prize money and the rest is given over variously to administration costs, the Social Development Office and the Ministry of Housing. Last year the lottery made £Leb47m (about £9,216,000), and Mr Basha sent the development office his biggest cheque, for £Leb12,850,000. In 1967, his first year as director-general, the office received only a little more than £Leb3.3m.

According to Mr Mehdi Sadek, director general of the development office, Lebanon's social services would barely exist without the subsidies they receive from the National Lottery. The money provided by Mr Basha last year constituted 75 per cent of the office's total budget. The rest of its finances were made up by a lump sum of £Leb5m from the Ministry of Social Affairs, and another £Leb2m from the profits of the Casino du Liban, the plush gambling den much beloved by Beirut's foreign Arab visitors.

Most of the development office's budget is devoted to the upkeep of Lebanon's meagre social services—its 43 socio-medical centres and the 9,400 deprived or handicapped children the office supports. It gives education and maintenance grants to 3,368 orphans, 3,600 socially deprived and 1,000 mentally and physically handicapped children. It also helps smaller numbers of unmarried mothers, child beggars, the elderly and the blind.

But however much the lottery's profits have increased, its cheque to the office is small in comparison to the needs of the country. Past the age of 14, only the most exceptional children can hope to be put through technical school by the office. And in areas of most need, such as those parts of Lebanon which lie close to the Israel border, almost nothing has been done. Last year eight socio-medical centres were built in south Lebanon, but only one was set up in the area which has been depopulated and virtually laid waste by the continuing border conflicts between the Palestinians and the Israelis.

All of which makes Mr Basha's profits look insignificant. But the side of the lottery that the Lebanese public sees is undeniably impressive. As well as the £Leb100,000 lottery earnings allocated to housing projects, a further £Leb1m is distributed to various charitable institutions. Before each draw, children from one or other of these institutions roll the drums that turn up the winning numbers. The ceremony is televised.

Last year's year-end draw was the largest in the lottery's history. The brother and sister who won the prize were handed a cheque for £Leb500,000. "They weren't really poor people, but their financial situation wasn't easy", Mr Basha said. "The money must have transformed their lives." He is an indefatigable supporter of the lottery. In his desk are fat bundles of old tickets, all of them losers. "I may be director general but if I won, I'd keep the money. After all, I'm Lebanese—and a civil servant. I need all I can get."

Focus

Research by Susan Morgan

Trade

Trade accounts for about 35 per cent of gross national product making Lebanon highly vulnerable to fluctuating market conditions, recession, inflation and rising prices of raw materials (which account for more than a third of imports). In addition, severe congestion at the port of Beirut and at the airport is hampering trade while the recent opening of the Suez Canal must adversely affect Lebanon's flourishing transit trade, which accounted for 85 per cent to 90 per cent of all foreign trade between 1963 and 1972.

The rapid development of neighbouring oil-rich states may threaten Lebanon's unique position as a traditional trading centre of the Middle East. Furthermore, increases in customs duties, both last year and in April this year, alarmed traders; last year customs duties netted £Leb468,941,000, an increase of £Leb 100m over 1973.

The main exports have traditionally been vegetable products and canned foods, but in 1973 high prices for jewelry, precious stones, metals and coins made them more important. They were worth £Leb 333.4m, double the 1972 figure, and they increased again in 1974. Textiles were worth £Leb 172m in 1973 and agricultural products £Leb 145.3m (up only 6.8 per cent from 1972). Exports of fruits rose 16 per cent between 1968 and 1972.

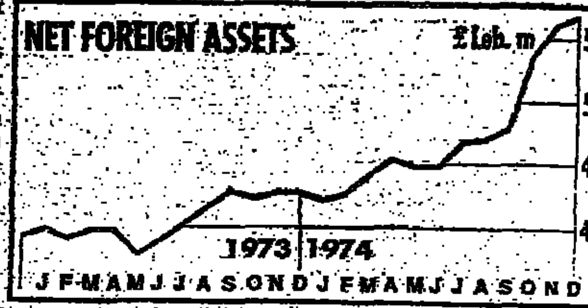
Industrial exports in 1974 were worth £Leb845,693,335, compared to £Leb443,681,979 in 1973. The 1973 figure was well above that for 1972. But there is still concern at the narrow economic base of Lebanon's exports.

There is also concern over imports, particularly of luxury consumer goods such as alcohol and tobacco. They accounted for £Leb316m in 1973. But the largest share of the import market was for machinery and equipment, including electrical appliances—costing £Leb476.6m in 1973, an increase of 25 per cent over 1972. Other major imports were base metals (£Leb344.2m, up 42 per cent), transport equipment (£Leb321.4m, up 37.2 per cent) and textiles (£Leb411.8m, up 21.8 per cent). Vegetable products were imported at a cost of £Leb290.8m, an increase of 22.8 per cent.

In 1973, Arab countries were still the major customers—just under £Leb790m went to them with Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya the best customers. It was an increase of 15.6 per cent over the previous year. Exports to Western Europe more than doubled to £Leb377.2m, with the EEC Lebanon's second best market. France was the best customer within this group, followed by Britain. The United States bought £Leb74.23m and the Comecon countries £Leb72.6m. This pattern remained substantially the same in 1974.

Imports were worth £Leb1,731.1m in 1973, up 20 per cent on 1972. Chief exporters to Lebanon were West Germany, France, Italy and Britain. Imports from the United States were worth £Leb421.8m and from Comecon countries £Leb274.8m (increases about 25 per cent in bo[th] cases). Imports from Ar[ab] countries increased by abo[ut] 12 per cent to £Leb343.4m.

Although there was [a] trade deficit for 19[73] (£Leb1,748.4m), an increa[se] of nearly 176 per cent ov[er] the previous year, and also [a] trade deficit in 197[4] Lebanon has a substanti[al] balance of payments surpl[us] owing to favourable mov[e]ments of invisibles and [its] trading position is esse[n]tially sound.



Cost of living

The price index rose 11.1 per cent in 1974 from 121.7 to 135.2 (1966 base equals 100), according to the Central Directorate of Statistics. That broke down as follows: food index up 16.6 per cent to 158.4; clothing up 13.8 per cent to 165.4; housing up 1.3 per cent to 106.4; miscellaneous goods and services up 6.4 per cent to 112.2.

However, it is widely felt that these figures underestimate the seriousness of inflation which is also worrying foreign firms with headquarters in Lebanon. According to the index, neither medical nor education costs rose, but in fact big increases in fees were introduced during the year.

The problem has been exacerbated by excessive liquidity brought about by the fact that Lebanon is the main repository of funds from oil-rich countries. Inflation is causing some labour unrest and in the real estate, construction and housing sectors it is very high. For example, skiing resort developments have pushed up the price of a square metre of land over the past two years from 50 Lebanese piastres to £Leb500; another example shows an increase from £Leb35 to £Leb100 a square metre.

Rents have risen sharply because investments in real estate are a safe haven for Arab money. So too with building materials: a ton of iron bars selling for £Leb360 in 1973 rose to £Leb950 a year later. Food products such as eggs and vegetables were also affected, showing price rises of up to 25 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

Because of inflation, pay in the private and public sectors was raised this year, the private sector by about 11 per cent and the public sector from £Leb205 a month to £Leb310. It is expected to cost the Government about £Leb21m.

Limited companies formed in 1974

Sector	Number of companies	Capital invested (£Leb m)
Banks	17	105.00
Insurance	18	21.00
Trade	17	24.20
Industry	44	154.65
Real estate	14	94.10
Transport	3	2.30
Finance and management	19	48.50
Tourism	4	2.80
Publishing	1	2.00
Total	137	454.55

Consumer price index in Beirut, Sept 1974 (base 1966 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1973 Sept	1974 Sept
Foodstuffs	111.0	113.9	123.8	135.8	143.1	161.9
Clothing	115.0	124.4	132.2	145.3	148.5	83.7
Housing	103.2	103.6	104.3	105.1	105.6	106.8
Miscellaneous	103.8	102.2	102.9	105.4	106.4	114.4
Total	107.7	109.4	114.8	121.7	125.5	137.2

Source: *The Arab Economist*

Banking

Lebanon's preeminence in the field of banking has been well documented. It derives from the transfer of money to Lebanon from Cairo and to the Bank Secrecy Laws which initiated numbered accounts, thus making Beirut a haven for capital from many different Arab sources. Lebanon's position has been strengthened by injections of money from neighbouring oil-rich states. Almost uncontrolled growth of this sector culminated in 1966 in the crash of the largest Lebanese bank, Intra-Bank which led to a reform of the banking system. Since then a minimum capital of £Leb 3m is required to set up a new bank and the trend has been towards foreign takeovers of banks.

In the early 1970s, deposits rose from £Leb 3,357m in 1969 to £Leb 6,235m by the end of 1972 and, as no concomitant investment opportunity existed, a problem of excessive liquidity arose. However, foreign loans, which doubled in the 1969-72 period, began by th[e] end of 1973 to absorb som[e] of the liquidity. By thi[s] stage loans had reache[d] more than £Leb 240m—i[n]cluding a £Leb 75m loan [to] the World Bank; als[o] Lebanese currency deposi[ts] abroad were reinvested i[n] foreign currencies.

Banking activity as [a] whole in 1974 was les[s] momentous than in 197[3] despite a record increase i[n] the total balance sheet. Thi[s] moderation was largely du[e] to the credit restricting acti[v]ities of the Central Bank.

Nevertheless, Lebanon i[s] now, despite the advantage[s] which have given it th[e] nickname of "the Zurich o[f] the Middle East", facing competition from other centres. With rapidly expanding telecommunications, other Middle East centres may soon be in a position to rival Lebanon's advanced communications and public services networks. To remain competitive, therefore, a law has just been passed setting up "free zones" to attract foreign deposits.

Limited companies

Twice the number of firms—127—were created in 1974 compared to 1973 with a total capital of about £Leb 454,550,000, compared with £Leb142,120,000 in 1973. This is a record though the capital has been steadily increasing; in 1962, for instance, capital invested stood at only £Leb 118,175,000—and this fell back still more in 1968 to £Leb 49,160,000.

Of the 127 new companies, investment in banks reached £Leb105m; these are medium and long-term credit banks which have been encouraged recently. Industry has increased by leaps and bounds, and investment increased from £Leb 36,550,000 in 1973 to £Leb 154,650,000 last year, while the number of new companies increased from 18 to 44. This is largely due to efforts on the part of the Government but much has still to be done in the way of diversification of industry.

Insurance companies, too, showed a big increase; from nine to 18 (one of the dangers facing them is precisely this proliferation). And capital increased from £Leb14m to £Leb21m. As far as trading organizations are concerned, while only two more were registered than the previous year (up to 17 from 15 in 1973) investment increased from £Leb11,900,000 to £Leb 24,200,000.

Finance and management companies also increased from eight to 19 companies in 1974 with investment totalling £Leb48.5m (up from £Leb9.6m in 1973).

General

Area: 10,400 sq km
Population: 2,900,000
Main towns: Beirut, capital (800,000) Tripoli (150,000)
Gnp 1971 $1,840m

Growth rates:
Annual average increase in per capita gnp 1965-71 0.8 per cent
Annual average increase in population 1965-1971 2.6 per cent

International liquidity:

	Dec 1972 ($m)	Nov 1973 ($m)
Gold reserves	350.0	389.5
Foreign exchange reserves	194.5	482.9

Stock market

The most active stocks

Name	Volume of transactions: Amount £Leb	Volume of transactions: Daily average £Leb	Shares exchanged: Number	Shares exchanged: Daily average	position
Ciments Libanais	9,512,765	58,361	21,085	129	1
Eternit	7,167,364	45,363	21,759	138	2
Casino du Liban	6,385,420	38,466	52,085	314	3
OKAL	4,845,715	37,857	42,393	331	4
Ciments Blancs	3,923,441	27,826	12,348	88	5
Fin Im Port	3,250,300	25,002	11,091	85	6
La Kadischa	2,794,709	20,549	13,866	102	7
GFL	2,032,940	25,733	11,634	147	8
ABC	1,661,578	14,969	27,380	247	9
Gest et Exp du Port	1,500,467	17,655	8,014	94	10

Source: *Le commerce du Levant*

Activity in the Beirut stock market was favourable for the first four months of 1974, but then a series of incidents served to reverse the process and figures for the whole year indicate that transactions fell by 4.86 per cent compared with the previous year—from £Leb51.62m to £Leb49.11m. Similarly, the number of shares traded dropped by 19.2 per cent, from 353,366 to 275,267.

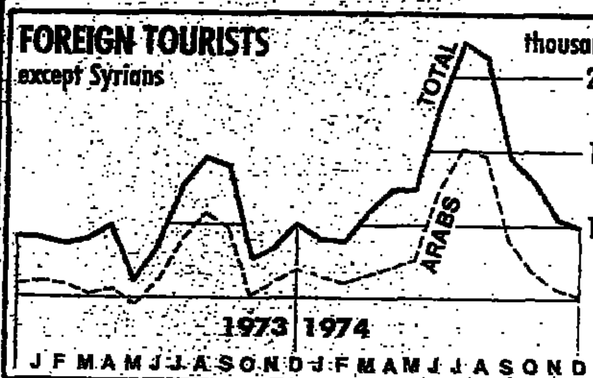
The factors adversely affecting the market were the prolonged problems of the international monetary scene, in which foreign currency was weak against the Lebanese pound; intervention by the Central Bank in the exchange market to rectify this, leading to changes in quotations and a raising of the interest rates on the Lebanese pound; the appearance at the end of the year of Israel threats and increases in the price of petroleum and some raw materials.

However, capitalization rose from £Leb 891.1m in 1973 to £Leb 1,153.7m in 1974, an increase of 32.2 per cent. The profits of joint stock companies, particularly electrical, industrial and investment concerns, increased in 1974; further improvements on the stock exchange are expected this year.

Among new developments are the investment of some Arab oil funds in Lebanon and an increase in the capital of certain joint stock companies such as Ciments Libanais, Eternit, OKAL, Ciments Blancs, Soliver and Lecico. The stock exchange committee is studying the applications of new entries to the market such as Uniceramic, Hilton and Eden Rock.

OKAL and IDF may be exempted from income tax in accordance with an official decree. New legislation aims at reducing the maximum tax level from 45 per cent to 25 per cent on joint stock companies.

Tourism



© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1975. Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Friday, June 27, 1975.

TIMES PAST
THE TIMES
ew Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

..AT CAN HAVE MADE HER DO IT?

' emergency in India surprise and a shock. ..h severe action been ..essary? Accompany- ..est of MPs and the ..hip of the press, Mrs addressed a message ..n. She speaks of a .. widespread con- ..the "forces of dis- ..in full play", of .. passions aroused ..eatening unity", of ..ammes" challenging ..der throughout the

..abstractions that tell ..e, certainly nothing ..tify the action that ..en. And if the end ..ld the nation's in- ..the state of emer- .. that end or will it ..o prolong the power ..hi's anxious govern- Jayprakash Narayan, ..edged leader of the ..tion that has taken ..e past year, accused ..at one point in his .. trying to set up a .. This seemed at the ..the hyperbole of a ..to whip up public ..e ignoring the facts ..power. Yet Mrs ..now taken a step ..tly in that direction. ..ence of the action ..derlined. India has ..tes of emergency ..ut never before have .. parliament been ..f bed before dawn; ..re has a total ..een imposed upon Leaving aside Mr ..self one of India's ..pected figures, what ..dia's integrity can ..rest of such men as ..esai, Mr Piloo Mody Basu—men of very ..tical complexion but ..rominent for many ..n India's political ..ave as good a claim ..s Gandhi's Congress ..to being serious ..res of long service, ..oted as they are to ..ity. None of them ..alled a sinister .. however strongly ..ticised Congress. .. enough to find an .. for Mrs Gandhi's ..on in her own

conviction on charges of electoral offences, though that may have been a goad. Nor can one point only to the growth of opposition that has coalesced in the mass movement under Mr Narayan's leadership. This is still far from being a national movement, though the grievances about which it complains are widespread and perhaps run deeper than before. In any case Congress has had its setbacks before now in Indian political life, not least in the first five years of Mrs Gandhi's leadership. And if—to take one of her more precise charges yesterday—there are within this opposition those who have been inciting mutiny among army and police then action could be taken against them without such sweeping gestures as will now inhibit the country's political life.

Perhaps it is inevitable that in the democratic leadership of a country as complex politically as India the management of power will tend to take precedence over policy. Certainly after her first five years in office a change was perceptible in Mrs Gandhi's style of leadership. This change followed on the success she enjoyed by India's intervention in the war in Bangladesh and by the elections that followed when Congress was returned to power with a handsome majority after a period of decline.

Mrs Gandhi's own authority in the party then seemed beyond question and her confidence was much enhanced. Indeed, a certain ruthlessness was apparent, while in external matters India's new strength naturally affected her view of the sub-continent. International constraint did nothing to inhibit a nuclear explosion. One might see in the imposition of Indian statehood on Sikkim's non-Indian population a mark of the same lack of contraint. It may have been done by methods that would have satisfied inspection but they were not allowed to be subject to it.

If a comparable forcefulness had been apparent in the management of the country's internal affairs this confidence might have been put to good use. That could still be true in the present situation. Major reforms that really would change the condition of life of the Indian masses would quickly remove the opposition's case. Put most simply, the worst charge against Mrs Gandhi's nine years in office might be that the number of Indians living below the poverty line is greater now than it was when she first took office.

One should not in any case underestimate Mrs Gandhi's determination or her political capacity. Even the censorship of the press, if it is short-lived, may pass without political damage to the government. The Indian press has found its freedom to be always imperfect and lately it has been much eroded; sad though this may be by the standards of freedom proper to a democracy it must be admitted that the condition of the press offers little guide to the condition of India.

But what do the moves of Mrs Gandhi and her Congress followers tell us about that condition? There are those who argue that the politics of the capital in New Delhi and the vigorous battles for power in each state (such as the recent elections in Gujarat) swing back and forth with little effect on the Indian masses. The reforms that would affect their lives are talked of but rarely put into effect. And when opposition parties find themselves in power in the states their record is shown to be no better than the Congress Party. Most of the charges now being made against Congress by the opposition are no different than could be made against many politicians in the opposition parties.

Only now India may really have reached a turning point. The measures Mrs Gandhi has taken promise to lead her further than she may wish or be able to control. The arrests of MPs include dissident members of Congress: others in the party will sympathize with them. Most of those holding power may, however, close ranks in her support. It can be said that however justified criticism of Congress rule and Mrs Gandhi's leadership may be there is no speck of promise of anything better on the India political scene. This crisis will probably do something to change it.

..HREAT TO THE MINING MEMBERS

.. will rule today .. threat from the ..iners to stop spon- ..of their MPs who ..e the union line is .. the Committee of .. But whatever his ..ay be, there can be .. at this attempt to ..ual MPs subject to .. an outside interest ..ctly contrary to the ..of Parliament. .. argued that as a ..eely decide to sup- ..date for Parliament .., organization and ..ence, so it must be ..to withhold that sup- ..general proposition ..ct. It cannot be a ..l principle that ..nsored MP always a ..P". "Till death us ..ay be the hope but ..e the right of any .. Parliament. Nor ..asonably be main- ..a trade union had a ..it had sponsored a ..go on doing so until ..ected either by the .. by his constituency .. That would be to ..bligation on trade ..does not rest on any ..l interest group. .. manner in which ..s given or withheld ..eatest importance to ..f Parliament. There .. element of pressure .. to be free to do the

job for which he was elected by his constituents, not all of whom will be members of the interest group concerned. "Members who enter into arrangements to receive financial assistance from associations of constituents or other outside bodies are expected to ensure that the arrangements do not involve any kind of control over the freedom of the member concerned." This statement of the constitutional position was given by Sir Barnett Cocks, then Clerk of the House of Commons, in a memorandum to the Committee of Privileges in July, 1971, when the Committee was considering a complaint that Mr Alex Kitson of the Transport and General Workers' Union had threatened to withdraw financial support from pro-EEC MPs.

The Committee did not uphold the accusation and therefore had no cause to rule whether such action would have been a breach of privilege. This was but the latest in a series of cases where it was alleged that unions were bringing improper pressure on sponsored MPs. In July, 1968, the sitting member for Luton, Mr Will Howie, resigned from the Draughtsmen's and Allied Technicians' Association when the general secretary called on branch secretaries to review the sponsorship of MPs who consistently supported the Government's policy on prices and incomes. The year before the TGWU declared that its sponsored MPs risked losing union financial support if they did not back union policy on the same issue. But neither of those cases was raised in the House as a matter of privilege. In the cases of Alderman Robinson in 1944 and Mr W. J. Brown in 1947 the Committee of Privileges did not find that improper pressure had in fact been exerted.

So there is not, as it were, a definitive body of case law on this question. But the general principles of what is and is not for the good of Parliament are clear enough. In recent times the House has shown itself alive to the danger of members acting improperly on behalf of special interest groups. That is why steps are being taken to ensure the more effective disclosure of members' financial interests. This is not something that relates only to sponsored MPs by any means. Indeed, there is no problem over the actual disclosure of sponsorship by trade unions. But the same principles apply to the relationship that MPs may have with trade unions, financial institutions, property companies or whatever: it is acceptable only so long as it does not conflict with the duty that an MP owes to his constituents at large and to the national interest. If Mr Scargill's rules were applied the sponsorship of MPs by trade unions would no longer be compatible with the principles of parliamentary democracy.

..le for GLC

..ader of the Opposition, ..on Council

.. Hutchinson is not the ..ished commentator to ..) if the Greater London ..uld be abolished, but ..atest respect to him I .. confused the two im- ..s. These are the way in ..bour overlords are cur- ..naging its affairs and ..n of its proper role as ..uthority. ..e substance of his com- ..example the employ- ..,000 additional staff .. of functions) and the ..ncreases in expenditure ..t two years—although ..d by the nature of the .. beast, is in fact engen- ..matic Socialist policies. ..o not work is evidenced ..ve deficits, having to be .. the rates, on London ..nd housing accounts, ..ult of course has been .. has been seen to have ..e costly than it is worth. .. the role of the GLC if ..e disbanded, I suspect ..powers would be given ..oughs, and that most .. absorbed by the civil .. the Department of the ..t. At the moment the ..least accountable to its ..democratically elected ..years. There would be ..lose control over the .. of the Environment ..eady overworked London ..not be expected to cope ..ass of complex technical ..d issues which arise. ..f illustration, Conserva-

tive GLC members ask some forty questions of the administration at every council meeting, attend an average of two committee meetings each week for which they might have to digest twenty technical documents dealing with subjects ranging from arts to zebra crossings.

The real solution is that the GLC must become a truly strategic body and cease meddling in parish pump politics; it should divest itself of most of its housing empire of 200,000 houses; it should cease spending millions on buying private houses and it should concentrate on strategic housing developments with the object of creating the maximum number of voids and turnover which individual London boroughs cannot tackle alone.

The GLC is interfering too much in petty planning decisions which could be better dealt with by the boroughs, and should stop wasting its resources on huge subsidies into London Transport fares and housing, concentrating instead on essential capital investment. The produce of a GLC penny rate is almost £19 million. By re-applying 2p of the GLC rate the funds could be provided to regenerate London's docklands and decaying inner areas.

When the GLC becomes a truly strategic authority (handing over many of its day-to-day powers to the boroughs) it should be given more independence from the civil servants of the Department of the Environment.

Lastly, the Greater London Council must not conduct itself as a mini House of Commons playing the political dog-fight or a training ground for young Marxists. It must pursue moderate sensible policies designed to give worthwhile services at good value to Londoners. Given such a state of affairs the GLC really could play a positive and useful role in tackling the almost insurmountable problems facing the largest and most exciting conurbation in Europe.

The London Government Act of 1963 was defective in that it did not provide for any review of the way in which it was functioning. Last February I said publicly that I would call for such a review and this will be done soon. But notwithstanding all that has passed, I firmly believe that there is an immense contribution a truly strategic GLC can contribute to the future of London.

Yours faithfully,
HORACE CUTLER,
County Hall, SE1.
June 24.

Pocket boroughs

From Mr M. R. Nathan

Sir, Several of your correspondents have referred to the necessity for restoring the sovereignty of Parliament by improving the quality of the members, but none has mentioned the evil of pocket boroughs. It is not generally realised that a high proportion of candidates for safe seats are nominated, mainly by trade unions, a situation reminiscent of the 18th century. Any programme for electoral reform must cover this.

Yours faithfully,
M. R. NATHAN,
2 Rosecourt Mansions,
Palace Street, SW1,
June 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Measuring student living standards

From Mr J. Geoffrey Aspin

Sir, You gave just prominence to the appeal from the Vice-Chancellor of Stirling University on behalf of students whose parents refuse to contribute their share of a partial grant but it is surely overstressing the case to say that "the very prudent student on a full maintenance grant *can just manage if he obtains vacation employment*". The picture of undergraduate "poverty" needs modifying in the light of comparative facts.

This year's grant of £625 will increase to £750 next year for 30 working weeks. Most students have free accommodation and food at home for the remaining 22 weeks of holiday, during which time they are regarded as officially unemployed and are paid sums in the region of £7 a week in social security benefits. Thus, a student *without* vacation employment will have a tax free income in the region of £904 per annum to which travel allowances and tuition fees are, of course, added as extras.

This is hardly "poverty" in our society where an unmarried person supporting himself and a married man supporting a wife and a home are deemed wealthy enough to pay tax when their incomes reach £675 and £955 respectively.

Lest I should be accused of having no real knowledge or experience of students' circumstances, perhaps you would allow me to add that I have been a university student on a grant, a lecturer living among students for seven years and am now the parent of a university student who, in his turn, is fair minded enough to acknowledge that he can manage very well on the present provision.

Yours faithfully,
J. GEOFFREY ASPIN,
11 Herschel Road,
Little Sutton,
Cheshire.
June 23.

From Dr M. H. Hughes

Sir, The Principal of the University of Stirling refers to the difficulty of ensuring that parents contribute to their children's maintenance at universities. Is this perhaps due to the absurdly unfair method used for calculating the "parental contribution" which is deducted from the grant?

The assessment is made on the parents' gross income before tax. Because of this retired parents living on the income from their invested savings, or what is left of them after inflation has eroded their real value, mostly taxed at 50 per cent or more, may well find difficulty in financing their children's education unless they do so out of capital. Surely the parental contribution should be related to ability to pay, ie, to net income after tax.

I am, etc,
MARK HUGHES,
Turret House,
Brambridge Park,
Eastleigh,
Hampshire.
June 23.

Education vouchers

From Mr Alan Maynard

Sir, Your account (*The Times*, June 11) of the then Education Secretary's negative response to the suggestion of experimentation with education vouchers shows a degree of ignorance which is rather alarming. His argument that vouchers would favour the more articulate and enterprising families at the expense of those less informed and less well off is naive. It presumes a type of voucher which is inappropriate for the Government's aims.

As I have pointed out in my evidence to the Layfield Committee of Inquiry there is a range of feasible voucher schemes to choose from and their potential impact on the provision of education and the distribution of resources differ substantially. To assert as Mr Prentice does, that the distributive impacts will be adverse, that there will be large-scale redundancies and a waste of resources, is nonsense.

We do not know what the outcomes of particular schemes would be. We need to experiment with alternative schemes in varying environments and to compare these outcomes with the present system. Unless experimentation is undertaken the debate will remain at the emotive and confused level epitomized by the then Secretary of State's response, and a potentially rewarding avenue for policy will remain unexplored.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN MAYNARD,
University of York, Department of Economics and Related Studies,
Heslington, York.

Sharing a garden

From the Reverend Tony Crowe

Sir, In Charlton there are a number of elderly people, mostly on prewar council estates, who find their gardens too much for them. Nearby are flat-dwellers who would love to have a garden in which to grow vegetables.

A garden sharing scheme could break down barriers between the young and the old, and provide work and food in a time of growing unemployment and rising food prices. How can we launch a garden sharing scheme?

Yours faithfully,
TONY CROWE, Rector,
Charlton Parish Church of St Luke with Holy Trinity,
67 Charlton Lane, SE7.

Air lingo

From Mr R. W. Holder

Sir, Familiar as I am with the Germanic misuse of English adverbs, I was none the less alarmed to be told in Calgary last week, as I sat in an aeroplane, that we were about to take off momentarily for Toronto.

Happily this gloomy prediction was not fulfilled. We took off presently, travelled hopefully and arrived safely.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. HOLDER,
The South Plantation,
West Monkton,
Taunton,
Somerset.
June 17.

Israel and Lord Moyne's assassins

From Lord Rothschild, FRS

Sir, I voice the feelings of a vast number of British Jews and non-Jews, who are well disposed towards Israel, in expressing a sense of outrage at the behaviour of the Israeli Government if, as reported in *The Times* today (June 26), the Jewish terrorists who assassinated Lord Moyne were honoured by members of the Government of Israel.

Reasonable people of all nationalities, religions and political persuasions reject the doctrine that "the end justifies the means", and this particularly applies to terrorism, a disease which greatly affects the civilized world at the present time and which all civilized people utterly condemn.

Israel is by no means the only country which appears to condone terrorism. But standing, or purporting to stand, as it does, for adherence to the law, international or otherwise, and to the most famous Commandments ever propounded, their behaviour in this case is a source of indignation to all those who believe in justice, peace and freedom.

Yours truly,
ROTHSCHILD,
11 Herschel Road,
Cambridge.
June 26.

From Mr Maurice Samuelson

Sir, Your editorial comment about Israeli attitudes to the repatriated bodies of Lord Moyne's assassins struck me as premature and inconsistent. Surely it would have been better to wait *until the Israeli* leaders had publicly reacted to the event before comparing them so harshly with a previous generation of Jewish leaders.

You also overlooked the fact that many of the present Israeli leaders were associated with the Haganah which, immediately after the assassination, cooperated with the British authorities in rounding up the terrorist organizations.

A more telling comparison would have been between the deep and widespread sense of Jewish shock in 1944 and the ill-concealed delight of nationalist circles in war-time Egypt, which included pro-Nazi activists like Anwar Sadat.

The two Jewish terrorists were defended by three of Egypt's nationalist barristers, and Winston Churchill—as the memoirs of the late Lord Killearn confirm—exercised powerful pressure on the Government of Maher Pasha to ensure they were hanged, thus making them "martyrs".

The reaction of Gamal Abdel Nasser, then an unknown officer, has been recorded by his biographer, Jean Lacouture: "This act and the subsequent hanging of the two young men haunted him for a long time, and he spoke of it to his own people 'Here were men ready to die for their cause, who hold up an example to us'." (*Nasser*. p365, Secker and Warburg.)

A similar impression was made on Major A. W. Sansom, MBE, who, as chief British field security officer in Cairo, apprehended Hakim and Beit-Zuri and attended their trial and execution incognito: "The only persons who came out with any credit were the men who were hanged." (*I Spied Spies*, p181, Harrap.)

If the man responsible for Lord Moyne's safety could make such a gallant statement, why should you now voice undue resentment at the natural emotions in Israel? The killing of Lord Moyne, who was perhaps less anti-Zionist than his detractors suspected, must remain on the Jewish conscience. But Britain's own conscience must remain uneasy about the hundreds of refugees from Hitler who drowned in the sea because her officials would not admit them to the Jewish national home.

Yours sincerely,
MAURICE SAMUELSON,
21 Greenfield Gardens, NW2.
June 26.

From Mr A. Badini

Sir, It is both ironic and significant that while Lord Moyne was at the forefront of the world struggle to defeat German Nazis, he was brutally assassinated by the very people who would have been their first victims.

As an Egyptian lawyer who has thoroughly studied the case of the two Stern Gang assassins, namely Eliahu Hakim and Eliahu Bet-Zuri, there is no doubt in my mind that they were only motivated by his refusal to consider secret negotiations with German Nazis. Eichman, the notorious war-criminal who was later on executed in Israel, offered to release a number of European Jews held in concentration camps in exchange for some extremely valuable strategic war materials.

Had the British Government accepted such an unprecedented deal their action would have most *certainly imperilled the world* delicate alliance against Nazism and extended the bloodiest war in man's history for an unknown period of time. It is safe to say that the cost for the world as a whole could have mounted, in terms of human lives, to several millions.

The nationwide commemoration of the said Stern Gang terrorists in Israel recently reported in *The Times* is, however, a timely reminder of how terrorism worship was initiated in the Middle East.

Yours truly,
A. BADINI,
76 Andover Road,
Orpington,
Kent.
June 26.

Inflation: need for drastic action

From the Rev F. Steadman

Sir, I would like to speak for some ordinary citizens about inflation. I grew up a miner's son in the Great Depression and have naturally been interested in ways of preventing it from happening again. I was, therefore, a rather dilettante fan of J. M. Keynes, but I have watched sadly over the years as he has been misunderstood and his theories misused, as it seems to me.

"As every schoolboy knows" *Keynes offered mild inflation* as a cure for unemployment, and explained why it would work. There were certain prior conditions without which it would not work.

First, a substantial fraction of the population should be concerned about money wages, and not about their real value.

Secondly, businessmen should judge and be judged by the return on capital as calculated by conventional accountancy.

Thirdly, investors should be happy with the apparent rate of interest and should not inquire too closely into the real rate of interest, which is often negative.

In other words, as long as the main parties in economic life were content to fool themselves just a little inflation would work the cure for unemployment.

Progressively in the past 10 years or so these conditions have almost vanished. There is no substantial body of people left to absorb inflation—only pensioners who have no choice.

Unfortunately politicians of the moderate centre—from both sides—still seem to favour mild inflation as a matter of policy. The extreme left encourages them to continue so because they wish to use inflation to destroy society as we know it.

Surely most people do not want our society to be destroyed, and it can only be saved if there is an arbitrary and drastic curb on wages and prices. I feel sure that the country would vote in favour of action which affected everyone at once. Perhaps there could be a referendum on this question?

I would be for experts of all kinds to devise first a moratorium, and then machinery for achieving justice without fooling ourselves. There are many precedents for such machinery, none so far permanently successful, but that is not a good reason for giving up trying.

As I understand it there would have been a Keynesian remedy for our troubles as they have developed, but no government has known how to use it or been willing to. We should have tried to ensure at all times that the rate of interest in real terms was positive. The chance to do this was thrown away by Mr Dalton with his cheap money policy after the war, and it has become steadily more difficult to reach a positive real rate of interest, and it is now quite out of the question. Where can you get 30 per cent?

Hence the need for arbitrary action and a fresh start.

Yours sincerly,
F. STEADMAN,
The Vicarage,
Willaston, Wirral.

Tax on higher incomes

From the Headmaster of Gordonstoun School

Sir, Mr Benyon and Mr Preston in their letter of June 16 suggest that income tax has become a matter of social punishment. Isn't income tax on salary more correctly regarded today as industrial punishment and shouldn't it be published as such?

If in 1979 it will require £107,341 (their figure) to provide a net income of £10,000 (which applies equally to either a coalminer or to the chairman of a nationalized industry) wouldn't it be better to publish the salary thus: Salary £10,000; tax on industry £97,341?

I submit that this method of publicizing salaries is relevant to 1975 and that the present system of reporting salaries and wages *disguises the true situation*. Governments are enriching themselves by subterfuge and it is the consumer ultimately who foots the bill. The truth needs to be told.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN KEMPE, Headmaster,
Gordonstoun School,
Elgin,
Morayshire.

Indexation

From Mr Christopher Jackson

Sir, May I show the effect of "doing a Mr Healey" on last month's 4.2 per cent rise in the retail price index?

My secretary earns about £2,500. If the 4.2 per cent monthly inflation were to continue and her pay were directly indexed to this she would be earning £10,994 pa in three years' time; £348,390 pa in 10 years' time; and shortly before her retirement in 30 years, the incredible sum of £6,765,794,950 pa. Hyperinflation indeed; and no doubt she would be worse off as well.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER JACKSON,
3 Riverview Mansions,
Clevedon Road,
Twickenham,
Middlesex.

MPs' salaries

From Mr Roger Beck

Sir, The simple solution to the financial plight of MPs during periods of rapid inflation, as discussed by David Wood in your issue of June 23, would be for their salaries to be indexed to the world value of *the pound sterling. If nothing else* this should encourage them to defend it.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER BECK,
Copplestone Cottage,
Bridford,
Nr Exeter, Devon.

Flat rate pay rises

From Mr D. A. Alexander

Sir, Would those proposing a uniform flat-rate wage increase as being "fair" agree that "fairness" also requires the increase to be tax-free in order that everyone should actually receive an equal amount of money.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. ALEXANDER,
1 Games Road,
Cockfosters,
Barnet, Hertfordshire.
June 24.

Floating pound

From Mr David Mitchell

Sir, Why do they call it a "floating pound", when all it does is sink?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MITCHELL,
Hollingworth House,
Tydd St Giles,
Wisbech,
Cambridgeshire.

Sentencing policy in rape cases

Sir, Mr Playfair may support Judge Humphreys in his "calculated risk" in releasing the eighteen-year-old youth involved in the recent rape trial (*Times*, June 25). Does Judge Humphreys take into his calculations the fact that I, as one of the victims of this man, must continue to live within 100 yards of his home? Who will protect not only me but other women *should this* risk prove to be a miscalculation?

Surely not British Justice.

Yours faithfully,
MRS X,
June 25.

*** Contrary to his practice of not publishing anonymous letters, the Editor has allowed this form of signature since this was how the writer (whose name and address are known to him) was referred to during court proceedings.

From Miss Lois Lang-Sims

Sir, *In connexion with the case of* suspended sentence for rape, your correspondent Giles Playfair has made the decisive point (June 25), ie, that the young man in question would be more, not less, likely to repeat the offence after a spell in prison with all the degradation, not *to mention sexual frustration*, involved in this experience.

Another important aspect of the case must not, however, be overlooked. It is part of the function of a judge to make an assessment, based on his experience in dealing with his fellow human beings, of *the character and potentialities of* the one being judged. Judge Humphreys and the prisoner encountered one another face to face. The judge, after watching and listening to the young man, was surely in a better position to *judge* him than those who neither saw nor *heard* but cannot restrain themselves from condemning him at a distance.

A little more religion about the place would do us all a power of good. The Christian quality of Mercy (which is not strained) and the Buddhist quality of Compassion are alike contained within justice.

Yours faithfully,
LOIS LANG-SIMS,
23 Guardian Court,
Ferrers Street,
Hereford.

From Mr Sebastian Payne

Sir, I have read the report of Regina v Majewski, *The Times* newspaper, June 24, 1975, which is to the effect that except in special cases self induced intoxication is still no defence to a criminal charge.

I now await with great interest the decision of the Court of Appeal in a case in which a self-induced drunk has, because of his alcoholic state, totally unreasonably but genuinely believed that the woman he is raping is consenting.

The course of law making in this country is becoming ever more exciting.

Yours faithfully,
SEBASTIAN PAYNE,
62 Lillie Road, SW6.

Ali-Bugner fight coverage

From Mr Martin Wallace

Sir, I am delighted that your diarist is so regular a listener to current affairs programmes on Radio 4, and that he gives them such frequent publicity.

However, if he must attempt satire at the expense of the *Today* programme (*The Times*, June 25), he should not mislead your readers. Desmond Lynam (or Languid, as PHS describes him) is in Kuala Lumpur as BBC Radio's boxing correspondent. He is a member of our sports staff, and PHS (not long returned from reporting the "jamboree" of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Jamaica) does him an injustice by suggesting that he had been awarded his share of "public-funded gravy". The fact *that* Lynam also *presents Today* on a regular basis is, if anything, evidence that the BBC tries to use its resources economically.

It may be an expensive trip to Kuala Lumpur, but *The Times* apparently thinks it worthwhile to send its own boxing correspondent, Neil Allen. In the same issue of *The Times* Allen draws your readers' attention to the heat and humidity, "which can turn a three-minute walk outside his (Ali's) air-conditioned Hilton Hotel into an instant shower." Perhaps PHS will now satirize Allen as he has unfairly satirized Lynam for similarly colourful and relevant reporting.

Your readers may also think that Lynam conducted a lengthy conversation with *Today* presenter John Timpson (or Trivial, as PHS describes him) about the girls of Kuala Lumpur. There was no conversation, but his report for *Today* (one of many BBC outlets he will serve during the coming week) contained a single sentence referring to Bugner signing autographs for and talking to local admirers.

I suggest, Sir, that in the light of *PHS's comments you, should* consider whether you need a new boxing correspondent or a new diarist. I know where I would choose to make the saving.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN WALLACE,
Head of Current Affairs Group,
Radio,
Broadcasting House, W1.

How they salute

From Mr J. B. D. Pagden

Sir, The origin of the salute, *whether naval* or *military*, is the feudal custom of doffing or (if the weather is hot or the wearer exhausted), tipping the headgear. Touching the forelock, if the head was not covered, was an acceptable alternative.

The Royal Navy, with its usual *panache for total efficiency, incor*porated the simplest movement into its drill book, while the Army, with its inbred love of ceremonial for its own sake, devised the most circumlocutory and physically exhausting manoeuvre possible. Our American friends, of course, copied *the simpler* form of recognition practised by the British forces in North America in colonial times.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. D. PAGDEN,
17 Rossetti Gardens Mansions, SW3.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 26: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh visited the new Covent Garden Market this morning.

Having been received upon arrival by the Mayor of Wandsworth (Councillor A. Jones), the Mayor of Lambeth (Councillor S. Gurney) and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (the Right Hon Frederick Peart, MP), Her Majesty and His Royal Highness, escorted by the Chairman, Covent Garden Market Authority (Sir Henry Hardman), toured the fruit and vegetable market.

The Queen declared the Market open, unveiled a plaque and, with The Duke of Edinburgh, toured the flower market and later attended a Reception.

His Royal Highness subsequently left for Claridges and Her Majesty honoured the Covent Garden Market Authority with Her presence at luncheon.

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Philip Moore, Mr David Smith and Major Robin Broke were in attendance.

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh gave a Reception at Buckingham Palace this evening on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the National Playing Fields' Association.

Her Majesty, attended by the Duchess of Grafton, Mr William Heseltine, Mr David Smith and Major Robin Broke, left London in the Royal Train for Birmingham.

His Royal Highness, as President, was present at a luncheon at Claridges today to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the National Playing Fields' Association.

Lord Rupert Nevill was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a dinner of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary at the Bloomsbury Centre Hotel, Holborn.

Major Henry Hugh Smith was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this morning presented awards to the winners of the Variety Club of Great Britain's National Essay Competition at St James's Palace.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 26: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester as Colonel-in-Chief, attended the Annual Officers' Luncheon of the King's Own Scottish Borderers at Quaglino's.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE.

June 26: The Duke and Duchess of Kent left Heathrow Airport, London, today for Toronto, where they will attend the running of the Queen's Plate as guests of the Ontario Jockey Club.

Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN, and Mrs Alan Henderson were in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE,
RICHMOND PARK

June 26: Princess Alexandra this afternoon opened the Dorothy Gardner Day Care Centre (North Paddington), which has been presented by the Mulberry Tree Child Centre Trust to the Westminster City Council.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

Princess Alexandra, as Colonel-in-Chief of the 17th/21st Lancers, later received Major General R. E. Coaker upon relinquishing the appointment as Colonel of the Regiment and Colonel M. C. Watson upon assuming this appointment. Her Royal Highness also received Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Douglas-Nugent upon relinquishing command of the 17th/21st Lancers and Lieutenant-Colonel N. M. Still upon assuming command of the Regiment.

After the announcement of the total proceeds of the Lifeboat and Mermaid Ball 1974 the RNLI committee of management would like to thank Viscountess Hawarden and her committee for their efforts in achieving this all-time record result on the RNLI's behalf.

Those who wish to attend the memorial service for Lady Margaret Hay, to be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, on Monday, June 30, are asked to be seated by 11.45 a.m.

Princess Alexandra talking with a mother at the Dorothy Gardner Centre, Paddington, which she opened yesterday.

Marriages

Mr T. W. Fellowes and Miss R. I. van Cutsem

The marriage took place on Thursday in London between Mr Thomas William Fellowes and Miss Rosamund Isabelle van Cutsem. A service of blessing was held afterwards in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy. Canon Edwyn Young officiated assisted by the Rev Harry Kennen. A reception was held at 127 Piccadilly.

Mr M. F. Hallinan and Miss R. M. G. Emmet

The marriage took place yesterday at St James's, Spanish Place, of Mr Michael Hallinan, son of the late Mr T. E. Hallinan and of Mrs M. Fenton, of Westfields, Moreton-Morrell, Warwickshire, and Miss Rowena M. G. Emmet, daughter of the Hon Christopher and Mrs Emmet, of Sorrels House, Fittleworth, Sussex. Dom Dominic Milroy, OSB, Dom James Forbes, OSB, and Canon T. Lynch took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white Thai silk. Her Brussels lace veil was held in place by a diamond tiara and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. David and Sarah Fenton, Adrian Myers, Anne Louise Kelly, Victoria Hallinan, Eliza Fitzalan Howard, Lisabel McDonald and Miss Diana Hallinan attended her. Lieutenant L. H. Roberts was best man.

A reception was held at the Florence Hall, Portland Place, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr R. C. Hudson and Miss I. E. V. Holt

The marriage took place on Tuesday, June 17, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, of Mr Rodney Hudson, elder son of Mr and Mrs L. B. Hudson, of Kloof, Natal, South Africa, and Miss Ianthe Holt, daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Holt, of Oldwicks Copse, Godalming. The bride who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Fiona Malcolm, Alexandra Campbell and Gregoire Winckler. Mr Robert Hudson was best man.

A reception was held at Holy Trinity Church House and the honeymoon is being spent in Scotland before the couple return to South Africa.

Latest wills

Latest wills include (net, before duty paid; duty on some estates not disclosed):

Clarke, Mr Peter Ethelston, of Kensington, secretary of The Times Publishing Company, left £28,985 net (duty paid £1,117). His wife Mrs Isabel Helen Clarke, who was killed with him in a car crash, left £42,904 net (duty paid £3,619).

Porritt, Mr Jack Cyril, of Southampton £128,195

Taylor, Mr Stuart Roderick, of Milton Keynes, timber merchant (duty paid £1,165). £108,092.

Tyndall, Major-General William Ernest, of Pimlico, London, hon surgeon to King George VI 1948-51, left £36,325.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Mark Bonham Carter to be a governor and vice-chairman of the BBC in succession to Lady Plowden, who resigned the vice-chairmanship on accepting appointment as chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Lady Stedman to be a member of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Sir Lennox Berkeley to be president of the Performing Right Society in succession to the late Sir Arthur Bliss.

Today's engagements

The Queen visits Birmingham University, 10.45, and opens the Royal Shakespeare Theatre Centenary Garden at Stratford-on-Avon, 4.05; with the Duke of Edinburgh, attends gala performance at the theatre, 7.25.

The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of the United Kingdom Council of European Architectural Heritage Year, plants a tree in the Thames Street pedestrian area, Windsor, 12; attends a reception given by Windsor '72 Committee, Guildhall, 12.30; attends a buffet lunch at Castle Hotel, 1 pm; presents Civic Trust's Heritage Awards of Exceptional Merit, Waterloo Chamber, Windsor Castle, 3.

The Prince of Wales attends quincentenary concert, St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, 7.30.

Special gallery talk: Stuart Furniture, by Elizabeth Murdoch, Victoria and Albert Museum, 2.30.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. C. Chesterton and Miss S. J. Bartlett

The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs George Chesterton, of No 5, The College, Malvern, Worcestershire, and Susie, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bartlett, of Stoke Brunswick, Ashurst Wood, Sussex.

Lt-Col Q. D. T. Hogg and Mrs D. A. Covell

The engagement is announced between Quentin Hogg, late The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment and Ann Covell, of 34 Sloane Court West, daughter of Mrs Dorothy Reece and the late Captain W. A. Low, 19th Royal Hussars.

Mr N. Munday and Miss P. E. N. Callan

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Munday, of the Headmaster's House, The King's School, Chester, and Paddy, daughter of Professor and Mrs Norman Callan, of Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex.

Mr M. C. C. Nicholson and Miss D. F. Jones

The engagement is announced between Malcolm Nicholson, of Quendon, Essex, and Diana Fay Jones, of Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Mr J. P. W. P. Consett and Miss D. J. Wilkeson

The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. W. P. Consett, TD, DL, and the late Mrs Consett, of Brawith Hall, Thirsk, Yorkshire, and Diana, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs F. R. Wilkeson, of Tuerong Park, Mornington, Victoria, Australia.

Mr D. R. Hope and Miss C. A. Collins

The engagement is announced between David Robert Hope, second son of Mr and Mrs Ronald A. Pickler, of Beaconsfield, Quebec, Canada, and Cherry Auriol Collins, youngest daughter of Mrs Lilian Collins and the late Mr William Hope Collins, of Kirkwood House, Biggar, Lanarkshire.

Mr A. E. Stern and Miss E. A. Slade

The engagement is announced between Anthony, elder son of Mr and Mrs David Stern, of 10 Ardwick Road, London, NW2, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr and Mrs Charles Slade, of 83 Cholmley Gardens, London, NW6, and Felpham, Sussex.

Mr J. C. C. Gell and Fräulein G. G. M. Pfeiffer

The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Gell, of Westhumble, Dorking, Surrey, and Gabriele, eldest daughter of Herrn and Frau Rudolf Pfeiffer, of Düsseldorf, West Germany.

Mr R. A. Hutton and Miss C. M. Brocklehurst

The engagement is announced between Richard Anthony, elder son of Sir Leonard and Lady Hutton, of Kingston upon Thames, and Charmaine Mary, only daughter of Mr Ben Brocklehurst, of Ashurst, Kent, and Mrs M. A. Brocklehurst, of Wonersh.

Mr J. Staniforth and Miss L. M. A. Smith

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, eldest son of Mr and Mrs A. R. Staniforth, of Capel Close, Oxford, and Lindsay, daughter of the Rev A. C. and Mrs Addison Smith, of Easingwold, York.

Captain J. K. Venn and Miss G. L. Grendon

The engagement is announced between John Kenneth Venn, Army Legal Services Staff List, son of the late Mr Kenneth Dekin Venn and Mrs Venn, of Merstone, Isle of Wight, and Geraldine Louise, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. W. Grendon, of Montreal, Canada.

Funeral

Sir Richard Clarke

The funeral of Sir Richard Clarke was held on June 24 at Golders Green Crematorium. The Rev W. Povey conducted the service. Among those present were:

Lady Clarke (widow), Mr Charles Clarke, Mr Timothy Clarke and Mr Mark Clarke (sons), Miss Stella Clarke (sister), Mr and Mrs Derek Clarke, Miss Anne Renney, Mr Charles Renney, Mrs F. E. Main, Mr Erick Main, Mrs Peter Robson.
Sir Frank Figgures, Sir Antony Part, Sir Samuel Goldman, Sir Matthew Stevenson, Sir Henry and Lady Hardman, Sir Thomas and Lady Padmore, Sir Bruce and Lady Fraser, Mr D. C. H. and Dame Elsie Abbot, Sir Ian Bancroft, Sir Stuart and Lady Milner-Barry, Mr John Leckie.
Lady Kearton, Sir Arthur Knight (representing Courtaulds) and Lady Knight, Sir Henry Wilson-Smith (representing GKN), Sir Joseph Lockwood, Mr John Read (EMI), Mr Sage (representing Orion Insurance), Mr Wainwright (Slothert and Pitt), Mr Fielden (British Standards Institution), Mr Beament (representing Highgate School).
Sir Hugh and Lady Weeks, Miss Jane Weeks, Professor Robson, Mr Harold Cowen, Mr Anthony Blake, Dr Darlington, Miss Jennifer Jost, Mr Croyden, Mr and Mrs Norman Smith, Mr and the Hon Mrs Koppel, Mr and Mrs Colt, Mrs Hubback, Mr Benson, Mr and Mrs Parker, Mrs Hoffman and Miss Foley.

Royal Society of Arts

The council of the Royal Society of Arts has awarded the Albert Medal for 1975 to Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, Emeritus Professor of the History of Art, Birkbeck College, London University, for his contributions to public understanding and appreciation of architecture and of our architectural heritage.

Middle Temple

The following have been elected Masters of the Bench of the Middle Temple:

R. H. Bernstein, QC; D. A. Barker, QC; A. Heyman, QC; K. A. Richardson, and M. P. Nolan, QC.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, June 27, 1950

Pigeons in war

The National Pigeon Service played an important part in the war though little could be written about it at the time. Now there has been published, under the title of *Pigeons in World War II*, a "meritorious performance list" which gives some details of the valuable work carried out by pigeons on active service for this country and its allies.

During the three and a half years that the National Pigeon Service was in operation 16,554 pigeons were dropped singly by parachute in enemy-occupied Europe; 1,842 returned to the United Kingdom. Much useful information was conveyed by the successful returns.

A pigeon owned by the King and trained at Sandringham brought back a message from an air crew that had made a forced landing in Holland in October, 1940; this was the first pigeon to carry out such a task in the war.

Royal Society

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Shepherd and the Lord Mayor of Westminster attended a conversazione given by Sir Alan Hodgkin, President of the Royal Society, at 6 Carlton House Terrace, yesterday evening.

Birthdays today

Sir Sydney Caine, 73; Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Courtney, 85; Sir Thomas Harley, 80; Major Alfred Huskisson, 83; Professor P. N. S. Mansergh, 65; Sir Harry Trusted, 87; Sir John Walker, 69.

Luncheon

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain

Mr George Mavros, Leader of the Opposition in Greece, was the guest of honour at a luncheon held yesterday at the Royal Horseguards Hotel by the Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers Association of Britain. The Greek Ambassador and M. N. Athonosiou were also present. Mr John Dickie, president of the association, was in the chair.

Service luncheons

The King's Own Scottish Borderers

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, was present at the annual luncheon for officers of the KOSB and their ladies held at Quaglino's banqueting rooms yesterday.

5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (FF)

The regimental association of the 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force) held their annual reunion luncheon yesterday at the Hyde Park Hotel. Colonel R. A. Briggs presided.

Reception

Lord Drumalbyn

Lord Drumalbyn yesterday held an evening reception at the House of Lords for vice-presidents and members of the council of the Commonwealth Producers' Organization after the final meeting of the council.

Dinners

Metropolitan Special Constabulary

The Duke of Edinburgh was guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary held last night at the Bloomsbury Centre Hotel. The chief commandant, Mr A. A. Hammond, was in the chair. Other guests included:

Sir Robert Mark, Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, and Lady Mark, Mr Colin Woods, deputy commissioner, and Mrs Woods, Mr and Mrs R. J. Mastell, Mr and Mrs W. H. Gibson, Mr C. J. Page, Commissioner of the City of London Police, and Mrs Page, Mr W. H. Stapleton, assistant commissioner, and Mrs Stapleton and Judge and Mrs Edward Clarke.

Nikaean Club

The Archbishop of Canterbury accompanied by Mrs Coggan, presided at the annual dinner of the Nikaean Club which was held in Lambeth Palace on Wednesday evening. Cardinal Leo Joseph Suenens, Archbishop of Malines-Brussels, was the guest of honour. Other guests included:

The Apostolic Delegate, Canon Joseph Dessain, the Auxiliary Bishop of Northampton, the Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin, Lord Irwin, Archbishop Athenagoras of Thyateira and Great Britain, Archbishop Anthony of Sourozh, Bishop Lavrentije, Bishop Narses Bozaballan, Archpriest Milove Nikolic, the Very Rev Lucan Gafton, the Very Rev Dean Jaak Taul, the Very Rev Dean Ringolds Muziks, the Rev Edmund Ratz and the Rev François Dubois.

Coningsby Club

The Coningsby Club entertained Sir Keith Joseph, MP, at dinner last night at the House of Commons. Mr Michael Tugendhat was in the chair.

Junior Carlton Club

The political council of the Junior Carlton Club entertained the American Ambassador at dinner last night. Mr Bryan Cassidy, chairman of the political council, presided.

Former High Sheriffs of Cambridgeshire

A dinner was given last night in honour of Colonel and Mrs G. T. Hurrell at Pembroke College, Cambridge, by former High Sheriffs who held office during his period as Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire, 1965-1975.

Law Society

The President of the Law Society and Lady Singleton gave a dinner party at 60 Carey Street yesterday evening.

Faculty of Community Medicine

At a dinner of the Faculty of Community Medicine held at the Royal College of Physicians of London yesterday Sir Cyril Clarke presented a badge of office to the president of the faculty, Dr Wilfrid G. Harding, on behalf of the three royal colleges of physicians. Among the guests, who were received by the president and Mrs Harding, were:

The President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh and Mrs Ross, the President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and Lady Smith, the President of the Royal College of Psychiatrists and Lady Roth, the President of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and Lady Clayton and the President of the Royal College of General Practitioners and Mrs Byrne.

Distillers' Company

The Master of the Distillers' Company, Mr John Dunbar, accompanied by Mrs Dunbar and assisted by the wardens, Colonel G. V. Churton and Major P. B. Reynier, presided at a livery and ladies' dinner at the Mansion House last night. The guests of honour were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress with the Sheriffs and their ladies.

Paviors' Company

The Paviors' Company held a court dinner last night at Armourers' Hall. The Master, Captain Bernard Thorpe, presided, and Mr Arthur H. Ley, Mr Douglas Riley and Mr Phillip Cresswell also spoke.

Service dinners

Mountain Artillery

The annual dinner of the Mountain Artillery Dinner Club was held last night at the Naval and Military Club. Major-General B. P. Hughes presided, and General Sir Roy Bucher was the principal guest.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers

The London dinner of The King's Own Scottish Borderers was held last night at the Caledonian Club. Brigadier F. H. Coutts, colonel of the regiment, presided. General Sir Peter Hunt was a guest.

1st Punjab Regiment

Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck presided at the annual dinner of the 1st Punjab Regimental Officers' Association held last night at the United Service and Royal Aero Club.

Science report

Biology: Colonizing S America

A comparison of modern rodents in deserts of North and South America is providing new fuel for an argument about how many million years ago the fauna of South America stopped being supplemented from North America. Up to now the argument has relied on fossil evidence, but the introduction of studies of present-day animals may allow it to be resolved.

The problem of discovering where a species originates and how it travels is magnified many times by the phenomenon of continental drift. South America, for instance, was once in contact with Africa; its relation with North America has been complicated, but the present Panama land bridge was formed only about six million years ago. Thus biographers have a complicated task in deciding which species are indigenous, which came from Africa, which from North America and when they arrived.

There are two opposing views about the timing of the migrations from North America. One is that though some migration occurred before the land bridge formed (by swimming and island-hopping) most animals came by the bridge.

The opposite camp points to the great diversity of species in South America, and in particular to the diversity of rodents. They say it means that the rodents must have evolved a good deal since entering South America, and such evolution would have taken considerable time. They suggest that the six million years since the formation of the land bridge is not long enough and that virtually all the animals originating in North America must have travelled to South America by water.

The other side contends that though fossils of primates and some rodents more than 10 million years old are found in South America, hamster family fossils older than the land bridge are not.

The argument had reached an impasse because no new fossils had been found for some time. But Dr Michael Mares, of the University of Pittsburgh, has produced some new results without any new fossils. He has compared the rodents of the Monte desert in north-west Argentina with those of the Sonoran desert in Arizona. The deserts are similar in age, geology and climate.

He reasoned that a desert environment is so harsh that a small mammal has very few ways in which to adapt to it. Thus rodents that have evolved to live in deserts should be similar the world over. That proposal seems to be borne out by fact, with a physiology capable of conserving water, bipedalism, and a diet of grain apparently the most constant features of desert adaptation. By those criteria, the kangaroo rat is the apotheosis of the desert rodent.

Dr Mares concluded from his study that the rodents in the South American desert are not as well adapted for desert life as those of the North American desert. Their tendency to become dehydrated on a water-free diet is greater and in the wild they are probably dependent on moist vegetation for water. Moreover, very few of the species from the South American desert are confined solely to the desert environment.

Thus the immigrant rodents, though diversified, have been shown by Dr Mares not to have evolved as far as it might seem. His work deflates the argument that South American rodents have evolved too far to make their arrival by the land bridge likely. Positive evidence that some of them did come by the land bridge remains to be found, but perhaps will not be long in coming.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the U.S.A., 72,1702, 1975.

OBITUARY

SIR ALAN ROSE

Colonial Legal Service

Sir Alan Rose, KCMG, QC, MA, LLB, who was Chief Justice of Ceylon and later of Singapore has died at the age of 75.

Alan Edward Percival Rose was born on October 8, 1899 and educated at Aldenham School and Trinity College, Cambridge. During the First World War he served as a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and was called to the Bar in 1923.

He entered the Colonial Legal Service in 1929 and became Chief Police Magistrate for Fiji in the same year. Subsequent service saw him as Crown Counsel, Northern Rhodesia, in 1931, Solicitor General in Palestine in 1936, and Puisne Judge in the same country in 1939.

He chaired the Commissions of Enquiry into the loss of SS Patria in 1940 and into corruption in the Customs Department in 1942. He was subsequently a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon in 1945, Legal Secretary in 1946 and 1947 and Attorney General of the Dominion of Ceylon from 1947 to 1951.

In 1951 he was selected by the Prime Minister of Ceylon as Chief Justice. This, occurring as it did after full independence, as well as after the post had been filled successively by two Ceylonese, was recognition of the value of the British connexion as well as being a tribute to the personal qualities of Rose himself.

At the end of his tenure of this appointment in 1955, he retired, but was not to remain idle. In 1956 he chaired the Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of Nairobi City Council.

Later, on the strength of his Ceylon career, he was selected as Chief Justice of Singapore in a "nightwatchman" capacity for the period of the state's evolution to complete independence.

He held this post from 1958 to 1963.

He was knighted in 1950 and made a KCMG in 1955. Sir Alan Rose was unmarried.

MR ALEXANDER PALLIS

Mr Alexander Pallis, who was educated at Eton and Oxford, and had a distinguished career in Greek public service spanning the years 1907 to 1958, died yesterday morning at his home in Athens, at the age of 91.

He was deeply concerned in the repercussions of the Asia Minor disaster of 1922, and after serving as representative of the Greek Red Cross in Istanbul in 1922-23, was a member of the Joint Committee on the Exchange of Greek-Turkish populations (1924-25).

After a period as Prefect of Corfu and Regional Governor of Epirus, he became Representative of the Greek Government on the International Committee for the Rehabilitation of Refugees, a post which he held from 1926 to 1930. For four years before the war he was representative of the League of Nations for the protection of refugees without nationality.

After serving in the resistance during the Second World War occupation of Greece, he was appointed Counsellor Plenipotentiary at the Royal Greek Embassy in London, and from 1946 to 1952 was Director of the Press Office of the Greek Embassy in London.

He represented Greece in several international conferences on post-war reconstruction and other matters. He ended his public career as General Director of the Athens News Agency in 1958.

His publications included *Notebook of Alexander the Great* (1930), *Greece's Anatolian Venture and After* (1937) and *Greeks Abroad* (1952). Among his many decorations was that of the Gold Cross of the British Empire.

DR ERNA AUERBACH

Dr Erna Auerbach, painter and art historian, died in London on June 23. She had been a lecturer at the City of London Polytechnic and other centres of adult education.

Born in Frankfurt, she studied at the Universities of Frankfurt, Bonn, Munich and the Courtauld Institute.

Besides exhibiting herself, she published three works on art, *Tudor Artists* (1954), *Nicholas Hilliard* (1961) and (jointly with C. Kingsley Adams) *Paintings and Sculptures of Hatfield House* (1972).

Mrs Elsie Curtin, widow of Mr John Curtin, Australia's distinguished Labour Prime Minister during the Second World War, has died at the age of 84.

Mr Herbert Hugh Rutter, CB, has died at the age of 69. He was Assistant Solicitor to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1948 and Deputy Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in 1960.

Lady Cross, widow of the Rt Hon Sir Ronald Cross, Bt, KCMG, KCVO, has died at the age of 78. She was Louise Marion, daughter of Walter E. J. Green-Emmott. Her husband died in 1968.

Lady Stampe, widow of Sir William Stampe, CIE, died on June 21 in her 90th year. She was Agatha Muriel, daughter of Richard Jeff, and she was married in 1910. Her husband died in 1951.

The Hon Lady Hall, widow of Lieut-Col Sir Douglas Hall, Bt, died on June 23. She was the daughter of the fourth Baron Sackville, and she married first in 1929 the fourth Baron Romilly. The marriage was dissolved in 1944 and she married in 1951 Sir Douglas Hall. He died in 1962.

Tripos results: Natural sciences, archaeology, anthropology

The following Cambridge tripos results are published with the third class omitted.

NATURAL SCIENCES PART 1A

[illegible]

Oil companies prepare for a higher crude price, page 17

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Counter-attack by City chiefs over alleged failures n investment role

Anthony Rowley

The City Capital Markets mmittee yesterday hit back ainst criticisms that financial d investment institutions ear a measure of responility for the low levels of ustrial investment in the ited Kingdom ".

Chaired by merchant banker Ian Fraser, deputy chairn of Lazard Brothers, and resenting leading providers finance such as banks, inance companies and pension ds, the committee rejected gestions that "worthwhile estment projects have been d up because City institus have refused funds".

At the same time it countercked with the claim that post war record of governt intervention in British inry, adverse fiscal sures, poor labour relations general lack of confidence e the true reasons for ed Kingdom businessmen's ctance to invest.

he sort of criticisms which Capital Markets Committee refuting in its fairly thy statement yesterday of the type that have from Mr Wedgwood n, when he was Secretary State for Industry, from ur Party factions and, in a more moderate form, the National Economic lopment Office recently.

e committee accepted that d Kingdom companies ally had spent less on uipment, modernization expansion over the past le than had their princiverseas competitors.

However, this is by no s true of all companies here are many whose rate vestment is fully as high eir international counter", it said.

Where the large and medcompany is concerned, this committee, all active in the process of capital raising, know of no case in the last 10 years, with the possible exception of the crisis period from autumn 1973 to autumn 1974, where worthwhile investment projects have been held up for lack of funds.

"The situation which exists today is that banks have more funds available to industry than industry wishes to avail itself of. Any viable company wishing to raise capital by way of a rights issue is free to do so."

The committee said it was no part of the function of institutional investors or of merchant banks and stockbrokers acting on behalf of private clients to promote investments which were not "worth while".

All these bodies, and particularly the pension funds and life assurance companies, would be in breach of trust if they attempted to invest their entrusted money unwisely.

"In modern times, the great private capitalist responsible only to himself exists, as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, only in the realms of fiction."

When it was alleged that the City had failed to play its part in coming to companies' aid, what was really meant was that any particular company had been unable "to persuade the independent managers of other people's money that they should invest more of it in the company".

The committee endorsed the point made by the NEDO that the Government itself had preempted much of the fixed interest loan market, at the expense of industrial borrowers, by borrowing such large quantities of money at such high rates from the capital markets. Fiscal advantages also favoured government borrowing over industry's.

Financial Editor, page 17

Fresh slump by sterling puts shares in retreat

By Terry Byland

Severe pressure on the pound had both gilts and equities in retreat yesterday.

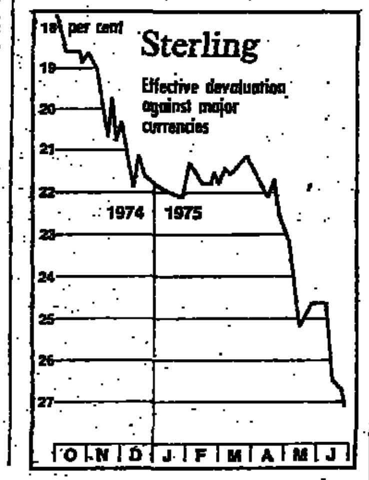
The equity market in particular was hit by a spate of nervous selling at mid morning which quickly wiped out the rally of the previous day.

Industrials, financial, and property shares all fell sharply, while consumer stocks extended the losses of the past week. But selling died away before the close of business and many shares closed above their lowest levels.

The *FT* index plunged to 302.7 at 3 pm, and closed 9.9 points off at 303.8. The trading account ends today, and dealers commented that such business sa was done for "new time" came from sellers. Turnover remained relatively light with recorded bargains totalling only 6,104.

Losses in gilts ranged to 50p at the shorter end, where investors were worried by the possibility of a slight increase in minimum lending rate today.

The renewed pressure on sterling caught the stock market by surprise. Earlier in the week, gilts and equities were braced for action against inflation by both the Government and the TUC. But the City now fears that a plunging pound may bring stringent emergency measures from the Chancellor to bite into public and private sector spending.



Shipbuilders seek urgent talks with Mr Varley in an attempt to clarify government policy

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Major problems face the shipbuilding industry, which is now seeking early talks with the Government in an attempt to hammer out a national policy for the industry. This follows uncertainty about the controversial plans for the nationalization of shipyards, along with ship repairing and marine engine building companies.

Leaders of the industry yesterday were attempting to organize a meeting with Mr Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, early next week to clarify the Government's attitude and policy for the industry.

Internationally, shipbuilding is in a parlous state. Although the British order book will provide employment for two to three years, there are real fears of substantial unemployment beyond that, since new orders are scarce.

It is already clear that Mr Varley and his officials will be pressed to initiate tripartite talks with management, unions and Government and to suspend some of the clauses.

These, it will be argued, are impracticable in a period of turmoil on the international shipbuilding scene; and are also unjustifiable, given that the legislation for the extension of public ownership is now unlikely to reach the statute book for at least another year.

Shipbuilding remains opposed in principle to nationalization, but has said that it would be prepared to make it work. Now it has an opportunity to impress on the new Secretary for Industry its own ideas for an alternative.

The Government is expected to announce the rescheduling of the Shipbuilding and Aircraft Industries Bill shortly.

Mr Cliff Baylis, director of the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association, said last night: "The possibility of a delay for a further year, without any sort of government policy for the industry, is very worrying indeed."

The industry, he pointed out, had already suffered from the uncertainty which had surrounded the Government's plans for the past 18 months or more. Morale within the industry was not being helped.

There was already evidence, he said, of some managers looking outside the industry for employment, while further uncertainty would not encourage confidence amongst foreign and domestic shipowners.

In the present market situation they were being even more selective in the placing of the few new orders that were around.

Mr Baylis pointed out that the industry faced twin problems of a disastrous market internationally and rapidly rising costs at home.

It was absolutely imperative that the United Kingdom be able to secure new orders in the first half of next year at the latest if the prospect of considerable unemployment was to be averted.

"It is patently clear that we in shipbuilding must begin talks with the Government, and hopefully with the trade unions, on measures which can be taken to ensure that the industry is kept reasonably occupied when the present order book is worked through", he added.

Earlier this week the SRNA's president, Mr A. Ross Belch, called for immediate tripartite meetings to thrash out a satisfactory and sensible solution to the industry's problems. The long term objective of increased efficiency should be combined with the immediate problem of securing sufficient orders.

Despite the assurance by Mr Edward Short, Leader of the House, in the Commons yesterday that the Bill would receive "top priority", industry leaders are expected to press strongly for the suspension of certain clauses in the Bill in the interim. These include the provision covering the disposal of assets, and another under which directors could be held personally accountable for any decisions between the introduction of the Bill and its implementation.

Against the background of serious world over-capacity in shipbuilding, Mr Baylis said the industry required from the Government an unequivocal *statement that it was prepared* to safeguard the future of the British yards.

Monetary issues strain US relations with France

From Frank Vogl
Washington, June 26

Failure of the recent Paris meeting of Finance Ministers to reach agreements on monetary reform issues has produced new strains in United States-French relations, according to some American government officials.

These strains could go beyond the purely monetary area and have an adverse impact on international energy and trade policy developments in particular.

The latest United States-French arguments on monetary issues appear to have deeply angered the Department of State and created new tensions between it and the Treasury over the conduct of international economic policy.

The Paris conference of the interim council of the International Monetary Fund failed largely because of differences of opinion *between the French and United* States ministers.

Basically, the French wanted a swift return to a rigid exchange rate system, while the Americans demanded continued flexibility.

The French wanted the immediate lifting of restrictions on central banks buying gold, while the Americans appeared to accept this only if tough regulations and limitations were enforced.

The French are said to be disappointed and frustrated about the outcome of the latest monetary conference, and are believed to be annoyed about the tough conditions requested by the Americans for allowing central banks to buy gold.

After agreements on gold at the Franco-United States summit in Martinique last December, the French did not expect America to be quite so intransigent on this issue.

The French are also believed to be deeply annoyed about the approach to the negotiations by the Americans, particularly remarks made by Mr Jack Bennett, the United States under-secretary for monetary affairs, which suggested in advance of the meeting that the chances of agreements being reached were not good because of French attitudes.

Some officials take the French complaints lightly as bargaining tactics.

But other officials maintain that the French anger is genuine, that it could dent the improvement in relations produced in Martinique and make it almost impossible for any agreement to be reached on the outstanding monetary reform issues this year.

According to some observers here the latest dispute and the remarks made by Mr Bennett before the Paris meeting were key factors in leading him suddenly to resign his Treasury post last week. He is said to have been rebuked by the White House.

Mr Bennett claimed that his resignation followed personal financial troubles; but some observers suggest that, if this was the sole reason, his action in leaving his post before a successor was found was inexplicable.

Deadlock in Sheffield Twist bid

By Our Financial Staff

A deadlock was reached last night between the two bidders for Sheffield Twist Drill and Steel. Unless it is resolved soon the Takeover Panel, which reportedly finds the situation "unsatisfactory", is likely to intervene.

Neither Thorn Electrical Industries, which has indicated that it will make a cash offer valuing Sheffield Twist at £12½m, nor SKF, the Swedish bearing company which has simply left its earlier offer of £10.4m on the table, is willing to make the next move.

The panel is believed to be concerned not simply with the position of Sheffield Twist shareholders, but with the uncertainty confronting the company which is faced with two bids and cannot know what its future will be.

Thorn, advised by Hambros, first said it would make a bid on the condition that SKF's offer was not blocked by the monopoly authorities on May 29.

When clearance was given Thorn countered the SKF offer of 77½p with a bid of 85p and subsequently raised its indicated offer to 91p by buying Sheffield Twist shares in the market at that price.

But Thorn has still to send out an offer document, and while it is ready to do so, does not want to post it until it has seen whether SKF intends matching or bettering its bid.

Last night SKF, advised by Hill Samuel, simply extended its offer of 77½p for a week, saying that it intended waiting for the Thorn document before making a decision on whether to compete. SKF sent out its formal offer on May 22 before Thorn intervened.

Siege Estates auction disappoints the market

By Gerald Ely

An auction yesterday of Siege Estates property portfolio, in which some 37 lots were to be offered to help the group in its financial difficulties, turned out to be a disappointment for those hoping for signs of a property market revival.

In the end four properties were sold under the hammer for a total of £301,000, but not without a deal of merging and changing of lots and the exclusion from the sale of a number of properties.

Originally a figure of £20m had been put about as the possible value of the portfolio and the sale was regarded as a good test of the market in nonprime properties, mainly with development potential.

It attracted an attendance of *between 350 and 400 people*, whose enthusiasm did not match their numbers. The highest price made was £250,000, for 10 Curzon Place and 17 Pitt's Head Mews, Mayfair, the company's headquarters.

Banda House, an office building of 73,800 sq ft in Hammersmith, which had been considered the main item on the list, attracted no bids after the auctioneer announced he had been instructed not to accept less than £5.75m.

A series of properties in the Farringdon Road area of London with development potential, for which the auctioneer suggested opening at £3m, also attracted no bids.

Auctioneers were Knight, Frank and Rutley and Allsop and Co. Later, Mr Peter Davies, managing executive of Siege Estates, in which the Stern Group, also in financial trouble, has a 50 per cent interest, said the sale had obviously been *very disappointing*.

"I shall now meet the secured and unsecured creditors who are still locked into the company, and after discussing the sale we will see where we go from there", he said.

Restraint call by Bank Governor

By Tim Congdon

A call for "some form of effective restraint" over pay and prices was made yesterday by Mr Gordon Richardson, *Governor of the Bank of England*, at the Netherlands-British Chamber of Commerce lunch in Rotterdam.

"Our inflation is now almost entirely self-inflicted", he said. It was the result of wage and salary increases far beyond the capacity of the economy.

Mr Richardson expressed scepticism about allowing the recession to curb inflation. If Britain were to rely simply on impersonal economic forces the costs to us all in prosperity and employment might be very high indeed, he said.

Nevertheless, he was confident. "We will get our inflation rate down: it would be quite wrong to extrapolate recent trends as an indication of what next year will show."

Mr Richardson also argued in favour of a basic redirection of economic activity. It was necessary, he suggested, to strengthen the balance of payments and domestic investment at the expense of public and private consumption. "This too is not an easy task, but one which I am sure can be accomplished", he said.

Application for hypermarket

A joint hypermarket company formed by Sainsbury's and British Home Stores has submitted its first planning application for a 130,000 square feet store on the outskirts of Colchester.

Sainsbury's already has a 14,000 square foot supermarket in Colchester town centre which will continue in operation.

The planned hypermarket would have a selling area of 90,000 square feet, parking for 1,250 cars and a filling station. The 16 acre site is at Stanway at the intersection of the old A12 and the new A12 by-pass.

£24m EEC loan for gas pipeline

Two loans totalling the equivalent of £24.2m to the British Gas Corporation to help finance a new pipeline for natural gas have been granted by the European Investment Bank, the EEC finance institution.

The pipeline, which will cost £200m, will bring natural gas from the Frigg field in the North Sea to Scotland, and connect up with the national distribution grid.

The loans have been provided for 10 years at an interest rate of 9¾ per cent. Including these latest loans, the EIB has provided finance totalling £187.4m in the United Kingdom.

Rover strike called off after pay offer

A strike by Rover Triumph workers in Coventry due to begin on Monday was called off yesterday after a new pay offer from the company. A mass meeting of the 8,500 production workers who build the Triumph range voted overwhelmingly to accept the latest offer which gives them weekly wage increases of £6.50 and a lump sum payment of £50 in July.

tate aid companies to be named

aurice Corina
strial Editor

re than two years of ehall secrecy surrounding anies seeking selective cial assistance comes to an today when the Govern begins naming them. The rtment of Industry, under Eric Varley, Secretary of discloses that among 100 anies being helped by taxs' money, are Avon er, United Glass, Plessey, Gas Appliances, and on Glass.

il now applications for ive aid under the Industry have been treated in the est confidence, but Mr y has decided to keep a e given by Mr Wedgwood his predecessor, to disclose information about grants and loans of more than £10,000.

The first batch of names, released today, covers just over £10.6m for which payments began in the period January 1 to March 31. At least one of the recipients, Tinling (1973), the printing concern, has since gone into receivership, having being given £400,000 as a loan to preserve employment.

Avon Rubber, which has just reported a loss and has been cutting back its workforce, received a loan of £275,000 on the Whitehall criterion that increased employment would result from state aid.

Another enterprise to receive help was United Glass, half owned by Distillers, which obtained an intere[illegible] relief grant of £486,[illegible]. A sizable loan went to the little known Independent Bakeries, which was handed £550,000 for creating new jobs.

The Plessey group was a[illegible] among those helped by the Department of Industry, with a £156,000 interest relief grant.

Companies which obtained loans exceeding £10,000 included Torhouse Fisheries, Janets Marine Fitments (Durham), Sepkarn, Kilbellin, Sharna Wear (Mfg), William Oxley, Luke Anthony, Click Shelving, and Criddle Burgess Feeds.

The bulk of the demand for selective state aid under Section 7 of the Industry Act took the form of offers of interest relief grants.

r Scanlon wins pay vote gainst spirit of TUC plan'

W. Shakespeare

uinst the background of UC developing plan for a wages policy and "flat pay increases, the rs of some three million eering and shipbuilding ers yesterday gave notice eir employers that they l soon be facing their st wage demands.

annual policy-making rence of the Confederaof Shipbuilding and eering Unions at Hastings mously carried a motion d by Mr Hugh Scanlon, lent of the Amalgamated r of Engineering Workers, s authorized its national iators to lodge claims for stantial" wage increases minimum time rates for illed engineering and shipng workers and "pro increases for other s.

nificantly, the vote came Mr Scanlon had made it to the conference that the n, if carried, would be rary to the spirit" of the ate scheme which is being dered by the TUC and to his own union has ly expressed the strongest ition.

Scanlon said it was quite sible at the present time t a firm figure on what bstantial increase" should

said: "Who knows what tuation will be in January bruary (when the claims be submitted)? Who can what will happen as a of yesterday's debate in TUC General Council or further decisions or actions be taken by the Govern"

Scanlon asked the conce to leave it to the contion executive—and he is lf chairman of its engin committee—to decide etails of the claims. But l make a strong argument the present level of basic in engineering were far w.

der the present agreement killed rate will by next year become £42 for 40 hours, with lower rates for semi-skilled and unskilled workers. He said that there must be now a determined effort by the unions to raise these basic rates for all.

He accepted his share of the blame for the fact that they were so low, and said there had in the past been perhaps too much emphasis on plant level bargaining at the expense of national minimum rates.

Mr Scanlon said he believed that a campaign to improve minimum rates would be in line with the policy of improving the lot of "low-paid workers" which was now being advocated since he regarded engineering as a "low-paid industry".

He also made it clear to the conference that the motion did not in any way change the policy of the confederation of leaving it to shop stewards to press for further improvements in pay and conditions at plant level. They would remain free to do so.

The motion was seconded by Mr Dan McGarvey of the Boilermakers' Union, who is chairman of the confederation's shipbuilding committee and has throughout been a staunch supporter of the social contract. The motion was carried without debate.

Immediately after the vote on Mr Scanlon's wages motion the conference carried another, also sponsored by the AUEW and seconded by the Transport and General Workers' Union.

This authorized the confederation's negotiators to make immediate application to the Engineering Employers Federation—which covers some 5,000 firms with about 1,500,000 workers—for a reduction in the basic working week from 40 to 35 hours, and a minimum of five weeks' annual paid holiday.

Both Mr Les Dixon of the AUEW and Mr Moss Evans of the Transport and General Workers' who moved and seconded this motion said that it was essential for the unions to pursue vigorously the shorter working week as a means of tackling unemployment.

$1,051m American trade surplus

From Our United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, June 26.—America made another big improvement in its balance of trade last month with a surplus of $1,051.7m (about £410m) compared with a surplus in April of $556.8m. This was the fourth consecutive surplus, and as in previous months the main cause was a decline in oil imports.

The Department of Commerce reported that, in cash terms, oil imports declined by 21.3 per cent last month. Experts expect oil imports to rise again in the coming months as the economy gains in strength, but the latest surplus should help towards an improved overall payments position this year.

The latest figures show that exports in May declined by 5 per cent to $8,145.1m, but imports fell 11.5 per cent, largely because of oil, to $7,093.4m. In the last four months exports have declined by an average of 3.5 per cent, but imports have fallen by 6.8 per cent.

These encouraging trade figures, together with the general improvement in the inflation rate, could strengthen the exchange rate for the dollar in international markets. The trade surplus in May was much greater than had been expected.

While there are fears that a deterioration in the trade picture will emerge as the economy strengthens in the second half of the year, the recent imposition of new oil import tariffs could to some extent slow the rise in oil imports in May. The latest figures show that the volume of oil imported fell by 42,000 million barrels, while the average per barrel price fell to $11.57 from $11.62.

The Department of Commerce reported that the trade surplus for the first five months of this year was now $3,695.3m, with exports for this period on a seasonally adjusted annual basis of $194,716m, or about seven per cent above the level for the calendar year 1974.

US indicators up, page 16

How the markets moved

FT index: 303.8 −9.9
The Times index: 129.97 −2.99

Rises

Attock	6p to 64p	NSS News	2p to 39p
Avon Rubber	2p to 34p	Philips Lamp	15p to 775p
Broken Hill	10p to 715p	Rio Tinto Zinc	3p to 181p
Bracken Mines	8p to 303p	Selection Trst	15p to 585p
Baker Perkins	2p to 36p	Tecalemit	3p to 33p
First Re-Invest	10p to 260p	Welkom	30p to 470p
Kinross	35p to 750p		

Falls

Ass Port Cement	8p to 133p	Hawker Sidd	8p to 252p
Barclays Bk	13p to 270p	Imp Chem Ind	6p to 259p
Boots	11p to 205p	Lloyds Bk	13p to 220p
Courtaulds	5p to 115p	Lawdon	1p to 5p
Distillers	4p to 132p	Royal	10p to 280p
Fisons	10p to 374p	Taylor Woodrow	13p to 284p
GEC	5p to 117p	Vickers	2p to 126p

Sterling fell by 125 points to $2.2430. The "effective devaluation" rate was 27.1 per cent.
Gold declined by 25 cents to $164.25 an oz.
SDR-$ was 0.554104 while SDR-£ was 1.24269 on Thursday.

Commodities: Copper and tin rose yesterday. Reuters' commodity index closed at 1,051.5 (1,057.8 on Wednesday).
Equities fell sharply.
Gilt-edged securities were easier.

Reports, pages 18 and 19

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.75	1.70
Austria Sch	38.50	36.50
Belgium Fr	83.75	81.00
Canada $	2.34	2.29
Denmark Kr	12.50	12.10
Finland Mk	8.10	7.85
France Fr	9.20	8.90
Germany DM	5.40	5.20
Greece Dr	67.75	65.50
Hongkong $	11.40	11.00
Italy Lr	1450.00	1400.00
Japan Yn	685.00	660.00
Netherlands Gld	5.55	5.35
Norway Kr	11.25	10.90
Portugal Esc	55.50	53.50
S Africa Rd	1.93	1.83
Spain Pes	127.25	122.25
Sweden Kr	9.05	8.75
Switzerland Fr	5.75	5.55
US $	2.29	2.24
Yugoslavia Dnr	37.50	35.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

On other pages

Printing: Men, Machines, Management

Newspapers and the case for government aid

Nearly 150 delegates from all branches of the printing industry were at a London conference yesterday, sponsored by Printing World, *to look at the industry's problems.*

The speakers were Mr Duke Hussey, managing director of Times Newspapers; Mr Lawrence Wallis, of Addressograph-Multigraph International; Mr Peter Medcalf (Hunt Barnard and Co), Mr Roderick Boyd (Richard Clay Group), Mr Rowley Atterbury (Westerham Press) and Jan Collins (Williams Collins Sons), Mr John Bonfield, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, and Mr Greville Janner.

An open forum was led by Mr Owen O'Brien, general secretary of Natsopa; Mr John Reeve Fowkes, president of the Institute of Printing; Mr Roy Hodgson, British Printing Corporation's industrial relations adviser, and Mr Bonfield.

Chairman of the conference was Mr James Moran, editor of Printing World.

By Derek Harris

British newspapers, under *pressure on many fronts* but "not a dying or bankrupt industry", could be greatly helped by government loans, possibly interest-free, to be repaid from savings they achieved with the many technological advances now available to the industry.

It would help newspaper managements to overcome the *inevitable human problems of* redundancy with retraining grants, leaving grants, pension schemes and whatever other methods were appropriate.

This suggestion was made by Mr Duke Hussey, managing director of Times Newspapers, in the opening speech of the conference.

After Mr Jocelyn Stevens, deputy chairman of Beaverbrook Newspapers, had talked of difficulties in getting union agreement to new techniques and machinery—he felt himself becoming "curator of the most expensive museum in history"—a union view came from Mr John Bonfield, general secretary of the National Graphical Association.

He claimed the unions had already accepted technological advances which had come in during the past 10 years. But unions had to look to short-term problems like redundancy as well as trying to take a long view on how technology could be a good thing for the eventual health of the industry.

To cope with short-term problems and the effects of current economic recession, everybody would have to face the fact that the pace of technological change as envisaged would have to be slowed down for a time.

He felt a national-level plan to monitor and control labour intake into the industry was necessary. Redundancies should be on a voluntary basis, and there should be national guidelines settled for bringing in the new technological systems.

Mr Hussey reviewed the problems of the newspaper industry and the "tremendous opportunity" the new technologies offered of bringing back health and wealth to that sector of printing.

There was a difficult newsprint market, with poor medium-term prospects of supply and very poor short-term price prospects.

The industry's revenue base was under severe attack: business and advertising was slack. Circulations were down because of the effect on household budgets of 25 per cent inflation.

The electronic and broadcast media were developing further competition to newspapers, and the industry's production processes were slow and wasteful of manpower.

Mr Hussey went on: "Any one of these problems could be enough to bankrupt some newspapers, but all these problems face us at once, and it seems evident that many newspapers will not survive this pressure for long unless they can act to reduce costs and modernize.

"You think that I mean national newspapers. In the long run *regionals have as much to* fear."

The new technologies were an opportunity for the publishing and printing sectors as well as newspapers. He added: "I believe we now have a once-and-for-all opportunity not only to maintain the variegated national press that we have, reflecting shades of opinion Right, Left and Centre, but also of creating a platform from which we can start new newspapers cheaply and establish them in this country."

He pointed out that now there were 130 national, provincial, daily and Sunday papers compared with 148 in 1948.

"This is not the picture of a dying and bankrupt industry. There is still a large and widespread national and provincial newspaper industry. There is still great buoyancy in the regional newspapers markets."

But Mr Hussey added this caution: "Since the rapid increases in the prices of newspapers that the present economic crisis has made necessary, there has been a very marked fall indeed in circulation."

In May, compared with the same month last year, national daily newspapers were down by a total of 555,000 copies and national Sundays down by more than 1.5 million.

He went on: "It is possible that we may have to increase our prices again in the not too distant future. That could clearly have a devastating effect on circulation and therefore on advertising rates."

That in turn could affect employment throughout the industry.

The fundamental problem was not one of income—Fleet Street alone brought in something like £350m of revenue a year. It was a problem of costs.

"Newspapers are run on a high cost basis, frequently wasteful of their money, but this does mean—a most important point—that only a significant reduction in newspaper costs could make a dramatic difference to their chances of survival and go a long way to preserving all present titles".

The only way to assure the future was to reduce operating costs by improving profitability, and to do this staffing levels would have to fall and efficiency would have to be increased.

Mr John Bonfield, NGA general secretary: unions doubly threatened.

The commodity and inflation crisis had come so rapidly that tradditional parameters for planning no longer applied. He added: "This time the industry must change or face a quick, painful decline."

Many of the answers to current problems lay in the new technologies of computing, electronics, optics and photography which had thrown up equipment like photosetting machines, video-editing units, optical page scanners and computerized process control.

Mr Hussey said: "Many people believe that investment in electronic and mechanical equipment which speeds up and vastly simplifies printing processes will mark the beginning of the end for printers and many of those who work with them. I do not believe this.

"On the contrary, I think the new techniques which are now available should rather be seen as the way of saving jobs in printing and publishing."

With the new techniques it would *not be a major invest*ment to set up a small newspaper. The door would also be opened to minority publications.

Simultaneously with the introduction of new techniques there had to be tackled the problem of overmanning. The machine rooms and publishing rooms of Fleet Street were grossly overstaffed.

"Half our processes are reasonably manned but the processes themselves are becoming largely unnecessary. The other half is that of processes which will continue to be necessary but which are unreasonably manned."

Big economies could be made if newspapers would cooperate in production. "I believe many managements are still dominated by the outmoded concept that what really matters is the secrecy of your print order. That is rubbish."

There was a heavy responsibility on all managements to devise imaginative redundancy schemes, because bringing in new techniques would be bound to displace considerable labour. Mr Hussey went on: "This is an area where the Government can be of great assistance.

They constantly ask how they can help.

"In my view, the way they can help us most is by a loan, maybe interest free, to be repaid by the newspapers from the savings they achieve, to help companies overcome the inevitable human problems of redundancy with re-training grants, leaving grants, pension schemes or whatever other method may be most appropriate to the circumstances of those who will be leaving."

Government could also help in setting up retraining schemes for displaced workers.

He added: "While we accept that every newspaper has its own problems, we can also approach this across the whole industry, with talks at the Newspaper Publishers Association level with all the unions."

Mr Stevens said newspapers—the sector of printing where *economic pressures were most* strongly felt—must be independent of all pressures other than the approval of their readers and the advertisers.

If the national newspapers were stopped from taking advantage of the new technology, there would be no national newspaper industry. He agreed that readers were showing signs of not wanting to pay higher prices and advertisers not wanting to pay higher rates.

He went on: "We need new money for capital projects. Without money neither men nor machines nor managements can develop for the future."

The mechanical and maintenance unions could not be criticized for plant that was wasteful and inefficient and for bad working conditions, but they could be criticized if managements committed themselves to heavy capital investment programmes and unions prevented it.

Beaverbrook Newspapers had plans which for the Fleet Street office alone involved £9m in investment. But some improved plant was standing idle—a new machineroom ready last April *had still not produced a single* newspaper, automated publishing rooms had not tied a single bundle of papers.

Mr Stevens added: "There are areas where considerable progress had been made and new plant is in production at new manning levels. But I regret to say that we have not been able to reach some agreements we need to complete replanning programmes which every member of the company knows are vital for the future of the company and their jobs."

Mr Bonfield emphasized that the technological advances were only a new phase in a process which had been going on for 10 years. The NGA had taken aboard during that time such revolutionary techniques as *teletype setting and trans*mission by such setting.

Increases of productivity which had resulted had reduced the field for future employment. Methods could more easily be brought in where there was expansion. But the union had decided not to resist the new technologies even though that was a possible strategy from a union point of view.

The setting up of national machinery to look at the problems would go a long way, he felt, to convince those whose jobs were threatened that nothing was being left to chance. Guidelines nationally would have to be laid down before new technologies could be brought into individual establishments.

Leyland shareholders move to block nationalization plan

By Desmond Quigley

Moves by some shareholders to block the effective nationalization of British Leyland will reach a climax with the British Leyland Shareholders Action Group meeting to consider an alternative scheme for the future of the company to the Ryder report and to vote on a motion which is basically one of no confidence in the BLMC board.

The meeting will to a certain extent test the power of the dissident shareholders, who have already lost the first round by failing to stop the company increasing its borrowing powers at an extraordinary meeting last month.

However, the full extent of the following for the dissidents is unlikely to be clear tomorrow because institutional investors, who are not saying what their intentions are, are an important key.

There are suggestions in the City that some institutions will split their shareholding so as to retain some stake in the new company which it is proposed will emerge from the Scheme of Arrangement.

Some apparently felt that while they believe the Government's terms of 10p a share are the best that can be secured, they do not want to be seen as giving unequivocal backing to further Government intervention in industry. To this end, a part of their holdings may be cast in favour of taking up rights in the new company.

Some of the smaller institutions may also opt to stay in the new company if the Scheme is approved at an extraordinary meeting next month, on the basis that they have already written off their investments in Leyland and that, on a long-term view, a holding in the revised company may pay dividends.

At first, shareholder opposition to the Ryder proposals was scattered and uncoordinated. But during the last month or so there has been some coalescence with the Shareholders Action Group making most of the running.

At today's meeting, Mr Noel Falconer, a member of the Department of Decision Theory at Manchester University and a leading light behind the action group, will put forward a reconstruction plan

He proposes that there should be initial investment of £200m, plus a further £50m a year compared with the Ryder report's suggestions that £1,500m was needed over the next seven years.

Mr Falconer wants to see manning reductions among both shop floor and management workers, a ban on graduate recruitment, an end to demarkation and a commitment to overtime and multi-shift working at normal rates of pay.

Dr Herbert Lane, a 47-year-old business consultant and another member of the action group, said yesterday that Mr Falconer was drawing up a list of suitable directors for a new Leyland board. Dr Lane said that Mr Falconer's name would certainly be put on the list.

US index points to end of recession

From Frank Vogl
Washington, June 26

America's composite index of leading economic indicators rose for the third consecutive month in May, with none of the 10 individual components showing a decline.

These latest figures will strengthen the already widespread view among experts that the economy has finally turned from recession to real economic growth.

There was a rise of 2.1 per cent in the composite index for May to 95.9 (1967 equals 100), after rising by 3 per cent in April. The most important factor was the improvement in the inflation rate last month.

This latest data on prices has given rise to numerous optimistic forecasts with Mr Walter Wriston, chairman of the First National City Bank, now predicting an annual inflation rate of just 4 per cent by the final quarter, while Mr William Simon, the Treasury Secretary, is forecasting a 5 to 6 per cent rate by the end of the year.

Particularly encouraging aspects of the new economic data released by the Department of Commerce today were that large gains were registered in the volume of building permits issued in May, rises were seen in new orders from both consumers and businesses and the *level of employee lay-offs* remained unchanged

Most experts consider the recession to be over and expect a return to real GNP growth to be seen in the third quarter.

5-year scheme for UK sugar

By Hugh Clayton

Plans to raise output of home-grown sugar by a third in the next five years were unveiled yesterday by the British Sugar Corporation. Mr Kenneth Sinclair, chief executive, announced a modernization programme aimed at increasing annual output of white sugar from 950,000 tons to 1,250,000 tons in 1980

The scheme is centred on five of the corporations 17 factories in England.

Total costs of the scheme will be between £75m and £100m at today's prices, with the first £15m to be spent in the coming 12 months. "This expansion will save £50m a year on the country's food import bill", Mr Sinclair said

N Sea oil deficit may be £500m

Mr John Smith, Under-Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday gave an idea of the Government's costing of its proposed 51 per cent share in North Sea oil.

He told the Commons committee on the Petroleum and Submarine Pipeline Bill that the Government's "cash flow deficit" next year was expected to be between £300m and £500m.

Mr Smith stressed the uncertainties of estimating future costs and prices, but said total North Sea oil production in 1976 was expected to be about 20-25 *million tons.*

Italian banking chief named in legal move

A Milan magistrate yesterday issued formal judicial communications to Dr Guido Carli, governor to the Bank of Italy and the theree joint managing directors of Banco di Roma, Professor Ferdinando Ventriglia, Signor Mario Barone and Signor Giovanni Guidi, in connexion with the decision last September to put into liquidation the Banca Privata Italiana of Signor Michele Sindona, the financier.

Under Italian law, a judicial communication is issued to a person as a notification that his activities are being investigated *with a view to possible* prosecution.

Onassis airline sold

Greece has agreed to pay £30.572m to the heirs of Mr Aristotle Onassis for the takeover of Olympic Airways. The sum covers the company's depreciated assets including its fleet of airliners, as well as debts of £8m mainly to oil companies for fuel bills.

German surplus up

West Germany's surplus on foreign trade rose to DM3,253m (about £650m) in May from DM2,810m in April, so ending the consistent downward trend of the first four months of this year.

Aluminium price rise

Increases averaging 2.7 per cent for most of its aluminium products will be implemented early next month by the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation. The upward price move is the first for 10 months and is designed to meet severe cost pressures in the company's aluminium operations.

Dearer Renaults

Retail prices of Renault's range of cars sold in the United Kingdom will be increased by an average of seven per cent on July 7

French index rise

Informed sources in Paris said France's retail price index rose by 0.7 per cent in May compared with 0.9 in April, according to figures due to be published later today by the National Statistical Institute.

£36m Alfa Romeo loss

Alfa Romeo, the Italian car maker, lost more than 52,000m lire (more than £36m) last year, today's annual meeting will be told.

W. H. Smith experiment

W. H. Smith is to experiment with five-day trading in two of its stores to see if this trading pattern, now widely used by several other retail groups, is applicable to its type of business.

Import controls call

The Clothing Manufacturers' Federation yesterday emphasized that it was pressing the Government to impose controls on imports of men's outerwear from Portugal. The heading on a report which appeared in Business News yesterday gave the impression that the CMF *was seeking restrictions on im*ports of shirts from Portugal.

Business appointments

Fairey to get new chairman and managing director

Mr A. A. Brown has been made managing director of the Fairey Company. He succeeds Mr R. W. Holder, who is to become chairman later this year after the retirement of Sir Joseph Hunt.

Mr N. F. Oppenheimer, since his return to Johannesburg, has joined **the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa** gold division and has become a member of the gold executive. He has also been elected chairman of East Daggafontein Mines and of The South African Land and Exploration Company.

Mr Mark J. Maged has been made a director of Schroders Ltd. Mr John H. Bushell has joined the board of Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Mr G. M. Brass, Mr C. J. Cairns, Mr D. R. Cameron, Mr D. Davies and Mr M. J. C. Ladenburg have been made assistant directors.

Mr C. A. Rackham, of Booth Concrete, has been elected chairman of the **Federation of Concrete Specialists.** Mr P. C. Rouse, of Blokcrete, becomes vice-chairman.

Mr Roger Palmer and Mr Geoffrey Palmer have been made managing directors of **John Palmer.**

Mr Philip Ainley, who recently retired as managing director of George Wimpey, has joined the board of **Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings.**

Mr G. J. Costello, a deputy chief cashier, will become chief accountant of the **Bank of England** with effect from October 2 on the retirement of Mr R. C. Balfour. Mr G. L. Wheatley, an assistant chief cashier, becomes a deputy chief cashier in Mr Costello's place.

Mr Alexander Macmillan, chief general manager of the Clydesdale Bank, has been elected president of the **Institute of Bankers in Scotland.**

Sir Maurice Banks is retiring from the board and chairmanship of **The Laird Group** at the end of the month. He will be succeeded as non-executive chairman by Sir Ian Morrow.

Dr G. B. Turner will take over as chairman of **British Celanese** on July 1, retaining the position of managing director. he Courtaulds main board director monitoring British Celanese will be Mr C. A. Hogg, the former chairman. Dr W. J. Bushell will be retiring from the Courtaulds board after the annual meeting on July 23. Dr R. F. Followell will succeed Dr Bushell as chairman of the Courtelle division in July and will also succeed Dr Bushell as chairman of the worsted spinning division. The Courtaulds main board director monitoring the Courtelle division and worsted spinning division will be Mr J. P. Koppel, one of the two group deputy chairmen.

Sir John Colville has been elected deputy chairman of the **Ottoman Bank Committee** in London in place of Mr M. J. Babington Smith, who was recently elected chairman.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Management education: filling in gaps

From Mr. Victor Levinson

Sir, Professor Ball's review of management education (June 23) was a most interesting, informative and yet, in my opinion, incomplete commentary.

His account of the growth and development of business schools, like others, has failed to enlighten the reader as to the relevance of this form of training for management and the value of it as a forum for research. This is a pity if only because we are living in a period of economic stringency, and at a time when many are challenging the scale of public expenditure in education as in other spheres.

As one who, some time ago, saw the difficulties of integrating into an organization on completion of a two-year course, my experience and views may not be unique. Uppermost is a suspicion that far too many younger students are able to go on long management training programmes and far too few older students are able or are encouraged to take short courses.

The distinction is the fallacious mystique of the business graduate (who does not fit in for a long time) versus the experienced person who takes a good short course, has an interchange of ideas with peers in other organizations and goes back enriched, and immediately improves his management team.

Business education is important to those who engage in it; those who fund it: and those who profit from it, and it would be encouraging to believe that all companies and public bodies fell into all three categories. However, as we move into a second decade of "Masters of Business Administration" one can unfortunately foresee a situation in which many are searching for glorious opportunities which may not exist in this country for some time to come.

Sir, please could we temper this laudable expansion of the business education business with a strong sense of reality and a loud voice from all who pay for it?

Yours sincerely,
VICTOR LEVINSON,
Hill and Knowlton (UK) Limited,
Swiss Centre,
10 Wardour Street,
London, W1.
June 23.

From Mr R. A. B. Gowlland

Sir, Professor Ball's article (June 23) celebrating the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the London Graduate School of Business Studies should not lull those professionally concerned with the future of British management into a false belief that all is well.

We recently questioned over 2,000 graduates of nine major European and American business schools employed in Europe, and last month published the findings.

The survey showed that the business graduate working in Europe was extremely well trained and highly qualified: very few students appear to enter their business schools on the basis of professional qualifications alone, and a large majority had not only a professional qualification but also a first-class degree.

However, the survey highlighted the dearth of first degree and similar qualifications in business subjects available in the United Kingdom as compared with the situation on the Continent.

I believe that business education is best taught at the post-graduate and post-experience level, but this means that our existing provision needs to be considerably expanded and more young prospective managers encouraged to study for the appropriate qualifications. The survey shows conclusively that Britain is lagging badly behind the rest of Europe, both in terms of provision for business education and in the remuneration of business graduates.

Even taking the alleged lower standard of living in Britain into consideration, there is still a considerable difference in real terms between the remuneration of a British business graduate working in the United Kingdom and another working in, say, Germany.

Only in the banking sector, much favoured by British graduates, can his salary begin to compete with that of his French equivalent, though certainly not those in Germany or Switzerland.

Not only is the British business graduate significantly worse off financially than his continental counterpart, but he also has far less opportunity to study business subjects before attending business schools.

One can speculate that the two factors are connected: the British business graduate is perhaps less well trained and paid accordingly. But my company's experience of British business graduates is that they are not better or worse qualified to do their job than anyone else.

It is in the area of remuneration that Britain lags so far behind and until this situation is rectified the current exodus of good management from the United Kingdom is likely to continue.

It is also true that our economic survival as an industrial nation depends on the quality of management.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN GOWLLAND,
Managing Director,
Egon Zehnder International,
87 Jermyn Street,
London, SW1.
June 23.

Inland Revenue's disinclination to test income surcharge in Court

From Mr R. W. Holder

Sir, I hope you will forgive me returning to the subject of the surcharge on surtax. Your readers may recall that there remains a serious doubt whether the citizen can be made to pay income tax on non-existent income and, as I last reported, the Revenue was showing a curious disinclination to test the matter in the Courts. *My many correspondents* are clearly anxious to know the present state of play.

No one has yet reported a case of the Revenue bringing proceedings for non-payment. Their threatening letters, are couched in such terms as "proceedings may be brought". A number of those threatened tell *me* that they would defend proceedings if they were brought, and that would be a good thing for all of us.

In one case at least the matter has been referred to the local collector of taxes who has threatened to distrain. The use of this procedure for the recovery of a *debt which is probably not due,* will be an interesting innovation and might well expose the collector herself to personal liability. Again, I hope she tries it on.

Dozens of people tell me that they have written to the Revenue asking why the tax is due but can get no satisfaction. This is hardly surprising because it is always difficult to explain a poor case.

Others constantly draw my attention to the recent decision of the High Court concerning sewerage. It has been held that those without main drainage could not be made to pay a sewerage rate, whatever the legislature and executive might say to the contrary. Clearly this decision reinforces the case I have been making, and I am delighted to see that some £18m improperly taken from ratepayers will have to be returned, and to receive some of it myself.

Other people have sent me instances of quite monstrous behaviour by the Revenue which indicates that some collectors of taxes care little for the rights of the citizen or for the legality of their claims. I have to tell these people that I am not prepared to do anything about that. I am concerned, in persisting in this *matter, not* with fairness or justice, but with legality.

I have had to tell hundreds of people that I will not advise them on their personal circumstances. It is, however, open to any taxpayer to prepare a case for the Special Commissioners and so arrive at the High Court, which is interested in enforcing the law.

A solicitor with great experience in these matters and counsel have now interested themselves in the points I have raised, and I will be pleased to pass their names to anyone who is finding the jostling by the Inland Revenue a little too persistent.

Yours faithfully,
R. W. HOLDER,
The South Plantation,
West Monkton,
Taunton, Somerset.
June 18.

Need to raise productivity

From Mr E. A. King

Sir, Len Murray's message about our low level of productivity (Business News, June 19) must surely be given further support.

Concentration on the effects of inflation has overshadowed the fact that a rising standard of living can only be achieved by producing more from available resources, ie increased productivity. We can argue about the distribution of the benefits created by that *increase, but without it we shall* languish at the bottom of the economic league.

Compared to our European neighbours, our productivity record is pretty abysmal. One reason is the lack of capital investment, and certainly more is needed, but there is still much we can do without waiting for investment. We have a wealth of unused expertise, techniques and ingenuity which could substantially improve our performance. What is more, the means for obtaining improvement lie clearly at hand.

The next wage claim, the next price increase and the next addition to government expenditure can be met from the customer, the tax payer or *from increased productivity.* The first two just shuffle the effects from one to another. Productivity, on the other hand, is creative and it is from this that our future prosperity will come.

E. A. KING,
Director and general secretary,
Institute of Practitioners in Work Study Organisation and Methods,
9-10 River Front, Enfield,
Middlesex.

Capital Transfer Tax relief for trusts

From Mr A. M. Alexander

Sir, You will recall that, at the time when the Capital Transfer Tax legislation under the previous Finance Bill was being rushed *through Parliament,* a substantial body of representations was made through your columns, and elsewhere, on what were originally the penal provisions applicable to discretionary trusts. In particular, it was represented in many quarters, including by the Holborn Law Society on whose committee I serve, that the nature of these penal impositions were *such that discretionary trustees* ought to be afforded a period of grace during which time they could reorganize their trusts, without tax liability, to make them non-discretionary.

At that time the suggestion was turned down but of course substantial relief was afforded in the eventual Finance Act in connexion with distributions made prior to March 31, 1980.

As a result of correspondence with the Revenue, it now transpires that due to the inefficiency of the parliamentary draftsmen the relief of the nature originally sought is in fact accidentally given under the Act

In a recent letter from the Estate Duty Office that Office has written to say "as the application of the capital of the discretionary trust was effected prior to the 13th March 1975—(Royal Assent Day)—the application is not considered to fall within the provisions of Part III of the Finance Act 1975 and accordingly no charge to Capital Transfer Tax arises". It appears that while gifts, which in the Act are called "transfers for value", are retrospectively caught after March 26, 1974, the parliamentary draftsmen omitted to remember that distributions from discretionary trusts were defined not as "transfers of value", but as "capital distributions", and hence omitted to specify the retrospective date from which such distributions might be taxed. Hence, the Revenue have apparently decided that they are unable to tax distributions made before the Act was law. A most laudable decision.

It is however an appalling commentary on the fiscal legislation that, as a *result of an* accident, transactions which until now, even the experts had assumed were taxable, are to be exonerated, by the pure coincidence of the date on which they were effected, when, at the time the legislation was being enacted, such a concession was refused. Would it not now be appropriate in the light of this totally artificial distinction *retrospectively to provide that* capital distributions made from discretionary trusts before April 1, 1976, should be entirely free of tax; instead of being taxed on the concessionary 10 per cent rate which was the maximum concession which the Government indicated they were prepared to give although inadvertently, they have given much more to those clever, lucky, and quick enough to appreciate the anomaly, and gamble on its not being amended in any one of the numerous drafts of the Bill.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. ALEXANDER,
Royds Barfield,
Solicitors,
46 Bedford Square, WC1,
June 18.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

An attacking stance from the Capital Markets Committee

is good to see the City Capital rkets Committee under Mr . Fraser offering an intellec- l apologia for freedom in the ital markets. From what Mr nest Bigland, the new chair- n of the British Insurance sociation, said also this week, out the need to counter the -wing "attack on capital", it bvious that resistance to our- e attack is stirring in the y. At very least this should der what looks like being a tinuing debate a more ormed and less one-sided one.

n this connexion, the simple rtion (not disputed in the) that British industry is erinvested by comparison industry elsewhere needed e seen in a much wider and per social context not just function of our particular tal market system.

ius the Capital Markets mittee says that after the "the governments of our inental-European and nese competitors used their shall Plan funds mainly to uip their industries; we ours in large part to ice, directly and indirectly, umption. Our fiscal policies been mainly directed rds social equality or to- s consumerism; theirs have mainly directed towards oting investment. Our mic policies have been d at the preservation of and the maintenance of ng; theirs at the creation ational wealth. We have pted and failed to achieve labour relations; they succeeded or have had n imposed upon them in wake of defeat". This e from a defensive to an ing posture by the City l shift false blame from or and help to identify the areas where reform is d.

dded to all these disad- ges have been the continu- uctural change and incon- cies of economic policy successive British Govern- have inflicted upon ss.

industrial nation has ubjected to the same un- sequence of nationalisa- enationalisation, renation- n, threat of nationalisa- variation of tax rates, on of tax structures, iction and repeal of ent allowances, initial ces, capital allowances, ent grants, development free depreciation, the ial Reorganisation Cor- n, Industry Act grants and without strings d, the National Enter- Board, dividend control, controls, wage controls ilar transitory phenom- l in the space of a few

Mr R. M. H. Marriott, who has just been elected chairman of The Stock Exchange, yesterday outlined his intentions of continuing the administrative changes set in train by his predecessor. He called on the Government to "start having decisive policies and end divisive policies".

liott

ead of the nturn

ott was going strong at rim stage and looked to thered more than enough tum to see it comfort- ough to the year-end. So roved, with the October- period producing profits n to add to figures for vious three half years ,000, £1.5m and £2m. But inence of a downturn in ders that Elliott gave of last December has started to make its im- w, and the current year g to be a considerably ifficult one.

said, Elliott not only has ble South African inter- provide something of a ng effect—albeit that e has slowed there some- o—while the rationaliza- d changing emphasis of iness over the past few years should also help the group through the present cyclical downturn.

Inevitably, profits are expected to be down in the current year and, though they are *still expected to be "good"*, it seems unlikely that the market is going to show much short-term interest in the shares at 48p despite an historic p/e of under 3 and a yield of 11½ per cent.

In the meantime, inflation has made an obvious enough impact on stock and work-in-progress, up at the year-end by nearly £5m at £12.4m. But for all that there is no serious deterioration in the balance sheet ratios. Net short-term debt is up by only just over £1m at £2m, while overall net debt is up by just under £1m, giving a year-end figure of £4.5m against shareholders' funds and minority interests of £10.5m.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £4.75m
Sales £45.9m (£33.4m)
Pre-tax profits £4.3m (£2.32m)
Earnings per share 16.9p (8.4p)
Dividend gross 5.5p (4.9p)

Racal
Leaving the forecast behind

Having forecast profits of above £8m for 1974/75 Racal Electronics has in fact managed £9½m. Once again, then, its forecasting proves to be conservative, but this is a real growth situation with profits last year continuing the trend with a 53 per cent gain on sales 45 per cent ahead at over £50m.

This and the fact that Racal is a major overseas earner—some 70 per cent of profits are now earned outside the United Kingdom—selling to around 150 markets throughout the world, *makes its shares a market* favourite. All parts of the business did well last year and with new products in its mobile telecommunications equipment range, Racal apparently made substantial headway with its Clansman products which were introduced comparatively recently.

The only small doubt is the effect of British defence cuts with some 15 per cent of sales going to the United Kingdom Government which is, for instance, a major customer for Clansman but these cuts should mean no more than a deferral of British ordering and should make no significant impact on results this year.

As such, Racal is again looking for another period of growth. Given that the company is self-financing (one of the few which can point to an improved liquidity position after 1974/75) the shares could go farther if the market generally recovers its nerve. At 261p they yield only 1.65 per cent and a p/e ratio 13½; the dividend, incidentally, is now covered 4½ times.

Final: 1974/75 (1973/74)
Capitalization £62.5m
Sales £50.2m (£34.6m)
Pre-tax profits £9.6m (£6.2m)
Earnings per share 19.49p (12.15p)
Dividend gross 4.34p (3.86p)

ATV
Non-television growth hopes

Almost all of the £1.5m decline in the pre-tax profits to £5.75m at Associated Television can be traced to the television network activities. And if ATV and the other contractors are unhappy about the present levy system, which begins to bite when profits hit £250,000, then they would be even less happy about the previous system which operated on a turnover basis. Hopes of any amelioration of the levy are dependent upon Government goodwill, so the present parliamentary timetable offers little scope in the foreseeable future.

Instead one must look to ATV's other interests to provide future growth, and these seem promising. Films if not too buoyant last year can look forward to possibly £3m of profits accruing from the *Return of the Pink Panther* which is apparently having great success in the United *States* while there are great hopes for *Moses*. Pye Records have so far defied the economic recession and must have turned in another excellent performance and property benefited from further lettings at the Birmingham development.

Even after the cut in the *dividend* total, the shares at 40p are yielding an attractive 14.8 per cent and are standing on an historic p/e ratio of just over 6. With the overseas earnings content increasing rapidly, one's thoughts on the liquidity front may be reassured by the rate at which the £10m-£15m in films could be recovered. A limited purchase of the shares should come to little harm.

Final: 1974-75 (1973-74)
Capitalization £16.5m
Sales £60.1m (£54.9m)
Pre-tax profits £5.75m (£7.27m)
Earnings per share 6.56p (8.64p)
Dividend gross 5.91p (7.52p)

Mitchell Cotts
Attractive convertible

With the rump of its previous convertible being converted or redeemed in the middle of last year, it is no great surprise to find Mitchell Cotts producing a new convertible for a £4.7m rights operation. And with a 13 per cent coupon and conversion equivalent of 64.5p against last night's 57p for the ordinary, it would take a fairly severe setback in the market over the next few weeks to leave the issue looking anything other than attractive.

Meanwhile, profits look to be comfortably on course for something just over £7m pre-tax (ex-Tedaho), while a maximum dividend increase is forecast to throw up a prospective yield of 8.2 per cent.

A BP refinery at Rotterdam: the company is negotiating to lease part of its surplus capacity.

Oil companies ponder the impact of a fresh rise in crude prices

Oil production from the Middle East is expected to start climbing out of a year-long depression during the next three months, as oil companies and consumers in the industrialized nations rebuild their stocks in advance of a price increase on October 1. Generous stocks put down in the wake of the supply crisis were depleted throughout the winter and spring as companies acted to free the large amounts of capital tied up in the oil *storage tanks*.

But the return to brisker trading could be temporary. Industry sources say that once stocks have been replenished and prices increased, "liftings" could again decline, although probably not to the very depressed levels of earlier in the year. Evidence of economic recovery, *plus a cold winter, are needed* to ensure a longer term recovery in demand.

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) will find the higher liftings a temporary relief from the pressures that the slump in demand for crude oil has placed on the organization's unity. For *the oil companies there* will be short-term advantages in beating a price rise, although topping up the tanks will mean increased capital spending.

Restocking, however, will not provide the stable conditions which both producers and oil companies need to complete the adjustment to their new roles in the international oil business.

Oil industry sources estimate that restocking, plus a modest increase in actual demand, could push up daily output by between two and four million barrels a day—mostly from Opec countries. With output from these countries at present hovering just below 26 million barrels a day, restocking over the next three months could help restore liftings to just below the 30.6 million barrels a day average for 1974—still well below the 33 million barrels a day of production before the 1973-74 supply crisis.

Assessing demand

From the Opec viewpoint the upsurge in activity over the next few months could be confusing. Experts are trying to fathom the future course of crude oil demand in their efforts to determine just how large a price increase the consuming countries can afford to pay from next October 1.

Moderates within the organization are aware that calls for 30 per cent increases in prices could delay the western world's emergence from a prolonged economic depression and again reduce the demand for crude oil, with all the attendant problems this has brought to Opec's united front.

There is also the danger that restocking could produce an artificial situation which will encourage the more militant members of Opec to press home their claims for 30 per cent increases on the grounds that the oil market is healthy enough to stand such a rise.

Throughout the oil glut which experts predicted would break the producers cartel, Opec has managed to keep its pricing structure in tact, despite marginal shading by some of the high-cost African producers. Saudi Arabia's willingness to act as a "balancing wheel", absorbing three million barrels a day of price cuts, is largely responsible for continued solidarity.

The upswing in liftings has probably come just in time to save the organization from its severest test. During May Saudi production rose by more than 1.1m barrels a day at the expense of other Gulf producers, notably Iran, as the oil companies have sought the cheapest possible sources of crude to make the best of the narrow 22 cent profit margin per barrel allowed by Opec.

Because of the Saudi upswing, Iranian production declined by 19 per cent to its lowest level since September, 1972. It is doubtful whether the Iranians could afford to allow this to continue for any length of time.

Opec restrictions on profit levels for the oil companies have resulted from the control that the producers have won over the industry. Instead of making their money at the crude oil trading or "upstream" end of the operation, companies are now being forced to maximize their profits from "downstream" refining and marketing, where previously profits had been considered a bonus to "upstream" trading profits, but not essential.

Signs that the companies have already started to tailor their operations to fit this situation are now emerging. Gulf Oil is restructuring its operations into seven investment companies, all working independently of each other: BP is negotiating to lease part of its surplus Rotterdam refinery capacity to an independent—a move that would have been unprecedented only a few years ago.

But the time for the restructuring is not ideal. The glut of crude has produced cut-throat competition in the market-place, particularly on the Continent, where few companies are making any marketing profits. At the same time demands for capital to invest in new energy projects is growing from within the large corporations. Chase Manhatten estimates that the industry needs to invest 1.2m million dollars up to 1985.

The failure to reflect the rising cost of crude oil in the depressed market price for products has squeezed company profits hard during the first quarter of this year. Shell's net income dropped by 30 per cent to £220m, while BP's earnings were down from £290m in 1974 to £42.2m.

The average drop in earnings for the five largest American oil companies, Exxon, Gulf, Mobil, Standard Oil of California and Texaco was 30 per cent in the same quarter.

In this situation none of the usual oil company pundits is anxious to forecast what will happen when the size of the Opec price rise is announced in September. There is unanimous agreement that increased costs must be passed on, but how this will be done in such a competitive market is uncertain. Most companies are hoping that demand will have edged up slightly by the autumn.

In the United Kingdom, where at the beginning of the year margins were the largest in Europe, returns have been progressively whittled away by the competitive state of the fuel *oil and gas/diesel oil markets*. Large industrial consumers have been able to negotiate improved rebates and Shell and BP led a move to a lowering of the scheduled price on the gas oil/diesel side. Only generous profits in the petrol market make the overall trading pattern profitable.

Out-dated 'ceilings'

Main complaints from the industry at the moment are that profit ceilings were set at a time when "upstream" profits were available. Now they are forced to seek returns at the other end of the market the companies are hampered by outdated ceilings and the severe competition.

The bulk of industrial fuels in the United Kingdom are sold on long-term contracts, and while in times of intense competition buyers can win larger rebates the market is generally free from the peaks and troughs of prices that occur on the Continent, where industry tends to buy short-term with prices linked to the spot market.

After a period when prices were rock bottom and refiners were losing money on every *barrel processed*, returns in Europe are beginning to improve very slightly and there appears to be a trend towards harder prices. Even the spot crude market is beginning to strengthen and buyers are now emerging for the more expensive Libyan and Nigerian crudes that were almost unsaleable a few months ago.

Restocking is unlikely to bring any major relief to the suffering tanker market. The larger volume of oil on the move will probably not justify taking out of moth-balls any of the 100 million tons of redundant tankers that are laid up throughout the world. Instead, vessels that are slow steaming on the routes between the oil-fields and the industrialized countries will increase their speed so that higher volumes can be delivered.

Roger Vielvoye

Flixborough: lessons for technology and management

Lessons in management and technology from the explosion at the Nypro (United Kingdom) factory at Flixborough in June, 1974, *are relevant to a wide* range of industries, and not simply process industries using flammable chemicals, according to a report published yesterday.

Potential hazards can be identified and to some extent quantified; ways of controlling or financing risks can be evolved. Management should be prepared for the worst possible disaster and their planning should reflect this.

This, in essence, is the message which the author of the report, Dr Harry Taylor, of the Keith Shipton Developments consultancy, London, conveys.

At Flixborough the normal process for producing caprolactam (used in the production of a type of nylon) involved six reactors, connected in series, in which cyclohexane (a liquid similar in many respects to petrol) was heated under pressure. Before the accident, No 5 reactor developed a leak and was taken out of action for inspection. It was by-passed by connecting reactors 4 and 6 by a temporary pipe and bellows assembly, which had to be *angled* or "*dog-legged*" to accommodate a difference in height.

The forces acting on this type of connexion were not appreciated and the assembly itself was not realistically tested before being fitted, the subsequent court of inquiry determined. After the modification, the plant went on stream and operated normally for almost two months. On May 29 the plant was shut down after a leaking valve had been found.

It was started up again in the early hours of Saturday, June 1. During the afternoon of the same day there was a rapid leakage of hot liquid which partly evaporated into a large *vapour cloud which ignited and* exploded, killing 28 people, injuring 36 more and more or less demolishing the factory.

The court of inquiry determined that there were two possible sources of the initial leakage of cyclohexane. One was failure of the 20-inch-diameter dog-leg connexion between the *two reactors: the other* was failure of an eight-inch-diameter pipe joining two other vessels.

The more probable cause, the court concluded, was failure (enlargement, jack-knifing and rupture) of the dog-leg pipe and bellows assembly.

Both the managing director and the general works manager *were qualified and experienced* chemical engineers, but the position of works engineer, previously held by a chartered mechanical engineer, was vacant. Even before the departure of the works engineer the engineering structure of the company had been recognized to be weak.

So much for the events leading up to the accident; what of the lessons?

First, for management: most obviously, Dr Taylor says, there is the need to identify and evaluate risks with sufficient accuracy to be able to take correct decisions.

This is reflected in a company's contingency planning to cover all risks, including the risk of disaster. With the Flixborough explosion came the destruction of all records of the operation of the plant; in potentially hazardous situations *a special protection* for people and records is desirable.

Potentially catastrophic risk may be associated in particular with process industries which use flammable liquids and gases; and, indeed, it may be here that engineers and scientists can make their greatest contribution

But attention to technical detail *is important* in other industries, too, Dr Taylor argues. "Trains which run into buffers", he says, "coaches which crash into ravines, schools which suffer partial collapse through the use of the wrong cement are all examples of tragic or serious accidents which could probably have been avoided by attention to technical detail and the asking of awkward questions at the right time".

Flixborough highlighted many lessons for financial directors and insurance managers in industry, the Shipton report says. Third party liability, for example, is highly relevant for owners of hazardous plant in built-up areas.

Nypro was the sole producer of caprolactam in the United Kingdom, so that the sudden total loss of this source of supply must have been critical for customers. To what extent could they have been protected by double-sourcing of supplies or by insurance? And how adequate are insured values in a time of high inflation?

Among the technical lessons arising from Flixborough is the general difficulty of ensuring that the quality of any modification matches the quality of design and construction of the original plant. "As a general principle it should be considered that change implies danger", *Dr Taylor says*, "*and that* whatever modifications are made to plant it may be necessary to bring to bear more than one engineering discipline to ensure that the extent of the danger is kept to a minimum".

Technical investigations of the Flixborough accident revealed a number of gaps in technology. The crack which caused the leakage in Reactor 5, for example, was caused by the previous use of nitrate-treated cooling water to dilute small leakages; this risk of nitrate stress corrosion was not generally recognized before.

The general importance of the lessons of Flixborough are being underlined by the Department of Employment's Health and Safety Executive, which has begun to distribute 100,000 copies of a 10-question leaflet to industry. A Flixborough-lessons exhibition is being held at the Industrial Health and Safety Centre in Horseferry Road, London.

Flixborough. The implications for management by H. D. Taylor; published by Keith Shipton Developments, London, in association with Woodhead-Faulkner, Cambridge; £1.50. *After Flixborough . . . ?*; published free by the Health and Safety Executive, London, and available through offices of HM Factory Inspectorate.

Kenneth Owen

Business Diary: Petrol pump • Knight errant

ince of Wales sat in on ay's board meeting at en the directors were g with their biggest the year, clearing next capital expenditure pro- .

tions to a board meet- the prerogative of the n, Sir Eric Drake, and ins to be seen whether shareholders will in be invited to the Britan- ouse boardroom. The chance to pump BP's s on how a board func- ame after he had men- to Sir Eric that he had seen a company board in progress.

not known what the isitor thought of the BP s' attempts to sort out blems of rising capital ture requirements a background of declin- fitability.

e the one and a half- g board meeting the was entertained to y Sir Eric.

informal royal visit s BP's reputation as a y with a taste for celeb- Cameramen and the were out in force at ic House earlier this hen Christina Onassis to make a lunch with her first public busi- ppearance after taking her father's shipping

the bridge

day that the Govern- s expected to announce y the shelving of its controversial plans to nationalize the shipbuilding and aircraft industries, a man who would have been in the thick of the haggling on both fronts is announcing his retirement.

Sir Maurice Banks, chairman of the Laird Group—which has a half share in Cammell Laird Shipbuilders and in the parent company of Scottish Aviation—is going back into retirement on Monday. He will be succeeded by seasoned industrial knight, Sir Ian Morrow, a central figure in the Rolls-Royce affair.

It was five years ago that Sir Maurice was pulled out of retirement by the now defunct Industrial Re-organization Corporation to head the group reconstructed from the collapse of Cammell Laird. He had retired from a deputy chairmanship with BP three years *earlier*, although he had immediately taken on the chairmanship of a committee established by the Government to examine the patent system and patent law.

A recent government White Paper substantially accepted the recommendations made by that committee and the Bill is expected to be introduced in the next Parliamentary session.

Before his retirement—the first one—he had spent a lifetime in the oil industry, joining Anglo-Persian Oil Company (later BP) in 1924 and with a long stint on the refinery side of the company's operations. It may yet be that Tony Benn, chief proponent of the nationalization Bill, which would have had a big impact on Laird, may in his new role as energy supremo call again on the services of Sir Maurice.

Sir Maurice was belatedly named the National Cancer Day Society's Businessman of the Year in 1972 for his work at Laird which, the citation noted, had been achieved "despite the heavy setbacks that Laird suffered in the Hanley Page and Rolls-Royce collapses".

With Sir Ian's appointment the wheel has turned full circle. His time as "company doctor" with Rolls-Royce 1971 was a controversial and fairly stormy one. His familiarity with the Whitehall-industry interface should make him fit for the battles ahead.

£10,000 reward

Checkmate Fashions, a Leicester knitwear manufacturer, is this week sharing out a £10,000 bonus among its 300 employees at a time when many companies in this business are working short time.

Stefan Olsberg, Checkmate's managing director, says that for many of the shopfloor workers it would make up for two thirds of the £2.80 union-negotiated rise that they decided to forgo last January.

Managers and machinists alike voted to forgo rises for a year after Olsberg said that the resulting increase in competitiveness would make short-time working less likely.

He estimates that the workers' forbearance enabled *him, long before the pound* tumbled to its present depths, to pitch manufacturer to whole*saler prices 10 per cent lower* than otherwise, which may have meant that the garments were 20 per cent cheaper than otherwise in the shops.

More than half the firm's business is for export. Olsberg regards Checkmate as being in competition with other British fashion manufacturers rather than with the Taiwanese.

The hosiery and knitwear workers' union disapproves of the deal and of the continuous working that has resulted. Checkmate is, however, a union shop and union members voted for the year-long voluntary freeze along with the rest.

Olsberg says that some of the girls are now earning more money than before the foregone rise, anyway. Furthermore, he *hopes to declare another bonus* at Christmas.

"I knew it! As soon as the poor pensioner buys index-linked savings certificates the Government steps in to halt inflation!"

Motoring guide

British Leyland's complaint to the Advertising Standards Authority about a Ford advertisement claiming that a Cortina is cheaper to run than a Mini *only* mirrors developments already afoot in the United States.

There Ford, along with General Motors and Chrysler, the other two members of the "big three", have filed a petition with the Federal Trade Commission asking for guidelines on fuel economy advertising. Volkswagen, the biggest European importer, as well as Toyota and Nissan, are said to be receptive to the application.

The idea is that the Environmental Protection Agency's test results would have to be included in fuel economy *advertising, thus allowing* a third party to settle the matter, much as cigarette companies can proclaim their product is less poisonous than somebody else's on the basis of impartial, official tests.

Whatever the outcome of the latest moves on either side of the Atlantic, it is amusing to see car companies slating each other over allegedly misleading advertising, considering some of the nonsense that is beamed at consumers. Chrysler, DAF, and Vauxhall all gained dishonourable mentions in a recent advertising survey carried out for the Environment and Consumer Protection Service of the EEC.

Where there's a will, there's a way, and five nephews who are all legatees in a will published today have to find it or lose £500. A Lancashire man who died earlier this year has, after making provision for his widow, left £200 each to the nephews. This is to be invested with the intention of making the highest capital gain within a year from payment of the legacy, the winner to net another £500.

Perhaps inherited wealth wouldn't have been such a hot political potato if more wills reached this standard of inventiveness.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Pressure on the pound sends share prices sharply lower

The renewed pressure on the pound overwhelmed all other factors in the stock market yesterday, and both gilts and equities fell sharply. Equities opened the day well, but slumped at mid morning when sterling's downward plunge brought a spate of nervous selling.

The City was pleased with the TUC's agreement to a stronger line on pay claims and also with the extensive amendments to the Government's Industry Bill. But investors were unnerved by fears that a setback for the pound could force the Chancellor into economic measures more severe than anticipated.

Gilts had an unhappy day. "Shorts" were worried by the further decline in sterling and the possibility of a slight increase in Minimum Lending Rate today. "Longs" suffered smaller falls, partly attributable to profit-taking after Wednesday's rise. Dealers described business as fairly heavy.

Speculators in N Sea stocks were buying shares of Attock Oil, which rose by 6p to 64p. The board of Attock is anxious to widen the group's activities and once showed interest in Ball & Collins (Oil & Gas) whose shares have also been favoured recently.

"Shorts" were as much as ½ point down. Falls of ¼ or ½ point were common in "longs", but most prices were ¼ point above the bottom.

With the trading account due to end today, the equity market was a sorry place as Wednesday's buyers were shaken out. The weight of selling was less heavy than the falls in market indices suggested, however. Marked bargains totalled only 6,104, and buyers were able to pick up stock below market levels, and thus further depress the indices. But trading for new time brought no buyers—in fact trading died away to a trickle.

The slump in the pound brought selling of shares in Britain's major exporters, who would be quickly affected by emergency moves to curb foreign exchange trading. ICI fell to 275p (closing later at 259p, a net 6p off), and Bats dipped to 300p (later 3p off at 307p). Fisons, finally 10p off at 374p had touched 373p, and Glaxo, 12p off at 330p had touched 327p.

Shares in Bowater, still smarting from the rights issue, fell 6p to 144p, and Reed International at 223p were also easier. The market is feeling rather full of rights issue underwriting just now and the knowledge that others are waiting in the pipeline helps to depress shares.

An unenthusiastic reception for Wednesday's trading figures lowered Plessey by a further couple of pence to 65p. GEC, due to report soon, gave up 5p to 117p. IC Gas weakened in further response to Wednesday's trading report.

The one firm section was the shipbuilder shares, where news of postponements of nationalisation put several pence on Swan Hunter (65½p) and Vosper (67p).

But GKN (225p), Tube Investments (240p), Metal Box (238p) and Hawker Siddeley (252p) all fell back. Among the building shares, fears of cuts in public spending were reflected in falls in Taylor Woodrow, 13p off at 284p, and AP Cement (135p).

Nor was there any joy in the food and consumer stocks which have taken such a pounding as the market awaits the Chancellor's decision on the price controls, demanded by some of the TUC. British Home Stores (295p), J. Lyons "A" (152p), Boots (205p) and Sainsbury (138p) were all under selling pressure again, while a further loss of 5p took Marks & Spencer below the 200p level to close at 195p.

Among the few brighter spots were Baker Perkins, 2p up at 36p on the disclosure that Slater Walker Securities has increased its stake and Racal Electronics, featured in this column yesterday, which rose to 266p at best after producing a rights issue as well as good profits. Shares in Berry Wiggins, touched 91p with the market eagerly anticipating a further financing deal, probably with Consolidated Goldfields.

Bank shares took a further tumble as yet another stockbroker took a bearish view, and the market took fright at hints of a rights issue from one of the big names. Worst hit were Lloyds Bank (220p), and Barclays Bank (210p).

Mining finance house shares recovered yesterday with Selection Trust prominent, 15p better at 585p, on thoughts that the rumoured rights issue is still a long way off.

Sudden fears that a freeze on business rents might be part of the Chancellor's plans brought losses in MEPC (106p), Land Securities (165p) and several other property groups.

Oil ended a shade lower but saw none of the selling of the United Kingdom industrial market.

Equity turnover on Wednesday totalled £51m (14,286 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph were Glaxo new, Distillers, Rank "A", Marks & Spencer, ICI, Midland Bank, Lloyds, GKN, Shell and Berry Wiggins.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Assoc Paper (25p) Int	1.0	0.9	30·7	2.6‡	2.05
Assoc Television (£1) Fin	2.05	3.03	—	3.9	5.12
Blundell-Permo (25p) Int	10*	6*	15 7	—	233*
Bradwall (10p) Fin	2.0	1.84	8 8	2.0	1.84
Brickhouse (10p) Fin	1.15	1.05†	—	1.74	1.6†
Comben Group (10p) Fin	0.9	2.35	—	1.35	2.80
B. Elliott (25p) Fin	1.95	1.08†	—	3.62	2.53†
English & Int (25p) Fin	2.1	2.1	25·7	3.15	3.15
Graham Wood (20p) Fin	0.18	0.93	—	1.68	1.49
Hardys & Hanson (25p) Int	1.65	1.4	6·8	—	4.7
Kenning Group (25p) Int	1.30	1.34	1,10	4.13	3.16
Lamont (10p)	0.7	0.7	1/8	0.7	0.7
Ldn & Midland (25p) Fin	2.2	Nil	????	3.7	Nil
Thomas Marshall (25p) Fin	2.1	1.89	—	3.24	2.98
Mitchell Cotts (25p) Fin	2.36‡	2.11	—	3.02‡	2.77
Pleasurama (5p) Int	0.67	0.67	1,10	—	1.55
Racal Elec (25p) Fin	1.99	1.86	—	2.84	2.61
Chaw Carpets (10p) Fin	1.2	1.0	—	2.07	1.89
Sheepbridge Eng (25p) Fin	1.79	1.64	—	2.85	2.62
Sidlaw Inds (50p) Int	1	1	15·8	—	4.89
J. W. Spear (25p) Fin	1.21	1.11	1·8	1.87	1.72
Stead & Simpson (25p) Fin	1.59	1.44†	4/8	2.09	1.79
Technology Inv (25p)	2	1.88	23·7	2	1.88
Trustees Corp (25p) Fin	1.73	1.66	30·7	2.95	2.85
Warwick Eng (20p) Fin	0.26	2.1	25 7	2.36	2.1
Websters Pubs (5p) Int	0.26	0 24	30·9	—	0.61

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. † Adjusted for scrip. * Cents a share. § Increased to reduce disparity. † Forecast.

Kenning opens well but outlook darker

By Desmond Quigley

Kenning Motor Group has kept pre-tax profits moving. They rose by three per cent in the half-year to March 31 to £1.6m, though turnover went up 16 per cent to £69.3m. However, these profits are still below the figures for the first half in the two previous years.

In his statement with the interim figures yesterday, Mr George Kenning, the chairman, said that he regarded the profit increase as satisfactory.

But he warned shareholders: "Despite this promising beginning to our financial year, I still believe that profits will decline." It was impossible to predict the level of the shortfall, but Mr Kenning added that regular price increases of new vehicles and other goods was engendering sales resistance.

During the first six months, net interest charges rose by £26,000 to £429,000, due to a hefty fall in the amount of interest received.

Mr Kenning says that new and second hand car profits showed a good increase, while Kenning (London) returned to profit following reorganization. The car hire section had a bad six months in line with most other operators and although the situation is improving, margins are still inadequate, says Mr Kenning.

Sheepbridge tops £2m after strong finish

By Tony May

Passing the £2m mark for the first time, Sheepbridge Engineering has pushed its pre-tax profits up from £1.67m to a record £2.68m for the year to March 31. Turnover rose from £28.05m to £37.54m. Share-hlsoedr holders will receive a payment of 4.32p gross, against 3.85p, while earnings a share are up from 3p to 4.5p.

The board of this Derbyshire-based group says that the year has finished with a high volume of orders in hand, and demand for most group products is holding up well. This will ensure a good level of production for some time ahead.

The bulk of the group's profits fell into the second half when the growth rate was a steep 116 per cent to £1.54m, against an 18 per cent rise in the first half to £1.13m. This reflects the record volume of orders reported at half time.

Margins for the full year have jumped from 5.7 per cent to 6.9 per cent. At half time, margins narrowed from 7.02p to 6.8p.

Nchanga make mone[y] thanks to lead, zinc

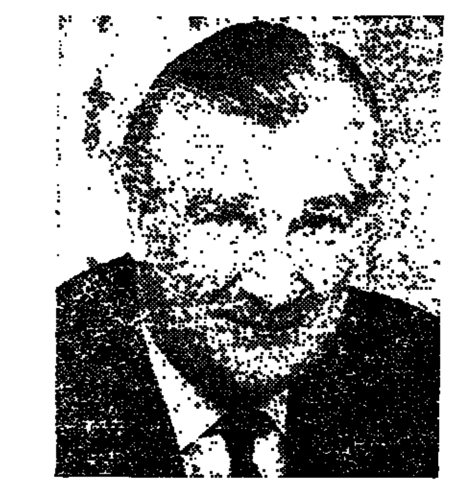
By Andrew Wilson

That Nchanga Consolida[ted] Mines made a pre-tax profi[t] K0.5m (about £300,000) du[ring] the March quarter (K22.5m [in the] preciding quarter) can pa[rtly] be attributed to the rela[tive] strength of zinc and lead pri[ces]. Taking a line through the c[osts] of Zambia's second lar[gest] copper producer, Roan C[on]solidated Mines, during [the] same period Nchanga's s[ales] proceeds of £543 a tonne [of] copper can only just h[ave] covered costs—given RC[M's] figure of £545 a tonne.

Rocketing oil prices and [con]tinuing transport difficu[lties] played a large part in the e[sca]lation in the cost per tonn[e of] the 123,000 tonnes of metal [pro]duced from the equivalen[t] £446 to £501. With all metal prices easier since M[arch] the prospects for the [current] quarter are far from encou[rag]ing.

For the full year, Ncha[nga's] pre-tax profits have slu[mped] from K277m to K137m [and] net profits, before extraord[inary] items, are down from K1[...] K58.8m.

These results and those [of] RCM are of scant comfo[rt to] shareholders in Zambia C[opper] Investments which holds 4[...] cent of Nchanga and 12.2[...] cent of RCM.



Sir Kenneth Keith

Philip Hill Investment Trust Limited

The Annual General Meeting of Philip Hill Investment Trust Limited will be held on 17th July, in London. The following is the circulated statement of the Chairman, Sir Kenneth Keith:

The fact that the Financial Times All-Share Index was at the same level at 31st March 1975 as it had been a year earlier disguises a year of major fluctuations in stock markets, in interest rates and, in some cases, the value of one currency against another.

Revenue Gross revenue has increased from £4,861,000 to £5,383,000, and net revenue from £2,166,000 to £2,326,000. Earnings per share have advanced from 4.81p to 5.17p.

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 3p per share which, together with the interim dividend of 2p already paid, makes a total distribution for the year of 5p per share against 4.4p last year.

Investments After deducting prior charges at par, the net asset value of the Company's ordinary shares fell from 138½p per share at 31st March 1974 to 127p per share at 31st March 1975, or from 141½p to 130⅝p allowing for full conversion of the Loan Stock. Performance for the year ended 31st March last would have been improved had it not been for the cost of our dollar loans which I refer to in more detail below and also for our Burmah Oil holding, which was sold towards the end of the year. It so happened that some of our larger holdings had not fully recovered in line with the Index by the year-end. For example, one of our two largest holdings had under-performed the Index at 31st March 1975 but had risen by 50 per cent. in value by 31st May.

At 31st May 1975, an unaudited valuation showed a net asset value of 160½p per share allowing for conversion of the Loan Stock.

During the year, the Company bought on favourable terms and subsequently cancelled £560,000 of its own Convertible Loan Stock.

Our twenty-five largest investments by value in the equity and convertible stocks of companies in which we were invested at 31st March 1975 were–

Holding	*Market value* £
Hill Samuel Group Limited	7,750,831
Beecham Group Limited	6,480,000
Land Securities Investment Trust Limited	1,631,863
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Limited	1,181,250
General Electric Co. Limited	1,181,249
Eagle Star Insurance Co. Limited	1,094,400
Bowater Corporation Limited	1,070,270
Prudential Assurance Co. Limited	1,015,875
Bass Charrington Limited	830,000
Sears Holdings Limited	784,750
Imperial Continental Gas Association	779,124
Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited	752,500
UDS Group Limited	747,999
Whitbread & Co. Limited	742,000
Drayton Consolidated Trust Limited	670,824
MEPC Limited	643,875
Standard & Chartered Banking Group Limited	570,000
City and International Trust Limited	566,514
General Consolidated Investment Trust Limited	566,707
Consolidated Gold Fields Limited	531,050
Ocean Transport and Trading Limited	516,088
General and Commercial Investment Trust, Limited	511,648
Amax Inc.	502,052
London & Overseas Freighters Limited	498,993
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	489,645
	£32,111,507

The above holdings accounted for 46 per cent. of the investments shown in the Balance Sheet at 31st March 1975.

The investment classification included with the Accounts shows that 77.67 per cent. of the portfolio was invested in the United Kingdom, including short-term gilt-edged investments, at 31st March 1975 as against 68.78 per cent. at 31st March 1974. The percentage is somewhat higher than that of a year ago due primarily to the part repayment of foreign currency loans. However, I should again like to point out that many of the companies classified under 'United Kingdom' have substantial interests and assets outside the country. During the year we invested some £2,650,000 in short-term British Government Stocks.

The cash offer for Australian Estates Co. Limited by CSR Limited which realised the Company £1,115,000 after the year-end is included in 'Debtors' in the Balance Sheet at 31st March 1975.

Foreign Currency Loans During the year, we reduced our foreign currency loans from U.S $27½ million to U.S. $15 million and, at the same time, made good the shortfall on the remaining loans: partially by the purchase of investment dollars but also by the transfer of stocks from the premium portfolio. Since that time, the value of the dollar loan portfolios has shown a surplus over the loans. As long as any surplus is maintained and as all *borrowings are in Euro-dollars, the Company is* protected should the value of the pound sterling fall as compared to that of the dollar. Current policy is to maintain our existing borrowings at the reduced level of U.S. $15 million.

Director Sir John L. Gilmour, who has served on the Board since 1965 and retires by rotation this year, has decided not to seek re-election. The Board wish to thank Sir John for his wise counsel and assistance over many years.

The Current Year As is widely recognised, the United Kingdom has made a much less determined effort to curb inflation than any of our competitors. Consequently, it continues here unabated and indeed increases, whereas elsewhere we see it being brought under control. Now that the Referendum is out of the way, and we have so wisely and so decisively opted to remain in Europe, there is no excuse for lack of resolution. It is no good saying we must rely on the Social Contract – which clearly has not worked. If we fail to act, we will suffer a major economic crisis. Our exports will be priced out of world markets, unemployment will rise very substantially and sterling will weaken still further. We have deemed it wise to retain cash balances at similar levels to those at the year-end, in the belief that the current flow of major company financing will continue.

So far as the United States is concerned, its economy appears to be about to level off and I would hazard a guess that it will begin to turn up towards the end of this year and improve noticeably early in 1976 – hence our policy of maintaining current levels of Euro-dollar borrowing.

Forecasting is always difficult and never more so than today, but I am reasonably confident that the new increased rate of dividend can at least be maintained.

Copies of the accounts can be obtained from the Company at 8 Waterloo Place, London SW1Y 4AY.

Mayfair Casinos slows down Pleasurama

In counting up its total pre-tax profits for the half year to March 31 last Pleasurama, the casino and amusement park group, has not included losses from the associated company Mayfair Casinos. Internal management accounts indicate that these came to £185,352. For the full year to September 30, 1974, Mayfair made profits of £233,000 before tax and £129,000 after tax.

Pleasurama explains that it has served on Chippa, the majority shareholder, notice to buy Pleasurama's 25 per cent stake. The Mayfair losses are also a matter of dispute.

In the half year group pre-tax profits rose from £36,000 to £175,000 but with no Chippa earnings, the attributable profit is up more modestly at £85,000 against £70,000. Chairman Lord Harmer-Nicholls reminds shareholders that most profit comes into the second half year, but he looks forward to better figures from activities under group control for the full year. Meanwhile the interim dividend is 1p a share gross, or 0.67p net, the same at *before*.

Blundell seek loan

Delayed price increases and difficult trading in the professional sector of the home-decorative market (de-stocking by merchants) have cut the April 30 half year results of Blundell-Permoglaze Holdings. Pre-tax profits fell from £473,000 to £272,000 on sales up from £3.57m to £4.81m. The board is seking to borrow £1m over 10 years from Finance Corporation for Industry.

The full year is likely to produce a profit of about £922,000, against a record £1.17m. Meanwhile the interim dividend is enlarged from 1p to 1.03p.

Bowater in Swiss merger plan

Basle, June 26.—Schweizerische Reederei plans to merge with three operating companies of Bowater Corporation's Neptun International Holding. The new combine would be capitalised at 26m francs (£4.6m) and owned 53.8 per cent by Swiss interests and 46.2 per cent by Bowater. It is hoped that rationalisation will improve a poor earnings position.—Reuter.

Stead & Simpson

Footwear and motor group, Stead & Simpson reports a fall in pre-tax profits from £1.38m to £1.35m for the year to March 31. Turnover went ahead from £10.78m to £12.58m. The dividend is raised from equal to 2.84p to 3.18p gross, while earnings a share are 2.91p, against 3.5p.

Marshall confident

Thomas Marshall Investments, the clothing group, managed to keep moving in the year to March 29 last, raising pre-tax profits a bit from £1.13m to £1.15m. But sales rose by a fifth to £17.86m. Second half profits failed to match those of the first six months as new factories took longer than expected to reach full output. But past tax losses came to the rescue, helping to shift profits available to ordinary shareholders from £562,000 to £708,000. So the dividend rises the maximum, from 4.44p gross a share to 4.99p. The new factories are now making profits.

Authority's loss

For the half year to September 30 last Authority Investments, which carries on business as an investment trust and has connexions with the Lever family, has returned a pretax loss of £343,000. This compared with a profit of £125,000 previously. The bulk of the group's income is derived from banking and property. It also has a stage in the equity of the tightly held shares of British & American Film Holdings.

Brickhouse record

Record turnover and profits are reported by Tipton-based Brickhouse Dudley, makers of road and inspection manhole covers and frames.

Turnover bounded from £8.22m to £13.01m in the year to March 31, pushing pre-tax profits up from £1.15m to £1.5m. The total payment is being raised from an adjusted 2.36p gross to 2.65p gross.

Happy Spear

J. W. Spear, the "Scrabble" toys and games group have hoisted pre-tax profits by [...] cent to £1.28m last year raising them by an excep[tional] 64 per cent in the firs[t] months. But last Novemb[er] directors explained [that] retailers had stocked [up to] avoid higher prices [and] shortages which meant the[y] would ease. The group [raises] the total gross dividend [from] 2.5p to 2.88p; says it [would] have paid more but fo[r the] Government; proposes [...] for three scrip issue; reports good order book [and] more plentiful materials.

Caution at Shaw

Shaw Carpets understa[ndably] reports that prospects a[re] encouraging but the dir[ectors] think that the group i[s well] placed to cope. It mana[ged to] raise sales from £14.4[m to] £17.6m in the 53 wee[ks to] May 2 but heavier depre[ciation] and interest charges help[ed] lower pre-tax profits [from] £1.06m to £834,000, and [earn]ings a share from 5.6p t[o ...]. But the dividend rise[s the] maximum from 2.76p to [...] gross a share.

Spencer Clark jum[ps]

High speed tool [makers] Spencer Clark Metal [Indus]tries, are doing well. [In the] half year to March 31 [pre-tax] profits showed an exp[losion] from £151,000 to £320,00[0 on] turnover up from £1.6[...] £2.73m. The interim di[vidend] goes up from 0.89p to 1.[...]

LMI returns to dividend list with record

The interim turnround at London & Midland Industrials has been consolidated. Pre-tax profits for the year to March 31 were a record £1.25m, against a loss last year of £447,000 and the previous peak of £1.05m in 1972.

Sales rose from £11.8m to £12.2m, while shareholders, who went without a payment last year, are to receive a dividend of 5.61p gross. Earnings a share are 11.2p, against a loss of 12.5p.

The previous year would have been profitable but for losses of £1.37m made by the heating and ventilating subsidiary. This has since been sold.

Mr C. Beddow, the chairman, reports that the group has made a good start to the new year.

Estates & General

Mr J. K. Lawrence, senior partner in Hays Allan, chartered accountants, has just become independent chairman of Estates & General Investments following the recent death of Sir Leonard Dyer. Straightaway he has to cope with opposition to the agreed reverse takeover of County and Surburban Holdings. He tells members to expect a letter from an "association of E & G stockholders" criticizing the takeover plan and appealing for *funds*. Mr *Lawrence* advises stockholders to do nothing until they hear from him again. Adjourned meeting, July 16.

WARWICK ENGINEERING

Turnover for year, £17.44m (£13.68m). Pre-tax profit, £652,000 (£506,000), including surplus on sale of quoted investment, £52,000 (nil). One-for-five scrip issue proposed and total payment raised from 3.13p gross to 3.63p gross.

STERN GROUP

Unsecured creditors of 65 of the 66 Stern property companies which it is proposed to cover by a Scheme of Arrangement have voted in favour of the Scheme.

WEBSTERS PUBLICATIONS

Pre-tax profits, £160,000 (£151,000) for half-year. Dividend raised from 0.36p to 0.41p gross.

HARDYS & HANSON

Turnover for half-year, £2.82m (£2.27m). Pre-tax profit, £544,000 (£484,000). Interim payment raised from 2.08p to 2.4p gross.

BRADWALL RUBBER

Pre-tax profit for 1974, £485,000 (£266,000). Surplus on revaluation, £1.74m. Staffield Estates sold for £333,000 net. Dividend raised from 2.75p to 3.09p gross.

Wall Street

New York, June 26.—At 1 pm today on the New York Stock Exchange the Dow Jones Industrial Average was 3.13 points higher at 875.86.

The market received an initial boost from the third consecutive monthly rise in the Government's monthly index of leading economic indicators.

Later, the market appeared to be governed more by technical factors and scattered profit-taking following five consecutive advances, analysts said. Turnover was fairly heavy at roughly 8.25m shares.

Yesterday, the Dow Jones industrial average advanced 3.67 points to 872.73.

Advancing issues led declines by about 850 to 575. Volume totalled 21,610,000 shares compared with 26,620,000 on Tuesday.

Gold closes $2.30 up

[illegible]

	June 25	June 24
Allied Chem.	38⅝	38¼
Allied Stores	37⅞	37⅞
Allied Supermkt.	3⅝	2⅞
Allis Chalmers	11	10¾
Alcoa	47	46⅞
Amax Inc	55¼	55⅜
Amerada Hess	29¾	30¼
Am. Airlines	7⅞	7⅞
Am. Brands	40⅞	40⅞
Am. Broadcast	26⅞	26¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	June 25	June 24
Gen. Instr.	13	13
Gen. Mills	49¾	49⅞
Gen. Motors	46	45⅞
Gen Pub Util N.Y.	16⅞	17⅞
Gen. Tel. El.	25⅜	25⅜
Gen. Tire	14⅞	14⅞
Genesco	5	4⅞
Georgia Pac	45	44⅞
Getty Oil	186⅜	190½
Gillette	31⅞	30⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	June 25	June 24
Schlumbgr.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott. Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

[illegible]

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Issues & Loans

...don United offer for 4 at 50p

Latest to climb on the equity ...hts bandwagon is London ... Investments, an investment ...ding company chaired by Sir ...orge Bolton. It is to raise ...e £945,000 on a one-for-four ...is at 50p. Convertible loan ...k holders will receive one ...re for 420p stock held. ...derwriting has been com...ed by Capel-Cure Myers.

...he board sees opportunities ... the London insurance ...ket to increase its share of ...erican business; and so that ... insurance offshoot, Wal...k, can have the capacity to ... advantage of the increase ...cted, the directors have ...led Walbrook's issued share ...tal by subscribing for a mil... ordinary shares at par.

... interim dividend of ...6p (1.5829p), now declared for 1975, is likely to be followed by a final on the increased capital of 1.7116p—the maximum.

W. Bank $500m notes

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) plans to offer $500m of notes about July 9 through an underwriting syndicate headed by First Boston Corporation.

Cambridge Water

Details are expected on Tuesday of an offer for sale by tender by the Cambridge Water Company of £1m 9 per cent Redeemable Preference Stock 1980. The minimum price of the issue is £99 per cent. The latest date for acceptances of tenders will be Tuesday, July 8, at 1 pm, with 10 per cent deposit, the balance being payable by August 28. The issue has been underwritten by McAnally, Montgomery.

Fisons' German quote

Mr G. V. K. Burton, the chairman of Fisons, said in Frankfurt this week that the group had applied for its equity to be officially quoted on two German stock exchanges—Frankfurt and Dusseldorf. In addition to being quoted in London, the group's equity is already available to United States investors in the form of American depositary receipts and to European investors through international depositary receipts.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

$ STRAIGHTS

	Bid	Offer
AIDC 10¾ 1981	103	104
Airlease 8¾ 1988	85	88
Ashland 8 1987	90¼	91¼
BICC 7¾ 1987	68	72
Bristol 8¼ 1979	91	93
British Steel Corp 8¾ 1989	85	88
Burlington 7¾ 1987	90	91
Carrier 8 1987	89¾	90¾
Chevron 7 1980	97	98¼
Conoco 7 1980	96	97¼
Conoco 8 1986	96	97
Cons Food 7¼ 1991	87	88
Coventry 8¾ 1981	91	93
Coventry 8¼ 1980	89	91
Curacao Tokyo 8¾ 1988	93¼	94¼
Curacao Tokyo 10¼ 1981	102¼	103¾
Cutler Hammer 8 1987	91	92
Dana 8 1987	90¼	91¼
Denmark Kingdom 7¼ 1990	83¼	84¼
Denmark Mtge Bank 7¼ 1991	81	82
Dundee 9¾ 1985	93¾	95¼

	Bid	Offer
Slough 8 1988	68	72
South Africa 8 1987	82	85
Standard Oil 8¼ 1980	101	102
Standard Oil 8¾ 1988	97¾	98¾
Standard Oil 8¼ 1988	99	100
Sybron 8 1987	91	92
Tenneco 7¾ 1987	87	88
Textron 7¾ 1987	85	86

Bank Base Rates

...rclays Bank .. 9½%
... Hoare & Co. .. *9½%
...oyds Bank 9½%
...dland Bank 9½%
...t Westminster .. 9½%
...enley Trust .. 11½%
...h Century Bank 11½%
...lliams & Glyn's 9½%

...-day deposits on sums of ...10,000 and under, 6¼%. ... to £25,000, 6¾%. over ...25,000, 7¼%.

...H. NIGHTINGALE & CO. LIMITED
...Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

74/75 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross	Yld	P/E
35	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	3.0	6.7	5.0
90	Henry Sykes	126	—	4.9	3.9	8.4
29	Twinlock Ord	37	—	0.8	2.3	8.6
45	Twinlock 12% ULS	61	—	12.0	19.7	—

Commodities

... long ton for July deliveries of Hagberg 180 milling wheat and £67 for Jan/March deliveries. East Anglia purchased July deliveries of feed barley at £54 while July deliveries of denaturable wheat traded into Norfolk at £56.25 per long ton. The following are average sellers' quotations in sterling per long ton for delivery, London area: Wheat Hagberg July £67.50; August, £59; Oct-Dec, £64.50; Denaturable, July, £56; Barley feed, unquoted.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin. BARLEY, steady.—Sept, £56.10; Nov, £57.45; Jan, £59.80; March, £61.70; May, £63.30. WHEAT, steady.—Sept, £58.45; Nov, £60.95; Jan, £63.10; March, £65.15; May, £56.80. All a long ton.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority's location ex-farm spot prices:

	Soft milling WHEAT	Feeding BARLEY
Cambridge	£54.55	£51.00
Wales	—	£51.00

ASSOCIATES DEALS

Charterhouse Japhet bought 165,000 Sealed Motor Construction shares at 44½p and 255,000 at 44 1-16p on Wednesday on its own account. Joseph Sebag acquired 60,000 shares in the same company for Adwest Group at 44p.

JOHN FOLKES HEFO

Chairman says profits so far this year are 20 per cent up. Prospects for the second half look reasonable. Borrowings are again down by over £1m.

G. F. LOVELL

Board is seeking outside advice on offer of 11p from Hills London Shops. Shareholders will be circularized shortly.

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Akroyd and Smithers 25p	165
All Irish Banks 10% Cnv (£100)	£43
Clive Discount (20)	49
Colne Val Wtr 9% Rd Pf (£100)	101½
Deelkraal Gold (R2)	390+10
Folkestone Wtr 9% Pf	£11⅜
Gestetner 10% Cnv (£100)	£124
Nth Atlantic Secs 7½% Cnv (£100)	£114
Nth Surrey Wtr 9% Pf	£11⅜
Southend 12¾% 1981 (£99½a)	£44¼
Warwickshire 12½% 1980 (£99)	£99
Waterford Glass 10% Cnv (100)	100
Westminster 13½ 1981 (£97½b)	£10¼

Foreign Exchange

Gathering pressure against sterling in international exchange markets was countered yesterday by Bank of England intervention.

The central bank for the past several days had given little or no market control in the face of a sustained decline by the pound. Even yesterday's support was only believed to be "moderate".

Sterling's trade-weighted "depreciation rate" was a closing record of 27.1 per cent (from Smithsonian parities). The rate, however, had widened to 27.2 per cent at midday compared with 26.8 per cent overnight.

Sterling closed at $2.2430 against the dollar, to show a net fall of 125 points.

It had declined to about $2.2390 after mid-session, which appeared the point where official support in London was introduced, bankers said.

Gold fell 25 cents to $164.25 an ounce.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) June 26	Market rates (close) June 26
New York	$2.2395-2540	$2.2425-2435
Montreal	$2.3010-3140	$2.3040-3050
Amsterdam	5.42-47fl	5.44-45fl
Brussels	78.50-79.20f	78.55-75f
Copenhagen	12.20-29k	12.23½-24½k
Frankfurt	5.23½-29m	5.25½-26½m
Lisbon	54.40-90e	54.50-70e
Madrid	125.10-90p	125.15-35p
Milan	1406-15lr	1406½-08½lr
Oslo	10.99-11.06k	11.00½-01½k
Paris	8.95-9.01f	8.97½-98½f
Stockholm	8.78-84k	8.78½-79½k
Tokyo	660-70y	663-65y
Vienna	37.00-50sch	37.05-25sch
Zurich	5.58½-63½f	5.59-60f

Effective depreciation since Dec 21, 1971 up 0.3 to 27.1 per cent.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.65-.55c prem	2.00-1.90c prem
Montreal	.55-.45c prem	1.70-1.00c prem
Amsterdam	3¼-2¼c prem	8¼-7¼c prem
Brussels	25-05c prem	65-45c prem
Copenhagen	4½-1½ore prem	11¼-9¼ore prem
Frankfurt	2½-1½pf prem	7½-6½pf prem
Lisbon	50-250c disc	75-525c disc
Milan	1-4lr disc	5-8lr disc
Oslo	½ore prem-1½ore disc	2ore prem-par
Paris	½c prem-1½c disc	par-2c disc
Stockholm	½ore prem-1½ore disc	1½ore prem-½ore disc

Discount market

There was again a marked shortage of day-to-day credit in Lombard Street yesterday, due primarily to gilt-edged settlements. To help offset the shortage the Bank of England lent a moderate sum to three or four houses at the minimum lending rate of 10 per cent until Monday, a decision described as purely technical.

Even so, underlying factors indicated that the assistance had been under-done. Closing balances were found in the range of 9 to 9½ per cent, similar to those prevailing throughout the day.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 10%
(Last changed 2/5/75)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%
Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: Open 10 Close 9
Week Fixed: 9-9¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9¹¹⁄₁₆	2 months	9⅝
3 months	9⁹⁄₁₆	3 months	9¹⁷⁄₃₂

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Stock Exchange Prices

Renewed selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 16. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 8.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

FOREIGN STOCKS

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

O — S

T — Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

39½	25	Mid Kent Wtr £30½		..	500	16.4
132	36	Milford Docks	72	–1		
96	58	Nigerian Elec	95	..	11.5	12.4
385	230	Perak Rvr Hydro	385	..	24.4	6.2
39½	26	Sunderlnd Wtr £29½		..	500	16.9

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 26.06.75 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	129.97	7.48	14.65	132.96
Largest Coys.	129.18	7.24	[illegible]	132.07
Smaller Coys.	132.78	8.30	16.18	135.09
Capital Goods	129.80	8.01	16.56	133.43
Consumer Goods	150.29	7.22	13.25	153.45
Store Shares	113.73	8.05	8.35	118.25
Largest financial shares	109.61	5.77	—	173.61
Largest financial and industrial shares	136.81	6.66	—	140.55
Commodity shares	286.38	4.37	13.27	294.52
Gold Mining shares	677.59	4.73	7.45	[illegible]
Industrial debenture stocks	76.07	8.19*	—	76.09
Industrial preference stocks	45.56	15.87*	—	45.57
3½% War Loan	24¼	14.45*	—	24½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High		Low	
All-time	198.47	(15.08.72)	60.28	(12.12.74)
1975	150.16	(05.06.75)	61.42	(06.01.75)
1974	136.18	(28.02.74)	[illegible]	(12.12.74)
1973	180.38	(12.01.73)	120.30	(14.12.73)
1972	198.47	(15.08.72)	154.48	(10.01.72)
1971	174.77	(31.12.71)	122.93	(02.03.71)
1970	143.78	(14.01.70)	110.73	(26.05.70)

* Flat interest yield.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

TYRRELLS WOOD, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY

OUTSTANDING FAMILY HOUSE WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS AND PRIVATE ACCESS TO THE GOLF COURSE

Reception Rooms, 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms: Central Heating. Guest Wing. Staff Cottage. Ample Garaging. Approximately 1½ Acres Garden.
Offers invited for the freehold.

OSENTON, LAMDEN & CO.
LONDON HOUSE, CHURCH STREET, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY. TEL.: 76633.

BUCKS
FAMILY HOUSE

Spacious house in one acre

Accommodation on two floors only: five beds, three baths, recep plus playroom, workshop, kitchen, cloakroom, attic with ladder access; self-contained accommodation of three to five rooms, kitchen and bath easily provided without structural alteration.

Garden, fruit trees and bushes, shrubs and lawns, greenhouse and outbuildings. Further land available.

Situated adjacent to farm; quarter-mile village shops, school, playgroup, doctor, bus services, etc; British Rail 5 miles at High Wycombe or Marlow. Easy access M4, M40, Heathrow.

Offers over £35,000.

Tel: Tighnabruaich 352 any time or Marlow 3606 after 2 p.m.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE

Kingsclere. 7 miles from Newbury and Basingstoke

PRINCIPAL PORTION OF COUNTRY HOUSE

Spacious accommodation overlooking its very finely timbered grounds and small lake

Three reception rooms, hall, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large kitchen with dining area

Central heating and services; two garages

£42,000

GUERNSEY

Ideal retired couple

Three beds, C.H. Plus 2 fields near town.

Cosy large reception rooms, old world garden. Low taxes, no death duty.

Reduced to £47,500

Tel.: 0481 36832

ESTATE AGENTS & PROPERTY DEVELOPERS

Don't hide your new homes away. Uncover them in a Times New Homes Property feature on Friday, July 18th. It will be another successful property Feature advertising a variety of new homes throughout England at a variety of prices. So to ensure your properties are seen by over a million readers.

Phone 01-278 9231

now to book your space. The Property Team will be glad to help you.

S. DEVON

Close to Kingsbridge, Salcombe and golf.

Easy access Plymouth and Exeter

Standing in an old cider orchard in unspoilt rural surroundings, a detached semi-bungalow house with 3 double bedrooms, 1 study/bedroom, 2 bathrooms, a spacious 21ft by 14ft lounge with a 20ft double glazed picture window opening on to the SW. facing garden, a large fitted kitchen with utility area, many fitted cupboards and plenty of storage space; full central heating. A half acre of garden including a walled kitchen garden. Double garage, greenhouse and 2 garden sheds.

£36,000

Telephone Thurlestone 432

OXFORDSHIRE
BANBURY 10 MILES

A wonderful opportunity to acquire a substantial double-fronted stone built cottage in Hook Norton, ripe for renovation and improvement. An inglenook fireplace is waiting to be uncovered and the whole property can be renovated to achieve character and charm, and to provide a 3-bedroomed house with car space for two cars.

£11,000

For further details please contact the agents:

EDWARDS, BIGWOOD & BEWLAY,
13 Horse Fair, Banbury.
TEL.: 0295 50484

DESIRABLE COUNTRY COTTAGE

Facing pastureland, in quiet North Wales village. 3 bedrooms, and separate w.c., beamed lounge and large dining room. Spacious fitted kitchen. Secluded walled back area, parking facilities.

OFFERS £12,000

Telephone Denbigh 3843

With lakes as a feature—Guinea Hall, Sellindge, near Ashford, Kent.

Residential property

How to save by the old mill stream

Something for nothing is always an attractive proposition, but in this imperfect world is hard to come by. In any case the "nothing" part is often covered by a hidden cost not immediately related to the benefit received. But at least the owner of a property just on the market can feel that it approaches the ideal. North Newington Mill is a converted water mill near Banbury, Oxfordshire, and its large water wheel and mill race have been restored to full working order. The power is fed to a modern generator, which provides enough electricity for all domestic requirements, including central heating. The property is also connected to the main electricity supply, but the present owner estimates that he saves up to £600 a year. The mill operated as a paper mill in the early nineteenth century, and later as a wheat mill until it was converted for residential use in 1969. The large open-plan main sitting room is 30ft square, and there are five bedrooms and three bathrooms. Gardens and grounds cover about 2½ acres. The price is £68,000 through the Banbury office of Savills.

Willow Pool, at Somerford Keynes, near Cirencester, Gloucestershire, has an interesting potential, particularly for the wildlife enthusiast. The five-bedroom modernized bungalow stands in 32 acres of grounds, which include two lakes, one covering about six acres and the other about 8½ acres. The property is in the Cotswold Water Park, a series of old flooded gravel pits used for a variety of leisure pursuits, principally aquatic. Informal discussion with the local planning authority suggests that a scheme to use the area as a kind of wildlife park for public access would receive support, the agents say. Due for auction next month, the property is expected to make more than £50,000. The agents are Jackson-Stops and Staff of Cirencester, jointly with Colin B. McHugh.

Another property with lakes as a feature is Guinea Hall, at Sellindge, near Ashford, Kent, where the main house is a fine late Georgian building. The grounds total about 46 acres, including three acres devoted to three artificial lakes on which the present owner has introduced a variety of wildfowl and waterbirds. The house has two main reception rooms and six bedrooms, including two suites, but extra accommodation is provided by four cottages. There is a large swimming pool, complete with a pool house. Offers of about £200,000 are expected for the whole property, but the house might be sold without the lakes and with less land. The agents are Boyd and Boyd, of London.

Properties in national parks are popular because of the environmental protection afforded by their position. One such is Moor End, at Aislaby, near Whitby, in the North Yorkshire Moors National Park, for sale through Jackson-Stops and Staff, of York, and Lithgow, Son and Partners, of Middlesbrough. Built of local stone at about the turn of the century, the house has fine views across the Esk valley to the sea. There are three reception rooms, a master bedroom suite, and four other bedrooms. Gardens run to nearly two acres, and offers of about £50,000 are being asked.

Anyone looking for a suitable property for conversion would be interested in a batch of three redundant Church of England schools in the West Country which Humbert, Flint, Rawlence and Squarey, of Bridport, are selling for the Church Commissioners. All are built of stone. One is Netherbury School, Dorset, priced at £12,000, another is Beaminster School, also in Dorset, at £9,500, and the third is Broadway School, Somerset, at £6,000, where there is room for two dwellings. Playgrounds are included in the sale, which could be split up for gardens and provide space for garages.

A good family house well placed between London and the sea is Elm House, at Copthorne, near East Grinstead, Sussex. Dating from about the middle of the nineteenth century, it is built of red brick with sash windows and a hipped slate roof. There are two reception rooms, four bedrooms and a dressing room or study, but there is also a self-contained two-room wing with its own kitchen and bathroom. Gardens and grounds extend to about four acres, including a paddock of about an acre and a half, and some outbuildings. A price of £46,500 is being asked through Strutt and Parker.

Dormy Four is an unusually situated small house, which lies appropriately between the fourteenth and fifteenth holes of Worplesdon golf course, Surrey. It is being sold by Mr George Posford, the composer and pianist, and has two reception rooms, two bedrooms, a study or third bedroom, and a sun lounge. The garden covers about half an acre, and the price is £35,000. The sale is through Hillier Parker May and Rowden.

For those who like conversions of a good property is The Barn, Rectory Hill, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, converted into a residence about four years ago. Basically it dates from the sixteenth or seventeenth century and is built of old stock brick with exposed timbering and a tiled roof. There is a good deal of old timbering inside. The accommodation includes three reception rooms and five bedrooms, and the garden covers about half an acre. Offers over £60,000 are being asked through Giddy and Giddy, of Beaconsfield.

Of interest to those looking for new houses reasonably near London is a development by Trollope and Colls Homes in Harriotts Lane, Ashtead, Surrey. The scheme consists of 10 Georgian-style houses, built in the former grounds of a large house, where many mature trees have been retained. The houses are of four and five bedrooms, and range in price from £34,750 to £47,000. The houses, now ready for occupation, are heated and cooled by a system of air-conditioning. Sales are through the developers, or Osenton, Lamden and Co, of Leatherhead

Gerald Ely

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

BENENDEN
7 MILES STAPLEHURST STATION

A VERY CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE

for family occupation, secluded position in centre of village. 5 beds, 3 baths, hall, cloak, 3 recept., playroom, excel. offices, oil C.H., double garage and useful outbuildings. En tout cas tennis court, carefully maintained garden and grounds, about 2½ acres.

Offers invited in excess of £46,000.

Apply
GEERING & COLYER,
HAWKHURST (Tel. 3181), KENT.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Bredon Hill village of Elmley Castle

Superb modern 4 bedroom house in small imaginative development. Open plan living space, oak wood work, brass fittings. Fitted kitchen, 2 bathrooms, utility room, full oil central heating. Double garage with den/workshop. Medium sized maturing garden.

£25,000

Phone Elmley Castle 589 after 2.30 p.m.

OXFORDSHIRE
BANBURY 10 MILES

Building Plot with detailed planning consent for one house and garage with parking for second car at Hook Norton.

PRICE ONLY £4,000

EDWARDS, BIGWOOD & BEWLAY
13 Horse Fair, Banbury
TEL.: 0295 50484

EXCEPTIONAL 2½-year-old quality det. residence in prime village setting (7 miles Maidstone, 10 miles Ashford) c/htd. 5 bed. 2 bath. 4 rec. accom., double garage, almost ½ acre garden. £36,000. Main line station within ½ mile. Carter & Partners, Maidstone 53758.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

SOUTH CHESHIRE

For sale, beautifully restored Georgian house in secluded centre charming market town, commuting distance Chester, Manchester, Liverpool. 2 receptions, dining room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, garden, Full oil central heating.

Freehold £33,500

Box 2980 M, The Times

ESSEX
LITTLE BADDOW

Chelmsford 5 miles. 8 year old Architect Designed, single storey house in 3 acres woodland at centre of attractive and sociable village, 3 reception, 3 bedrooms, study/bedroom, bathroom, separate shower, cloaks, kitchen, utility, large double garage, oil fired c.h., all furnished to unusually high standard, easily maintained garden.

Offers around £40,000.

Ring Danbury 2328.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE
KEMPSFORD VILLAGE
9 miles Swindon 1hr 10mins London

Attractive modern 4/5 bedroomed residence in Bradstone. L-shaped lounge, dining room, fully fitted kitchen, utility room, study, master bedroom has bathroom en suite. Additional features include double garage, optional grazing rights of 4 acres patio. Many fixtures and fittings, etc., £28,000.

Tel.: 028 581 207

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK

1 hour King's Cross. Secluded late 14th century farmhouse, modernized. Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms, central heating, double glazing. Hard tennis court, 4 acre paddock. £52,000.

Telephone Broadfield 218.

EAST HAMPSHIRE

Cottage property in delightful position away from main roads. 4½-5 acres. An opportunity for naturalist, artist, country lover or retirement. 6 rooms, k. & b. and separate studio/workshop over garage. Main services: c.h. Freehold. £27,500. Write for appointment to view Box 0040 S, The Times.

DEVON, in peaceful village, twixt Exeter/Honiton. Historic det. former Manor House of pre-Elizabethan vintage with many original features. 6 beds., bathroom, 4 recep., kitchen; plus 4-room cottage. Outbuildings. 1½ acres garden/orchard. Freehold. Considerable modernization required. Auction 1st August (price guide £18-25,000). Photo/details from Gribble, Booth & Taylor, 20 Paris Street, Exeter. Tel. 59130.

BERKSHIRE. Detached, 4 bedrooms, in Bracknell. Ideal for executive commuting to London, £21,000. Phone Bracknell 21822.

EAST SUSSEX, near coast, and enjoying fine views. High quality detached house in ½-acre protective garden. 2 beds., bath, lounge/diner, breakfast room/kitchen, loggia. Exceptionally well fitted and maintained. Garage. Main services. £23,000. Apply Geering & Colyer, Rye (Tel. 3155), Sussex.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

The Times Classified Property Survey

The current state of the Property market besides producing difficulties for Estate Agents throughout the country has confused the potential house buyer, owner and investor and created serious problems for the businessman involved in Commercial and Industrial Property. It is the intention of The Times to investigate the segments of the Property market around the country and publish the results in a

Classified Property Survey on July 2nd

There are eight editorial topics to be covered:—

1. The residential market today
2. European residential market.
3. The changing role of the estate agent.
4. Mortgages.
5. Farm estates and farm management.
6. Commercial and industrial market.
7. Subsidies for rents and improvements.
8. New homes.

To book your advertisement in this comprehensive survey 'phone
01-278 9231
and speak to The Times Property Team,
or in the North
061-834 1234

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

Jackson-Stops & Staff
14 CURZON STREET, LONDON W1Y 7FH (01-499 6291)

ATTRACTIVE MODERN INVESTMENT PROPERTY
For Sale
IN CENTRAL LONDON
comprising
SHOPS, SHOWROOMS AND FLATS
Currently producing Net income £19,422 per annum
WITH VALUABLE REVERSIONS
DUE BETWEEN 1977 AND 1984
For full details apply the Sole Agents, as above

A DETACHED FAMILY HOUSE OF UNUSUAL QUALITY

Occupying a corner position in a quiet residential area. Would suit a Senior Executive or Diplomat. Double glazed, central heating, fitted carpets throughout. 2 bathrooms, 3 toilets, 2 garages. Wash basins in all bedrooms. 25 minutes to Oxford Street. 35 minutes to London Airport. 20 minutes to Motorway 1. 2 minutes to good shops.

£40,000 or near offer

Possibility of including furniture in sale.

Box 2977 M, THE TIMES.

COOMBE HILL
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES
SURREY

Spacious detached family house in ½ acre garden with lawns and shrubs, in quiet private road. 3 reception rooms, 1 with opening onto patio. 4 bedrooms with fitted wardrobes. Study, games room. 2 bathrooms with showers, shower room, 2 w.c.s. Large modern fitted kitchen with dining area. Full gas fired C.H. Utility room. Double garage. 3 golf courses nearby. 20 mins. Waterloo.

£74,500 FREEHOLD

Details 01-942 6724

WOODSIDE AVENUE, N.6

Imposing corner house. 5-6 bedrooms, bathroom, shower room, 3 w.c.'s. Cloakroom, 2 receptions, large double fitted kitchen. Fine gardens, long garage.

FREEHOLD
£40,000 for quick sale.
Viewing by appointment.

Call Mr Whittaker,
01-622 9261

LONDON FLATS

Fulham Road, S.W.10

A selection of 3 bedroom flats situated in this newly converted building adjacent to this main road. Accommodation includes 2 baths. (1 en suite), good reception, fully fitted kitchens; one with balcony; including C.H. and C.H.W. Lift, entry phone. Leases 99 years. Ground rents £27,000.

ALLSOPP & CO.
20 Montpelier Street, London, S.W.7
Tel.: 01-584 6106

Cathcart Road

An extremely high quality well converted House divided into FIVE 1 or 2 Bedroom Flats. South facing with Balconies. Magnificent fully fitted Bathrooms, Kitchens fitted with Indep C.H. Boiler, Cooker & Hob.
GROUND RENT £10 p.a.
150 Years Lease
Prices £16,000-£22,750
ALLSOPP & CO.
20 Montpelier St., London SW7
01-584 6106.

LONDON FLATS

KENSINGTON W8

£27,500

Second floor balcony flat facing south in purpose-built block. Four bedrooms, two bathrooms (one en-suite), two communicating reception rooms (length over 30ft), fitted kitchen, lift, porterage. Services. Lease 77 years. G.R. £25 p.a. Price includes carpets, kitchen equipment, etc.

Hampton & Sons
6 Arlington Street
London S.W.1
Tel.: 01-493 8222
Telex: 25341

PARK ST., W.1.

Ideal as company flats or as pieds-à-terre. Selection of 2 bedroom flats and maisonettes in superb decorative order located in the heart of Mayfair. Fully fitted kitchens. Recep. Lifts, Porter, C.H. & C.H.W. Balconies & Patios. Daily Caretaker. Low Outgoings. 41 Years Lease. Prices: £30,500-£39,500.

ALLSOPP & CO.
20 Montpelier Street, London, S.W.7
Tel.: 01-584 6106.

SLOANE SQUARE
£6,950

Draycott Place, S.W.3. Spacious 2-room ground-floor flat. Large bathroom, super kitchen. Approx. 10 years lease.

Ring:
01-267 0832

NEW HOMES

FIRTREE CLOSE
EPSOM DOWNS

Attractive detached houses for sale built by R. M. Ripley Ltd. in a country setting, in surroundings 5 mins. Epsom Downs, golf course and station. Convenient for shops and schools. Accommodation: 4 bedrooms, 2 fully equipped bathrooms, large kitchen, lounge/dining room, study, ground floor cloakroom, fully carpeted throughout, double garage, front garden landscaped.

FREEHOLD
Choice of 2 types
£31,000

Showhouse open 9-4 p.m. Monday to Friday and 2-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday. 01-398 4846.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

COBHAM

27 MINUTES TO WATERLOO
TRAINS EVERY 10 MINUTES RUSH HOUR

Part of Georgian mansion overlooking golf course and beautiful lake. 2 double and 2 single bedrooms, fitted wardrobes, study/playroom, bathroom, lovely south facing drawing room and terrace. Dining room, kitchen/breakfast room, cloakroom, vast cellar. C.H., and garage. One acre woodland garden.

PHONE: COBHAM 3388

£30,000 FREEHOLD

PUTNEY

A small but unique modern detached house in good and convenient position, architect-designed with many unusual features.

Two double, 1 single bedroom all with built in cupboards, bathroom, large and beautiful lounge with picture window to rear garden, cloakroom, fully fitted kitchen, garage.

£35,000 Freehold
Tel.: 01-876 2655

£49,500

Splendid house in excellent decorative order and incorporating many special features. Really quiet situation close to Holland Park. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, garage and garden. Outstanding value in terms of accommodation and location.

For full details ring

01-602 2483

BEAUTIFULLY CONVERTED HOUSE

FULHAM, S.W.6

Two double, 1 single bedroom, large through reception, fully fitted k./b. Carpeted throughout. Conservatory Garden. £34,000 Freehold.

Tel.: MISS SHEPPARD,
734 8181 day,
736 0271 eves.

CHELTENHAM

Superbly situated detached house, 4 bedrooms, study and playroom (5th and 6th bedroom), lounge, dining room, large fully fitted kitchen. Gas c.h. Double garage. £37,000. Telephone (0242) Cheltenham 0574.

KENSINGTON, W.10

Quiet street. Immaculate family house overlooking tree nursery. Double reception, b'fast room, 4/5 beds., 2 baths., fitted kitchen, larder, spacious cellar. Small walled garden. Designed to split into 2 maisonettes. Quick sale incl. carpets f. and f.

£21,000 freehold.

Tel. 01-960 3825.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Modern, 4 rooms, k. & 2b; 2½ years; £1,500 p.a. incl. services and c.h.; offers required for f. & f.—01-RCP 1565.

S.W.1.—Reduced for quick sale. £15,950. renovated purpose-built Flat 1 bed, 1 recept., k. and b., gas c.h. 99 years lease.—584 6090/0300.

£13,750. Westbourne Terrace, W.2 3 rooms, k. & b., newly decorated, parking, low outgoings, 132yr. lease. Tel.: White, 342 8173 (day), 402 8664 (home).

PROPERTY WANTED

SWINDON AREA. Executive requires inexpensive midweek accommodation, a possibility is someone's weekend house. 01-581 0410.

VIOLIN MAKER wishes to rent country property; Midlands, or South & West of England preferred.—Please write to Box 0033 S, The Times or telephone 01-997 9694 (eves).

LARGE HOUSE to let furnished in pleasant village in Oxon, M40 motorway close by. Family only. £120 p.m. Telephone Vernon & Son, Princes Risborough 3131.

ORPINGTON BUNGALOW. 3 bedrooms, extra large kitchen, etc. Furnished, including colour tv., automatic washing machine, etc. Walking distance from station. 20 minutes Charing Cross. Situated in very quiet cul-de-sac. 1/2 year term. £50 p.w. negotiable if term paid in advance. Orpington 70064 eves. only.

COUNTRY FLATS

£9,650. 40 mins. Euston (10 mins. walk from station), Leighton Buzzard Beds., 1 yr. old luxury 2nd (top) floor flat, large sunny lounge with balcony and open views; 2 bedrooms with fitted wardrobes, fully fitted kitchen including waste disposal, bathroom/w.c. with yellow suite. Loft space. Otford (Kent) 2595, after 7 p.m.

PROPERTY WANTED

WE NEED A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOUSE

(no mortgage required—quick decision) but it MUST satisfy the following criteria.

Easy commuting to London. Period style (quasi or genuine). 5/6 bedrooms. Detached in at least 2 acres of attractive garden. First class structural and decorative condition. Rural setting, removed from major roads. Photograph and particulars essential . . . but it must be attractive.

Box 2279 M, The Times.

PROPERTY ABROAD

OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS
1 km from underground.

Modern furnished flat. 5 rooms 115m². 2 bathrooms, telephone, garage. To rent July & August. 2,500 FF per month.

Write to:
Georges 71, av. Casanova 94200 Ivry (France)
Tel. 672.48.52 (evenings).

DORDOGNE
LOT ET GARONNE

Qualified English Agent offers splendid properties from £2,500. Some premiums paid. Restoration, advice on taxation and exchange control.

Quote T: WILLIAMS
Loubes-Bernac
Lot et Garonne 47120

GUERNSEY
NO VAT
INCOME TAX 20%
NO WEALTH TAX

for information apply:

Miller Clements & Co.
Chartered Surveyors,
Estate House, 19 Mansell St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I.
Tel. Guernsey (0481) 23738

SOTO GRANDE, SPAIN

LUXURY APARTMENT
Sleep six plus 2 baths., overlooking 2 championship golf courses/tennis/pool/beach. To let July or September, £500 p.m. monthly/other months also/or would sell, fully furnished.—Call 584 4023, after 7 p.m., 073 086 233 daytime.

COSTA BRAVA. San Feliu de Guixols. For sale Freehold, superb villa, 3 double bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large lounge, fitted kitchen, double garage, swimming pool, standing in large landscaped grounds. Mr Keith, 01-440 6791.

TUSCANY.—Fabulous farmhouse, with XV century tower, on 10 acres, converted, 4/5 bedrooms. For sale or rent. 01-352 2131.

ALICANTE & ALMUNECAR, Spain. New apartments for sale. Contact Porter & Cobb, Sevenoaks (0732) 56203.

CALA MILLOR, MAJORCA.—New apartments for sale and villas by the Bay of Pollensa. Contact Porter & Cobb, Sevenoaks (0732) 56203.

LAND FOR SALE

APPROX. 3½ ACRES of woodland near Heathfield, Sussex. Magnificent views, wooded valley. £3,275. Bone, Steyning.

OFFICES

MAYFAIR, off Curzon St., 1,200 sq. ft. furn. office suite. £39

LEGAL NOTICES

The HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matters of: No. 002053 of 1975 GORSEMOOR PROPERTIES Limited No. 002051 of 1975 NORTHUMBRIA FARMS Limited No. 002050 of 1975 POLYMNIA TRADING CO. Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that PETITIONS for the WINDING UP of the above named Companies by the High Court of Justice were on the 17th day of June 1975 presented to the said Court by The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, of Somerset House, Strand, London, WC2R 1LB and that the said Petitions are directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 21st day of July 1975, and any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on either of the said Petitions may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel, for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of either of the said Companies requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ERIC MOSES, Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, Strand London WC2R 1LB.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of either of the said Petitions must serve on or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th day of July 1975.

SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT Relating to certain companies in The Stern Group of Companies.

At the meetings of creditors of 66 companies in The Stern Group convened by the Court, inter alia by notice in The Times on 23rd May 1975, pursuant to Section 206 of the Companies Act 1948, resolutions approving the scheme were passed by the requisite majorities in the case of all companies with the exception of Moorgate Properties Limited.

Petitions will be submitted to the Court to sanction the SCHEME in respect of all companies (except Moorgate Properties Limited) subject to the necessary assents being obtained from the secured creditors.

D. J. FREEMAN AND CO., 9 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 9DD. Solicitors.

Appointments Vacant also on page 11

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Otago

FACULTY OF MEDICINE
WELLINGTON CLINICAL SCHOOL
WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

LECTURER OR SENIOR LECTURER IN SURGERY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in Surgery in the Wellington Clinical School.

The successful applicant should hold a higher surgical qualification, be interested in teaching and would be encouraged to follow his own line of research. The Department of Surgery is one of the new academic departments being set up in the recently established Wellington Clinical School and should offer excellent clinical, teaching and research facilities.

Salary. Lecturer, NZ$10,520 to $14,967 per annum with a bar at $12,401. Senior Lecturer, NZ$13,394 to $17,703 per annum.

An allowance for clinical responsibility may be paid in the light of status and duties performed.

Further particulars are available from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF, from the Dean, the Wellington Clinical School, Wellington Hospital, Wellington 2, New Zealand, or from the Registrar, Box 56, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Applications close on 31 July, 1975.

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Nutrition. The appointee will be involved in all aspects of the work of a busy Department teaching Physiology to Science, Medical and Dental students; he/she should have a special interest in Nutrition and keenness to build up teaching and research in it. Salary in the range £2,118-£4,896 (under review). Professor G. R. Hervey will be glad to meet interested persons or provide further information informally. Particulars of post and application forms from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT. Closing date (July 18th).

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN ECONOMETRICS

Applications invited for this post from candidates with an interest in one or more of the following fields: mathematical economics, econometric theory, applied econometrics, multivariate analysis for social scientists. Salary range (under review): £2,118-£2,580 p.a. plus threshold payments. Superannuation. Further particulars and application forms returnable by July 19th from the Registrar, The University, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote ref.: 137/75/T.

University of Keele

APPOINTMENTS AND COUNSELLING SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Glasgow University Library

DOCTOR IN CHEMISTRY, specialist of organic synthesis or in biochemistry, for a BIOCHEMIST

Summer Times

Business to Business

Secretarial and General Appointments

SECRETARIAL

OIL BROKER

01-799 5316

YOUR SMILE CAN WIN YOU ...

EURO-SEC

493 5184

Tempting Times

STELLA FISHER IN THE STRAND SUMMER STINT

Put your skill to lucrative use with Stella Fisher, shorthand or audio and copy ability rewarded for long-term or shorter periods —or even odd days.
Begin on Monday and enjoy well paid work as a Contented Temp.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
110 Strand W.C.2
01-836 6644
Also open Sat. Morn. 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

TEMPS

If you are looking for the most interesting and most rewarding jobs in Town—with very attractive rates. Career Girl can help you. We have immediate vacancies for experienced Secretaries and Copy-Typists.

Career Girl Ltd.
13/14 New Bond St., W.1.
493 8982.

UNIVERSITY requires temporary Secretaries, working for professors. Good shorthand essential.—Prospect Temps Ltd., 629 2200/1331.

SCIENCE GRADUATES with typing for interesting temporary work in London teaching hospitals.—Phone Prospect Temps Ltd., 629 2200/1331.

TEMPS—URGENT

If you are looking for the best temporary jobs come to Senior Secretaries where we have immediate vacancies for top class highly qualified temporary Secretaries.

SENIOR SECRETARIES
173 New Bond St., W.1.
01-499 0092; 01-493 5907.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY

Its made for Temps in Victoria. Sec/Shorthand, copy & Audio typists, there's a job waiting for you, plus bonus. Why not come to friendly Victoria Agency?

VICTORIA AGENCY,
1, Strutton Ground
Victoria St., S.W.1.

01-799 4161

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES. We have several advance bookings available from next Monday. Why not try a small Agency which has the time to discuss your personal needs?—London Town Bureau, 836 1994.

AN AIRLINE in the West End requires a Temporary P.A./Secretary in their Publicity Department. Immediate 3 month booking. Please ring Bond St. Bureau. 499 1556.

BI-LINGUAL SEC. English/Spanish needed for City Co. 7th July-end August. English shorthand essential. Ring J.F. Appts., 256 5893.

TEMPORARIES get a good deal from M. & J. Personnel. West End and City jobs at Senior level. —Call 588 0174.

IBIZA.—Sec. shorthand typist for Travel Co. Two months, all expenses paid plus flat provided.—405 9975, Premier Personnel.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR "TEMPTING TIMES!"

The Times Appointments Team
NOW ON
01-278 9161

CENTACOM
Temporary Traumas?
937 6525
223 Kensington High St., W.8

The Times Special Reports.
All the subject matter on all the subjects that matter.

THE TIMES

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

DAILY OR RESIDENTIAL HOUSEKEEPER

required

Kindly lady, for small easily maintained house in Hampstead.

Mother works in the theatre. 2 small children at school all day. Hours and salary by arrangement.

Please telephone 455 6479 until 11 a.m. morning; after 7 p.m. evening.

IN PARIS

Responsible Nanny/Mother's help, maximum age 40 required for 2 children, 5 and 7. Very comfortable and private accommodation and good wages.

Write:

Mrs. Hottinger,
4 rue Verdi,
Paris. 16.

HOUSEKEEPER URGENTLY REQUIRED

by Widower with boys 17 and 12. Could live-in. Mid-July to mid-September. Suit student or older person. Driver essential, car available. Daily help. Delightful modernised house, 12 miles Brighton.

Telephone, Wise, Barcombe 559 or MacFarlane, Reading 883332.

QUALIFIED NANNIE GOVERNESS

Required for boy of 5, living in Athens, Greece. Age over 35 years. References essential, attractive salary, previous governess retired after 10 years with the family.

Please telephone 1-4 p.m. Claridges Hotel, 629 8860. Mrs. P. Papadopoulos.

RESIDENT COOK/HOUSEKEEPER

WITH EXPERIENCE. English

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

CHAUFFEUR

Experienced chauffeur required to drive Jaguar XJ6 for Chairman of National Company with Head Office at Hyde Park Corner.

Generous salary and overtime payment. Good conditions of employment. Applicants must reside in the Finchley area or be able to arrange reliable transport to that area.

Basic hours of duty 8 a.m.-6 p.m. Mon.-Fri. For any other details and arrangements for interview telephone Personnel Manager.

01-235 5081

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED

ABUNDANT Cook - housekeepers, Companions, Nannies, Gardeners, Chauffeurs, Gt. Britain, abroad. British Agy., Horsham. Tel. 5571.

AMIABLE MALE Cook. 40, available July/August. Suit small restaurant.—01-778 2250.

AU PAIRS available now.—Cerrab. Bureau. 01-434 1569.

DOMESTICS and au pairs from abroad. T.S. Agency. 650 3666.

FROM PHILIPPINES.—Domestic speedily arranged. Experienced recommended couples, maids, housemen, 2 year contract. 061 887 7000. New World Agency.

S.C. HOME on farm sought by woman art teacher would help home management, decoration, caretaking, gardening. Send p.c. with phone No. to Box 0134 S, The Times.

2 SUPER mothers' helps. Excellent references. Seek posts now. —Evington Agency, Leicester 536261.

SITUATIONS WANTED

BUTLER/CHEF seeks position Directors Dining Room/private residence. 30 mile radius Tunbridge Wells. Present duties include purchasing food, wine here and abroad, looking after and catering for children and shooting parties. Car driver. Excellent references. Borough Green (0732) 884458.

ACCOUNTANT / BOOKKEEPER. Available 2 days per week. 603 9901.

CORDON BLEU trained cook seeks position around Heathrow area. —Contact Jane Southcott, The Flat, Larkenshaw, Chobham, Surrey.

YOUNG COUPLE. Nurse/Designer, wish to work abroad. Anywhere, anything legal considered. Stamford (0780) 51282.

AU PAIR with "A" levels wanted for 6 months. Write Urquijo, Avenida de Portugal, 2 Avila Spain.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call 87 Regent St, W1. 930 4757.

CAIRO.—Companion 3 young girls, start Sept.; American family; must drive; London interviews mid-July.—Box 2894 M, The Times.

CORDON BLEU or similar Cook required for family holiday houseparty—West of Ireland—17 July to 17 August. £40 p.w. (fares paid). Telephone 01-486 3445.

... 9 and 7, one at Prep School. Ample time study. Own room, opportunity travel. Write c/o Key 177, The Avenues, Norwich, Norfolk.

GIRL OR STUDENT with nursing experience required few hours weekly. Kensington House £16 p.w. Box 2900 M, The Times.

NEW YORK, free room/board offered for small amount of household help. Box 0015 6, The Times.

RENT FREE Cornish seaside home, return caretaking, some gardening and housework. 01-584 3344.

FLAT SHARING

RENTALS

UNFURNISHED FLAT TO LET

2 large bedrooms, lounge, kitchen/diner, bathroom, £10 p.w. £2,000 f. and f.
01-254 3416

DULWICH.—Spacious modern 2 bedroomed s.c. flat on 2nd floor, set amid gardens, fully furnished with fully fitted kitchen, c.h., lift, easy access to amenities. £35 p.w. West End and Victoria Station.—670 6153.

W.2.—Gloucester Terrace. One only. Brand new luxury, 2 bedroom flat in Regency block, sunny patio garden, central heating and colour TV, long or short let. £100 p.w. Phone Amersham 6885.

SYDENHAM.—Contemporary town house in quiet tree-lined road, fully furnished 4 bed., garage, garden, automatic heating, washing machine: £32 weekly, one year or longer.—Tel.: 01-876 2655.

WINCHESTER ST., S.W.1. Excellent flat with 1 bed., 1 recept., kit. with dining area & 1 b. £35 p.w. Kathini Graham Ltd., 01-584 3285.

AROUND TOWN FLATS, 120 Holland Park Ave., W.11. Central London's short let specialists. 2 wks' min. £35 (studio).—£200 (4 bed. house). 229 0033.

SUPERIOR FLATS/HOUSES available and required for diplomats, executives. Long/short lets. All areas. Lipfriend Co., 499 7578.

SERVICES

ROMARK HYPNOTHERAPIST & PSYCHOLOGIST

For details and free consultation ring or write
185 Bickenhall Mansions, Baker St., London, W1H 3DD.
Tel. 01-486 5348.

RETIRING? Channel Islands (Alderney), peace without stagnation! 2 ground-floor flatlets, own furniture, bathroom, c.h.w., c.h., midday meals, resident house mother. £2,000 deposit refundable. £30 p.w.—Phone Alderney 2148.

WRITE FOR MONEY.—Articles or stories. Personal correspondence coaching of unequalled quality. "Writing for the Press" free from London School of Journalism (T), 19 Hertford St., W.1. Tel. 01-499 8250.

ENGLISH TEACHER.—Cambridge Graduate E.F.L., Cert. Day or evenings. Richard Phibbs, 56 Sutherland St., S.W.1. Tel.: 01-828 1683.

HOME SERVICES

HOUSE/APARTMENT cleaning, 2/4 hr. sessions competitive rates. Also dinner party service, plumbing/carpentry, etc. 01-402 4881.

STONE WORK made to measure. All York Stone cladding. Free estimates. Reasonable prices. Mr Edwards. 864 1503.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

LUXURY BATHROOM SUITES

THERE'S NO BUSINESS LIKE TIMES BUSINESS

FOR SALE AND WANTED

(20-83p per sq. yd.)
Ideal Home/Olympia, Film Sets

Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture in stock. Wide selection. Vast shipment of contemporary natural cocoa-matting in stock. Immediate delivery, or cash and carry. Fitting within days. Estimates free. Our home advisory service is as near as your telephone. 01-579 2323, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

SAPPHIRE CARPETS AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE
14-16 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5.
(Car Park alongside Ealing Town Hall.)

WAREHOUSE CLEARANCE SALE MODERN FURNITURE OF INTERNATIONAL DESIGN

Reductions of up to 50%. 4 days only, starting Friday, 27th June.

Oscar Woolens Warehouse
1 Lonsdale Rd., N.W.6.
01-435 0101

CARPET SALE

Heavy quality contract cord carpet £1.99 yd. (inc. VAT). Eight colours. Standard quality from £1.25 yd.

RESISTA CARPETS LTD
584 Fulham Rd., S.W.6,
01-736 7551

CUSTOM-MADE ROOM SIZES—NO WASTE!

Continued on page 24

...adcasting

...Dean stars in tonight's Twenties tale of a mother and son (BBC2 9.0). ...you can go for a trip in a lifeboat (BBC1 11.32). An old crime film shows ...modern TV personalities in their salad days (ITV 11.10). The Hitchcock ...season is far from being an unqualified success but there is another slice ...master's suspense tonight (BBC1 9.25). Earlier those Young Film Makers ...be worth watching (BBC1 5.10) while Magpie, the children's programme, ...s its visit to South Iran (ITV 4.50). Captain Pugwash battles on (BBC1 5.40). ...s Wimbledon.—L.B.

BBC 2

7.05-7.55 am, Open University*: Domestic Service; 7.30, Maths Analysis—Functions. 11.00-11.25, Play School. 2.00, Wimbledon.
7.30 Newsday.
7.45 Family Fare.
8.10 The Philpot File: Trevor Philpott reports on hospital consultants.

Thames

10.55 am, Playmates. 12.10 pm, Elephant Boy. 12.35, Sally and Jake. 12.45, Hickory House. 1.00, First Report. 1.20, Lunchtime Today. 1.30, Paint Along With Nancy. 2.00, Good afternoon. Money-Go-Round. 2.30, Film: Knight Without Armour.* with Marlene Dietrich, Robert Donat.

Granada

10.30 am, Sesame Street. 11.30, Clapperboard. 11.50, Promenade. 12.30 pm, Hammy Hamster. 12.40, Thames. 2.38, Film: A Clear and Present Danger. 4.20, Thames. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.50, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.35, Randall and Hopkirk.

ATV

Southern

Border

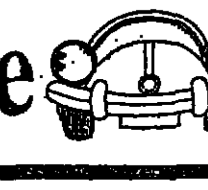
Grampian

Radio

Tyne Tees

Scottish

Ulster


Motor Show Place


JAGUAR XJ12
'M' Registration

Midnight blue, 12,500 miles, sunshine roof, quadrophonic stereo, regularly serviced, garage maintained. Must sell due to loss of licence.

£4,000 o.n.o.

BRISTOL 625914, after 6 p.m.

REGISTERED NO SPD 1

White Rangerover 1974
Brushed nylon upholstery
Radio

SAXMUNDHAM 2288

LEX FOR JAGUARS. 01-902 8787. Lex for Daimlers. 01-902 8787. Lex for Triumphs. 01-902 8787. Lex for Rovers.

FOR SALE. LRW 301 on 1967 Triumph Herald, lovely condition. 10 mths MOT, taxed and Aug. 75. 58,000 miles. Offers over £350.—Tel. Warwick 350.

CITROEN. 2 CVs and Dyanes. Immediate delivery. Terms available.—Normans, 01-622 0042 and 01-584 6441.

COME AND TEST DRIVE the fabulous new Citroen CX at Continental Car Centre. 01-959 6931/4.

MORGAN 1955 +4, renovated, excellent condition. Offers over £1,600. 01-600 7553. Sat. morning.

FORD CAPRI II 1300L Nov. '74. N Reg. Royal Blue with black interior 7,000 miles. Extras incl. Vinyl Roof, Tinted Glass, Radio. As new. £1,450 o.n.o. Ring 01-366 3875 (eves.) 01-723 7615 ext. 26 (days).

AN INVESTMENT for the connoisseur. 1962 E-Type F.H.C. Only 28,000 miles. Unmarked. Mechanically perfect. Serious inquiries telephone Witney 73572.

MERCEDES-BENZ. If you are considering any new model or wish to purchase or sell your low-mileage car, try Chris Streeley at Goodliffe Garage (Croydon) Ltd., 01-681 3881.

CAVENDISH MOTORS offer fine selection of all Rovers and Land Rovers, new and used. Phone Mrs. Simmons 01-459 0046.

MASERATI GHIBLI 69, good condition, stereo, radio, tape, etc., all extras. £2,400.—Tel.: 262 6008.

NEW JAGS, Stags, Range Rovers, immediately available.—Hamilton Autos. Telephone 01-454 8226.

NEW CITROEN 2CV Diane US available now. Ring for details of special offer. Continental Car Centre, 959 6931.

NORMAND CONTINENTAL LTD.
VOLKSWAGEN
AUDI NSU
405 KING ST. HAMMERSMITH W6
01-741 0161

NORMAND (MAYFAIR) LTD.

Sole London Distributors of Mercedes-Benz.

A SPECIAL OFFER

1975, March, 280SE. White with black leather. Auto trans. P.a.s. Air conditioning. Tinted glass. Sunroof. Blaupunkt radio / cassette, full stereo: 2,700 miles. £7,750.

127 Park Lane, London W1

01-629 5831

A member of the Normand Group of Companies

MINI COOPER 1275 "S", good condition in orange colour, 1971; £750 o.n.o.—Phone Swindon 30131 or Marlborough 5821.

CHIPSTEAD for your new Alfa, BMW, Lancia, Mercedes—and a sensible deal.—01-727 0611.

1973 MERCEDES 350SL auto, roadster, hard soft top metallic gold; 14,000 miles; excellent condition; £5,325.—Tel., Caterham 42365.

MERCEDES 280 SE 70. Hard/soft tops, auto, p.a.s., metallic blue, radio, 8 track, electric aerial. 38,000 miles. 1st class condition. £3,250 o.n.o. or exchange for '72-'73 350 SL + cash adjustment. Heywood (0706) 60038.

TANNERS OF FULHAM
901/921 Fulham Rd., S.W.6
AUSTIN MORRIS
TRIUMPH ROVER
731 4281
SALES AND SERVICE

PORSCHE 911E
(Sportomatic 1972)
CARRERA BODY

Metallic blue. Electric windows and sun roof. Stereo radio and cartridge. One owner

Unique opportunity for price £2,990

'Phone 01-584 2824

GOLF

4-DOOR, L. MARINO YELLOW. Save £200 on June list price of £1,940. Taxed on road. 3 week old car. Run in. 1,000 miles. Serviced and Ziebarted. £1,740.
Telephone Camberley 24943 after 6.00 p.m.
Owner must sell.

BMW retail sales. For the best delivery and prices.—R. Edwards. 01-568 9155.

EUROCARS (LONDON) LTD. offer 1975 Citroen DS23 Pallas, Hayr, E.F.I., 7,000 miles, £5,100. Eurocars (London) Ltd 01-342 3709/4.

1973 FERRARI DAYTONA, 1 owner, full Maranello service history, immaculate £5,500. Exchange considered — Burklow Hill 830425.

YELLOW BEACH BUGGY. 711 OK. £250.—Ruislip 3600.

WANTED

M.O.T. FAILURES.

CAR HIRE

FOR HIRE

ROLLS-ROYCE AND BENTLEY

UNIQUE SILVER SHADOW

£10,950

01-588 3215

1971 ROLLS-ROYCE.

COMPANY DIRECTOR

"AND even to your old age I am he; and even to hoar hairs will I carry you: I have made, and I will bear; even I will carry, and will deliver you."—Isaiah 46: 4.

BIRTHS

BUTLER.—On 21st June, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Helen (née Cornwell) and David—a daughter (Camilla Louise Juliet).

KINGSBURY.—On 23rd June at St Teresa's Hospital to Marina and Gordon—a daughter.

SYMES.—On 25th June, to Catherine (née Calvert) and Philip Symes—a son (Edward Philip).

THURSBY-PELHAM.—On 25 June to Brigeen and Vaughan—a son (Deo Gratias).

WARRACK.—On 23rd June, in California, to Kay and Giles—a daughter.

WOOD-WALKER.—On 25th June, 1975, to Elizabeth (née Dobie) and Christopher—a son (Paul Basil), brother to Jennifer and Rachel.

ADOPTION

DUFFELL.—By Brenda and Peter Duffell—Daniel James Simon, on 26th June, now aged 13 months, a brother for Lucy, Philip and Elizabeth.

MARRIAGES

REEKIE : BRIDGER.—The marriage took place privately on Wednesday, June 25th, 1975, at St. Peter's Church, Thurleigh, between John Dewton Reekie and Daphne Elizabeth Bridger.

SACHS : MURPHY.—On June 7th, 1975, at Fisher House University R.C. Chaplaincy, Cambridge, Martin Sachs, of Corpus Christi College, to Anne Marie Murphy, of Girton College.

SNELL : BLAKE.—On June 20, 1975, at St Edward's Church, Clifford, Yorks, Philip Lesley, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. Snell, of Aberford, Yorks, and Shirley Anne Mary, only daughter of Captain and Mrs D. Blake, of Mill Farm, Steeple Bumpstead, Essex.

RUBY WEDDING

WELLINGTON : ENGLAND.—On June 27th 1935 at St John's Church, Surrey Road, Bournemouth, Brian Trevor Wellington to Nancy Victoria England. Present address: Summerhouse Cottage, Painswick, Gloucestershire.

DEATHS

ADENEY.—On June 24th, 1975, at the home of her daughter, 28 Westbury Road, Bratton, Westbury, Wiltshire, Florence Adeney, widow of Edward Swaine Adeney, aged 92, very peacefully. Dearly loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral private, family flowers only.

ANDREW. James Anderson, aged 65 years, at Hospital de Cimiez, Nice, on 22nd June, formerly of Madurai, South India and Liverpool, at Hospital de Cimiez. Sybil, father of Ian and Margaret, grandfather of Mark and Cheryl. After a long illness, bravely borne.

ARNOULD.—On 25th June, 1975, peacefully, at Netherton Barbarina, Helen Seton Arnould, B.L.M., of Battle, Sussex, wife of the late Francis Graham Arnould, C.I.E., V.D., and mother of Elizabeth, Helen and Mary. Cremation private.

BOYD.—Violet Victoria (née Helm), born 29 Jan., 1902, beloved mother of Donald Campbell, tragically on Thursday, 19 June, at 1.45 p.m. at The Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover. Service and burial at Playtol Church, Kent, on Friday, 4th July, at 11.30 a.m. Flowers to Hambrook & Johns, 1 Dover Rd., Folkestone. Friends, wartime allies welcome.

DEATHS

COE.—On Wednesday, June 25th, at Thoral Cottage, Thornby Leyburn, also of 90 Talbot Road, Highgate, London, N.6. Arthur, Dearly beloved husband of Marjorie Burford (Madge). Cortege will leave Thoral Cottage at 12.15 p.m. for service at Aysgarth Parish Church at 12.30 p.m. on Monday, 30th June, followed by cremation at Darlington at 2 p.m. Will friends kindly meet at the church.

GERVERS.—On June 24th, 1975, at Hamilton House Nursing Home, Surbiton, Beryl Susie Gervers, aged 90 years, widow of Brigadier-General F. R. S. Gervers, C.B.E., C.I.E. Cremation at Kingston Crematorium on Tuesday, 1st July at 2 p.m.

HILL.—On 25th June, 1975, in hospital, Hubert Charles, aged 86, of 8 Cawdor House, Cameron Close, Brentwood, Essex, Canon Emeritus of Blackburn, beloved husband of Marjorie and dear father of Janet, Susan and Elizabeth. Funeral service at St. Thomas of Canterbury Church, Brentwood, on Tuesday, 1st July, at 2.00 p.m. followed by cremation. Flowers to A. Bennett, 120 High Street, Brentwood.

HORSFIELD.—On 24th June, peacefully after a long illness, Kathleen, of 4 Laristhorpe Road, Sydenham. Funeral service 12 noon on Wednesday, 2nd July, 1975, at Honor Oak Crematorium, Brenchley Gardens, Camberwell, S.E.23.

HUNT.—On June 19, in Durban, Grizel Marion Guillum, aged 91, daughter of the late Sir Arthur and Lady Guillum Scott and widow of Col. D. R. Hunt, of Pietermaritzburg, mother of Anne Montagu, Ella Hunt and Jean Power, all of Durban.

KEMP.—On June 25th, 1975, suddenly, Derek Kemp, of Le Verger, Bon Air Lane, St. Saviour, Jersey, C.I., beloved husband of Pauline. Cremation will take place in Jersey. Donations in lieu of flowers may be sent to King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, c/o Appeals Secretary, 6 Buckingham Place, SW1 E6HR.

MOLLOY.—On 24th June, 1975, in the peace of Christ, Anne (Nano) Molloy. Requiem at the Brompton Oratory at 11 a.m. on Monday, 30th June, to which all her friends are invited; followed by private funeral (family only) at Leatherhead. Please, no flowers but if desired donations to Mother Teresa of Calcutta, c/o Barclays Bank, Eastbourne Road, Middlesbrough.

MONTGOMERY.—On 24th June, 1975, at Esher, Preo (known as Monty). Funeral service at Kingston Crematorium, on Tuesday, 1st July, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers to Funeral Director, 108 High Street, Esher.

MOSS.—On June 24, peacefully, at a nursing home in Connecticut, U.S.A., aged 92, Janet Stewart Moss (née Pickens), beloved wife of Frederic William Moss, of Woodbury, Connecticut, late of Maldon, Essex, and dear mother of Judy and Tony.

MURPHY.—On June 24th, in Dover, Jean, aged 70, widow of Stephen, died suddenly. Deeply mourned by all her family. Enquiries to Co-operative Funeral Service, 12 Victoria Crescent, Dover.

PALLIS.—On June 26, Alexander A. Pallis, in Athens after a short illness, aged 91.

ROBINSON.—On June 25th, peacefully, in her sleep at home, Redlands, Crockham Hill, Dorothy Acklom Robinson.

SCOTT-MONCRIEFF. — On 25th June, 1975, at Winchester, Constance Elizabeth Hannah, the beloved wife of the late Reverend C. W. Scott-Moncrieff, much loved mother, grandmother and great-grandmother.

SILVESTER.—On June 26th, at the Royal South Hants Hospital, Captain I. R. (Jack), after a long illness. Funeral at Southampton crematorium on Tuesday, 1st July at 3.00 p.m.

STIASSNY.—On Thursday, June 26th, peacefully, Ernst Stiassny, of 5 Porchester Gate, London W.2. Cremation Golders Green Crematorium on Friday, June 27th.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CANTLIE.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life and work of Lieutenant General Sir Neil Cantlie, KCB, KBE, MC, MB, FRCS, will be held in the Chapel, The Royal Hospital, Chelsea on Friday 11th July, 1975 at 11.30 am.

CLEGG.—A memorial service of thanksgiving for A. Lindsay Clegg will be held at Westminster Chapel, London, on Wednesday, July 9th, at 7 p.m.

KAYSER, JOAN BORRODAILE.—A memorial service will be held in the Savoy chapel at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, 8th July.

PRESCOTT.—A Thanksgiving Service for the life of Robin Prescott will be held at the Guild Church of St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall, E.C.2, at 11.45 a.m. on Wednesday, 9 July, 1975.

IN MEMORIAM

FOSTER.—In everlasting memory of Charles Foster, priest and Chaplain of the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, who died 3 years ago today. Remembered with love today and every day.

HILL, EMMA LILIAN who died on April 25, 1945, in grateful and loving memory on her birthday (June 27) of darling Auntie Lily, who devoted the latter years of her life to my upbringing.—Vera.

LING, ESMOND. In loving memory on his birthday. Sara, Puffie, Sue and Martin.

MILLS. In loving memory of Henry Charles, who died on June 27, 1951.

WEBB, NORMAN. In ever loving and happy memory—Marjorie.

WYNTER, DEREK. 27th June, 1965, remembered with love today and everyday.

YOUNG, DESMOND. June 27th 1966. In loving memory of Desmond. From his family.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

J. H. Kenyon LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Day and Night Service
Private Chapels
49 Edgware Road, W.2
01-723 3277
49 Marloes Road, W.8
01-937 0757

PUGH & CARR, KNIGHTSBRIDGE, floristry for all occasions, 118 Knightsbridge 584 8256, 26 Gloucester Rd., S.W.7. 584 7181.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

CBMPE ELECTRONICS in Offshore Operations Conference in London, 14th July. Open to non-members. Please apply for further details to CBMPE, 118 Southwark St., SE1 0SU. Tel. 01-928 1491.

WEST PIER Campaign Summer Ball, Grand Hotel, Brighton, Friday 4 July, 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Syd Dean Band. Harry Strutters in cabaret. Tickets £1.75 from Forum Gallery, 10 Market St., Brighton 28578.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CATER FOR BUSINESSMEN.—If you can offer a service from Catering to Computers then sell it through the Times daily Business to Business Columns. Phone Sally Fountaine on 01-278 9351 or the Manchester Office: 061-834 1234, for details on how to reach Directors, Managers and the whole business spectrum and cater for their needs.

MOVING ? BUYING A HOME for the first time ? Whichever you're doing—have you considered buying a new home ? If you have, don't miss The Times New Homes Property Feature on Friday, July 18th—covering all properties throughout the U.K. for all price ranges (you'll be sure to find something).

THE BURDEN NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, an independent charitable organization, is currently involved in the scientific study of the brain and mental health and urgently needs funds to expand this vital work. Your help, please, to the Director, Burden Neurological Institute, Bristol BS16 1QT.

LADY HOARE Trust Charity Concert, St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Wednesday, 9th July, 7.30 p.m. Choir of the Desborough School, Maidenhead. The London Baroque Soloists. Works by Haydn and Mozart. Programmes £1.50, £1.00 and 50p. Box Office 01-660 3537.

HAPPIER LIVES for lonely old people can be provided by your will. Please include a bequest for the National Benevolent Fund for the Aged, 5 Liverpool Street, London, EC2.

SOUTH LONDON MISSION provides Outings, Holidays and Convalescence for elderly, sick and tired people in real need of a break. Please send a holiday gift to The Superintendent, Rev. Eric Dobson, Central Hall, Bermondsey St., London SE1 3UJ.

MUSIC STUDIOS. For details see today's Services column.

IF MUSIC is the food of love, then the Epicure Column in The Times Saturday Bazaar is the Moonlight Sonata.

MIRAGE—exclusive dress/knitwear shop seeks Assistant. See Gen./Sec. Vacs.

CHAPPELL Rosewood piano, 1850. See Sales and wanted.

CONTACT NEEDS volunteer drivers to take out old people one Sunday afternoon a month.—01-240 0630.

SCHOOL EXAMS. (See Oxbridge '75 under Services. (Talbot Rice.)

TROUBADOUR'S usual sensational sale.—See Sales & Wants.

WRITE YOUR OWN FUTURE.—We are successful enough and together enough to be establishing our own new age community. If interested, write briefly to us at BM-Genesis, London WC1V 6XX.

ENGLISH TUITION.—Camb. Grad. E.F.L. Cert.—See Services.

GRAYS INN FIELD Club Ball, Saturday, 26th July. Tickets from Treasurer's Office, Grays Inn.

OXBRIDGE ENTRANCE.—Mander Portman Woodward.—Services.

HOUSE/APARTMENT CLEANING. See Home Services.

CARPETS, ex-Exhibition.—Sapphire Carpets.—See Sales & Wants.

LUXURY LEATHER LOUNGE SUITE.—See Sales and Wants.

A CAREER IN FOOD & Wine ? See Services.

HELP CONQUER CANCER with a Legacy. Legacies and Covenants in favour of the Cancer Research Campaign will support many worthwhile research projects. The campaign is the largest single supporter of research into all forms of cancer, including leukaemia in the U.K. Details from Dept. TXL, Cancer Research Campaign, Freepost London, SW1Y 5YJ.

UNFURNISHED 2 bedroom flat: £10 p.w.—See Rentals.

NEAR ANDOVER. 5 bedroom residence in 1½ acres. See Country Property.

ANOTHER PAIR OF HANDS for summer.—See Domestic Sits.

STEINWAY Model C.—See Sales and Wants.

A & O EXAMS. Oxbridge. See Marsden Tutors under Services.

ASSISTANT MANAGER for Chester restaurant.—See Gen. Vacancies.

ITALIAN 16th century marble statue—see For Sale & Wants.

WE ARE LOOKING for a Publisher for "Spiritual Philosophy". Any offers ?—Box 0056 S, The Times.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL excavations July. Volunteers urgently required. £10.50 p.w. Send S.A.E. Craggs, c/o P.O., Ilchester, Somerset.

NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME.—Retired District Nurses' Funds. The garden at Hill Wood, Dagnall will be open from 2-7 p.m. on Sundays 29th June and 6th July. Dagnall is midway between Hemel Hempstead and Leighton Buzzard.

JOB OF A LIFETIME for a young lady. See women's appointments —Jenetta.

NICK.—SCDU it in Edinburgh—Jim.

LORD STARBOROUGH.—Welcome to your 21st Year. A.I.Y.T.—S.

ANGOF.—Michael Joseph and Thomas Flamank, Cornish patriots, executed 27th June 1497 at Tyburn. Na-veugh-why, pyten-nyny!

UNIROSE. While you're working, we're delivering your goodies.

NATIONAL CHARITY needs Appeals Secretary—see Gen. Vacs.

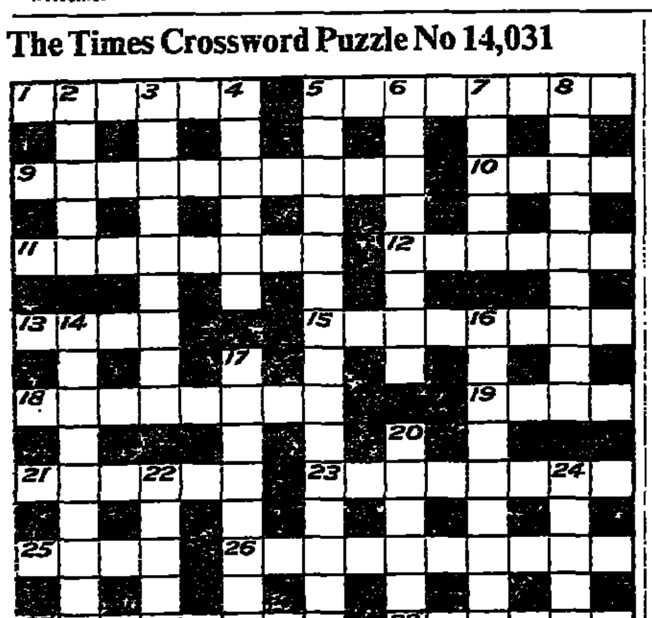
FRENCH GIRL 16½ years wishing to stay with family as paying guest for six months to perfect English.—584 5060.

DIEPPE. French family will welcome as paying guests children, young boys and girls. July, August. Write to Amyot D'Inville, 41 rue de la République, 76200 Dieppe, France.

SHEONA CORCORAN, b. 28.3.30 contact aunt Irena.—Box 0038 S, The Times.

LEAVING SCHOOL but want to do A or O levels in '76. See Hogarth Tutorials—Services.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,031



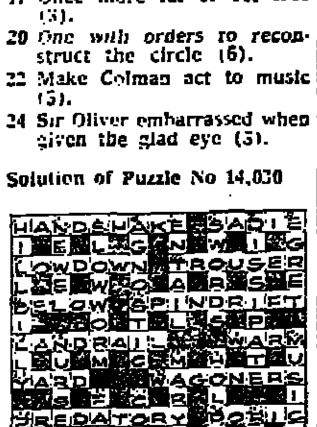
ACROSS

1 The part of Holy Writ known to an actor (6).
5 Artistic referee ? (8).
9 A surgical pad or an engineer's pump (10).
10 Crop ? About a penny (4).
11 Street toilet wrecked ? What a heel ! (8).
12 To carry on with the cost of Great Britain's return to Great Britain (6).
13 Don't include it with the order (4).
15 With decorations of gold with brown backing, see ? (8).
18 Six-footers have many an infantile complaint (8).
19 Sticky sweet—this one's hard (4).
21 Note the great lake in the land of little people (6).
23 Sticky sweet—man, you've got it ! (8).
25 To a bear decapitation spells disaster (4).
26 Acrobatic turn for summer season ? Sound idea ! (10).
27 Under obligation to look in, in France (8).
28 Beliefs of about 500 American Indians (6).

DOWN

2 Blow the cloth ! (5).
3 I am quietly arranging oil credit—sound, if ill-advised (9).
4 Age for kisses, mistress mine (6).
5 Apocryphal talent revealed in The Case of the Changeling Baby (6, 2, 7).
6 It's annoying to find it in rough terrain, out East (8).
7 The pointless quarrel with the cast (5).
8 Of a gospel messenger in vice reform (9).
14 He dumps our crazy kingdom in the sea off Weston (9).
16 End a school period in tea-making (9).
17 Once more let or set free (5).
20 One with orders to reconstruct the circle (6).
22 Make Colman act to music (5).
24 Sir Oliver embarrassed when given the glad eye (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 14,030



PERSONAL COLUMNS

also on page 23

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

The Imperial Cancer Research Fund's urgent investigation of Cancer needs your support now.
Please help by sending a donation, or "In Memoriam" gift to:
THE IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
Dept. 160E, P.O. Box 123
Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London, WC2A 3PX.

EXECUTIVE Commuters, earn while you travel. See Gen. Vacs.

SPORT AND RECREATION

DRIVEN PHEASANT SHOOT.—Vacancies for safe guns in South Buckinghamshire shoot; 2,000 birds put to cover. — Holmer Green 5156.

SALMON FISHING. Best river Iceland, 1 rod available (sub-let) 7-14 July. Apply 01-930 0234 or after 7 p.m. 01-736 6089.

YACHTS AND BOATS
CHARTER AND HIRE

70FT. 6 BERTH luxury cruiser with crew into U.K. and continental waterways. Darmead Ltd., 142 Holland Pk. Ave., W11 4UE. 01-727 0047/8.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

HADLEY'S OF LONDON

Late night Restaurant that unashamedly brings back The Age of Gracious Living.
Four shows nightly
Gourmet Cordon Bleu menu
International cabaret twice nightly.
Dine and Dance with The Hadley Girls
Open Sundays.
Reservations : 629 8947
8 MILL STREET
(off Conduit Street)
LONDON, W.1.

"ENJOY YOURSELF ?" How—by going to the Bristol Suite, 14 Bruton Place, Mayfair (off Berkeley Sq), London, W.1. Tel. 499 1938 for reservations. P.S. Our only entrance is beneath the Red Canopy.

RESTAURANTS

DINE AND DANCE at Sabah, London's luxury French and Malaysian restaurant, entertained by Dave Davani Trio every night. 64-58 Eversholt St., NW1. 01-388 0131.

L'HIRONDELLE, Swallow St., Piccadilly. 734 6666/1511. Food is our pride. Glamorous revue "Lush Life" 10.30 and 1.30. 3-course Dinner £4.

AU SAVARIN, 8 Charlotte St., W1. Good food and fine wines. Reservations. 636 7134.

CAROL'S FRESH SEAFOOD Restaurant and Oyster Bar, 12 Blenheim Terrace, N.W.8. Surprisingly inexpensive. 01-328 1920/2049.

TIDDY DOLS, 2 Hertford St., Mayfair, W.1. English fare, live entertainment, disco and historical setting. From £3.50 all inclusive. Tel.: 499 2357/8.

TRAVELLING THROUGH Lancashire on the M6? Cassinellis Restaurant and Motor Inn—200yds. from exit 27 (Standish Parbold Turn-off of the B5239 in Standish). Lunch from £1.26.

UK HOLIDAYS

OAST HOUSE, E. Sussex. Idyllic surroundings. Sleeps 6. C.H. Daily help available. £30/£85 p.w. 01-856 2307 or Chiddingly 309.

CAITHNESS, nr. John O'Groats. Holiday cottage. £36 end August. £30 September. Sleeps 6. Mowat. Tel.: Gillock 247.

PEACE AND QUIET.—N. Essex cottage, sleeps 4-5; 45 mins. City. Tennis, swimming; from £30 p.w. —Silver End 83172, after 7.0.

DUNBAR, south east Scotland. Luxury 17th/18th century self-contained flat. Harbour and beach. Privacy plus old fashioned elegance. From £60 per week. Sleep 4 to 6. Dunbar 3456.

IN SHELTERED VALLEY off Bodmin Moor. 16th century Farmhouse. Sleeps 6/8. Vacancy 28th June-19th July. August 30th onwards. From £50.—Tel. Cardinham 280.

DITCHLING, SUSSEX.—Georgian village house, sleep 6; 23.8-12.9; £50 p.w. 07918 4167.

OLD WELSH COTTAGE trad. furnished, sleep 4—6. All mod. cons. Due to cancellation available, July 26th to Aug. 9th. Also all Sept. Terms £8 to £48 (Sept. £38). Tel: Llechryd 232 (STD 023987). M. E. Jones, Cardiganshire.

NORFOLK COAST, due to cancellation Cottage vacant 3 weeks. Sleeps 4. From 28th June. Telephone Holt 2105.

THE LINKS Country Park Hotel and Golf Course, West Runton. Gracious living in a beautiful setting on North Norfolk Coast. Tel. West Runton (026-375) 691.

SELF-CATERING holiday flats and B.B. at many centres during the summer months. University Holidays Ltd., Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6ED. (078-73) 76280 (24 hr.).

BE YOUR OWN "GUIDE for good food" and travel to the Woolacombe Bay Hotel, Devon. ★★★ Signpost Egon Ronay. Ashley Courtney write or phone Woolacombe 388.

ALBANY HOTEL, Barkston Gardens, S.W.5, welcomes you. Recently modernized. Nr. West London Air Terminal. 01-370 5116.

SINGLES. COUNTRY WEEKENDS. Riverside hotel. Make new friends. Friday dinner to Sunday lunch, disco, etc. £28 inc.—01-937 6805, 23 Abingdon Rd. London W.8.

NORFOLK.—Traditional country cottages in beautiful surroundings. T.V., fitted kitchens, linen, full central heating. Ideal for autumn holidays. Some vacancies July and after 30 August. 10p stamp for colour brochure from Dept. 5, Norfolk Country Cottages, South Raynham, Fakenham, Norfolk.

CHARMING self-catering Cottages on secluded N. Devon farm near sea. From £25 p.w. July, September.—Clovelly 356.

SURREY.—Houses, flats/cottages available, and wanted, for holiday lets. Full details P.I.S., 28 Queens Road, Weybridge. Tel.: 40141.

LIME TREE HOTEL, Ebury Street, S.W.1, nr. Air Terminals & Victoria Coach Station. 1st breakfast 6.15. Fire Cert. 730 8191.

TRAVELLING through Lancashire on the M6 ?—See Dining Out.

HEBRIDEAN SAILING HOLIDAYS.—Explore the romantic Western Isles of Scotland as guest on a chartered yacht. From £24.60 per person per wk inclusive. Arden Yachts Ltd., (Western Yachting), 27 East King St., Helensburgh. Tel.: Hel 2177.

EDGE BODMIN MOOR.—Beautifully kept cottage. Sleeps 5. £27 p.w. Aug. 28th-Sept. 11th. Bungay 2139.

CAMBRIDGE, NEWNHAM. 4 bedroom family house, near boating, swimming, riding. 18th July, 4 weeks. £35 per week. Phone 01-228 4456.

A FEW paying guests taken. Private. Country house. Nr. Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire. Dates available Sept.-Oct. 20, 1975. Phone Pollachar 244.

WOOD COUNTRY HOTEL, South Tawton, near Okehampton (Stickelpath 239), situated in 30 acres of parkland, lake, etc.; have vacancies. £8.50 inclusive per day, also unique garden pavilion, sleeps 8. £23.60 p.w. and stable flat, sleeps 6. £40 p.w.

CANCELLATION.—Bungalow, facing sea. 28 June. Brighton 36336.

ATTRACTIVE furnished holiday cottage with good trout fishing, small garden, 2 recep., 3 bed., all conveniences, Broadchalke, near Salisbury. To let August and/or September. £35 per week. Lamb, Knighton, Broadchalke, Salisbury.

SANDWICH. Exceptional cottage sleeps 5 to let August 8th-22nd. All mod. cons., linen, T.V., domestic help. £50 per week.—Ring 01-637 2222 office hours.

OBINAN CROFT, undisturbed situation 30 yds. from the sea. Twin bedrooms, hot & cold, heating throughout, T.V. lounge. Dinner, bed and breakfast £21 weekly. Vacancies from 28th June.—H. R. Carruthers, Obinan, Laide, Ross-shire (Aultbea 281).

HAMPSTEAD. Family flat, 2 recep., 3 bedrooms, k. & b., garden £50 p.w. Aug.-mid Sept. 435 6606.

WANTED
A QUIET PLACE
IN THE COUNTRY

Business group seeks top class accommodation with catering and conference facilities for 50, during weekend October 10-12. Maximum 80 miles from London. Secluded position. Details urgently to Box 2278 M, The Times.

UK HOLIDAYS

ARDNAMUCHAN
ARGYLL
KILCHOAN 1 MILE

Principal house on 15,000 acre estate in lovely situation by sea overlooking Sound of Mull to let fully furnished from mid-July. Sleeps 9. Minimum lets of 1 month. Access to estate providing fishing, stalking, hill walking, many sandy beaches.
Further details from:
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY,
8 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DR.
Tel.: 031-225 7105.

TORQUAY
THE ENGLISH RIVIERA
New furnished 2 bedroom prestige flat on sea front in ideal level position with glorious views. £50 week exclusive for long let.
Cavanna, 302 Union Street, Torquay. Tel. 0803 27046

DARTINGTON HALL, South Devon. Single study bedrooms overlooking Dart Valley available 26th Aug.-21st Sept. Extensive grounds—easy access Torbay and Dartmoor. Swimming, squash, tennis, television. Dinner/bed/breakfast £3.95 per day incl (minimum 3 days). Write to Senior Administrative Officer, Dartington College of Arts, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 6EJ.

YORKSHIRE. Wanted, furnished luxury serviced house for 2-3 weeks from July 4th or 11th. Within 15 miles Harrogate. 4 beds, highest references. £250 p.w. Phone 01-735 8551.

DORSET.—Thatched Cottage, 8 miles sea. Sleeps 6, baby. July 5th-19th. £66 inc. August 23rd onwards £30 p.w.—Ring Friday evening only. Guildford 60851.

WANTED CORNWALL, 3-bed Cottage near beach and golf course, 2 weeks between 26th July-23rd August.—Timsbury 70596.

FARMHOUSE, near Boscastle, Cornwall, available in September, sleeps 8.—01-732 4160 or Ross-on-Wye 2982.

WANTED.—Flat or house for 4 in Central London. July 4 for 2 weeks.—892 4506.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH. Family house to let August. Sleeps 6/7. £40 p.w. incl. 01-485 3959.

FRIENDLY mixed weekend parties. Learn to waterski.—Weekend Ski Club, 730 0451.

COTTAGES OR HOUSES in England (incl London) Wales.—Darmead Ltd., 142 Holland Pk. Ave., W11 4UE. 01-727 0047/8.

NEW FOR 1975. Heated outdoor pool, putting green, games room, choice of hotel rooms or furnished service flats, 4 miles inland from Clovelly. Brochure from: Moorhead Hotel, Woolfardisworthy, Bideford, North Devon EX39 5RG. Tel.: Clovelly 461.

HIGHLAND CRUISES. Small parties cruising comfortably in sheltered waters weekly. July-October. Single/double cabins. £66 per person includes good food and wine. Apply: Motor Yacht Serinia, C.14 Brunchew ark, Inverness.

SPACIOUS, comfortable, well equipped, five bed family house in N. London. To let Aug 16-Sept. 7. £50 p.w. 01-348 3157.

LITTLE THATCHED COTTAGE, north Hampshire. Sleep 2/4, £9. 3 nights or £18 p.w. St. Mary Bourne (026473) 335.

CORNWALL. Super s/c flat in fine old Cornish house. ¼m sea. Sleep 6. Some July/Aug. dates. Also seaside flats, sleeps 2, 4 or 5. £30-£60 p.w. Hayle (073 675) 3365.

MARBLE ARCH (nr.). Director offers large newly decorated room in his mansion flat. Large sitting room, k. & b., colour T.V., 2 tel. lines, porterage, suit professional gentleman or junior executive. £15 p.w. 402 5642 (between 10.30-4.30).

LUXURIOUS 17th century private country house in national park near sea and moors for utter peace. Excellent food. Walking, fishing, riding and sailing available. 1st announcement, so all dates available. Mrs. Clarke, Ugthorpe House, Ugthorpe, Witney. Hinderwell 370.

URGENTLY REQUIRED for 1st two weeks in August a quiet Dorset/Devon cottage, near sea, to sleep 4 and 3 children. Ring: Howard, 01-467 1255.

DORSET.—Rural riverside bungalow. 8 miles Poole. Sleeps 6-8. Mon., 18th Aug.-Mon., 1st Sept. £40 p.w. Tel. 025 885402.

WEEK JUNE 28th.—6-berth caravan, Dorset coast.—01-657 3955.

ARGYLL. Loch Avich cottage, sleeps 6. 5th to 19th July, 30th Aug. to 6th Sept., 13th Sept. onwards, from £50. Oban (0631) 2632.

EDINBURGH.—5 mins centre. Well appointed flat, sleeps 2. Available 5th July to 30th August. £50 per week.—Telephone 031-447 8037.

WILL SWOP nice family house (fringe of Lake District) for same London, 21st to 28th July.—Phone Cockermouth 3117.

5/19 JULY, 13/27 SEPTEMBER.—Peaceful seclusion, superb views. Somerset farm cottage, all mod. cons., sleeps 6-8, T.V., fridge, grand piano. £40 p.w. for 4 July. £30 Sept. No pets.—Stirling. Axbridge 244.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

ATHENS AND CRETE still available for July and August inc. hols. from £55. Also a few vacancies Corfu and Rhodes. CAA/ABTA bonded. Tel 01-727 5061/9425. Olympic Holidays. ATOL 341B.

CRUISE IN THE AEGEAN aboard a traditional square rigged sailing ship. Fortnightly departures from Rhodes. Details from Kimbla, 62 Kenway Rd., London, S.W.5. 01-370 4011.

GREEK TOURIST AGENCY for Hotels, Villas and Flats—32 Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel 01-580 3152 (ATOL 547B).

SAVE £30+. to Europe. Tours, scheduled flights daily, Heathrow. T.T.L. 01-222 7575. ATOL 532B.

EUROPEAN OVERLAND TOURS. 28 days Scandinavia, £120. 21 days Central & S. Europe £97; or 42 days, £170. 63 days Western Europe, £262.—Ring Sundowners for colour brochure. 01-370 4317.

MARBELLA VILLA, nr. beach. Summer lets.—01-458 4071.

HOLIDAY TIME or just fed up ? Fly Panther Travel to Europe, and worldwide. 153 Praed St., W.2. 01-402 4459 (air agents).

MAMOUNIA, MARRAKECH. Depart any Mon. from £132. Gamma Travel, 85 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1. 01-492 1704. ATOL 509B.

DORDOGNE cottage available 5th to 19th July, 26th July to 9th August, and 30th August onward. —Telephone Fordingbridge 53348.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THE GREEK ISLANDS
SPECIAL OFFER
POROS, 2 WEEKS

A relatively undiscovered island where you can laze all day in your own tiny cove and swim, scuba-dive and water-ski in crystal clear water; play tennis or go riding.
Dance to bouzouki music by night in the fishermen's tavernas of Poros Town.
Flights from Gatwick every Monday.
Phone 01-836 5892 for brochure.
MEDINA ISLAND HOLIDAYS
ATOL 778B.

THE COMPLETE TRAVEL AGENCY
SPETSAE HOLIDAYS FROM £75
Australia and New Zealand flights and holidays.
Flights to Rome, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Munich and most other destinations.
Travel Agencies in U.K., Australia and Europe. European Camping holidays 2-10 weeks.
HAYMARKET TRAVEL LTD.
(First floor) 31-32 Haymarket, London, S.W.1.
(Open 9 to 6, Mon-Fri. and Sat. 10-2 p.m.)
Phone: 01-839 6958/9/0
(Airline Agents)

AFRICA EAST/SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
Lowest ever fares Nairobi, Jo'burg, Dar, Seychelles, India, Lagos, Accra, Addis, Cairo, Rome, Rio, Sao, B.A.
I.A.T. LTD.,
250 Grand Bldgs.,
Trafalgar Sq., London, W.C.2.
01-839 5092/3/4.
ATOL 487D. 24-hour Service.

SUNDANCE, MOROCCO
1 week from £76
2 weeks from £83
Come alone or with friends. Relax under the warm African sun. Laze in the surf on deserted golden beaches. Live in comfortable chalets. British-managed, near the capital Rabat. The culture and the sports enthusiast will always find something to do. For brochure phone Travel Workshop, 01-581 2592 (24 hrs.) ABTA.

POUND-SAVERS
Economy fares to:
The Middle East, India, Pakistan, Far East, Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A. / Canada, S.W.B. Africa, the Caribbean and other world-wide destinations.
UNITED AIR TRAVELS LTD.
5-6 Coventry St., W.1.
(N. Piccadilly Circus Underground)
01-439 2327/8
01-734 2345
(Airline Agents)

SUN VILLAS
have a few remaining vacancies this summer and hols can be arranged to include your travel requirements by sea or air. We have villas to suit all tastes in Spain, France, Greece and the Algarve. Give us a ring and let us know what you are looking for.
580 2368
ABTA ATOL 300B.

CORFU VILLAS LTD.
have villa vacancies for 2/8 people, late July/August, from £132 p.p. 2 weeks including flight, maid, to £170 including cook, waterskiing, riding.
CORFU VILLAS LTD.
168 Walton St., S.W.3
01-581 0851 ATOL 337 B.

LONDON/NAIROBI.—Trans Africa expeditions dep. U.K. 20th Sept. and 10th Dec. 13 wks. via Europe, Sahara, Zaire/Sudan and Game Parks. Fully inc. £500. London/Katmandu, 23rd Sept. and 10th Oct. Fully inc. £350/£335. Film shows Tues. evenings. Brochures: Hughes Overland Ltd., 25 Battersea Bridge Rd., S.W.11. Tel. 223 2344 or 228 0498.

CRETE, £115—2 WEEKS ARISTEA. —A charming new hotel on the seafront in the picturesque village of Elounda, 7kms from Aghios Nicolaos. Day schedule flight depart Sat. or Mondays.—637 6072. COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS. ATOL 213 BD.

MALTATOURS.—Inclusive holidays for July available in hotels and apartments. Also August through to October for immediate confirmation including de luxe hotels. Contact the specialists, Maltatours, 01-582 8585. ATOL 118 B—ABTA.

A SMALL, verdant, unspoilt, Saronic Isle ? This is Spetsai, Greece. Departures every Sunday, Heathrow, 2 weeks, £109. Don't miss it ! C.P.T., 828 5555. ATOL 369B.

OVERLAND TREKS with young mixed groups. Morocco, Greece, Turkey, Lapland. 2/3/4/5 wks. by minibus from £55. Brochure Tentrek, Chislehurst, Kent. 01-467 9417 or 3473.

GREECE ! ATHENS.—Still available certain dates July/Aug/Sept. Contact Eurocheck, 01-542 4614/2431 (Airline Agts). But hurry!

BOOK NOW! Economy flights Aust., N.Z., Africa, U.S.A., etc. Wingspan, 01-405 8043/7082, 6 Gt. Queen St., W.C.2. Airline Agts.

INDIA, Indonesia, Australia, complete overland trip. Fare £190 to Katmandu in 76 days. Call or write Asian Greyhounds, King's Road, Windsor. Tel: 69129.

GERMANY FROM £8 RETURN.—Weekly departures.—G.T.F., 01-734 9437.

S. FRANCE by Air from £59.50. B. & B. holidays, flight Perpignan or Montpellier.—Skytravel, 602 6755. ATOL 585 BCD.

AMSTERDAM, PARIS, BRUSSELS or Bruges. Individual holidays. Time Off Ltd., 2a Chester Close, London, SW1. 01-235 8070.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND with CP Airline. Fly the Canadian Pacific way—via Vancouver. For full details of this enjoyable routing phone 01-930 5664 now. Or call at CP Airlines, 62 Trafalgar Square, London, WC2. If you are flying home, it will complete your round the world trip.

ATHENS. Some seats left for August 26th and September 16th departures. No overnight travel. £38 rtn. Athens/Glyfada hotels available. Bliss Bros Coaches, Eye Street, Bishop's Stortford. Tel. 55210.

ISRAEL.—Trekking, Kibbutz work, world travel, Hosts, S.T.S., 161 Gt. Portland St, W1. 580 7733.

ATHENS from £55 single; £45 return—Hosts STS. 01-580 7733.

SARDINIA ! James Vance still have availability for departures on the 6th July. Why not phone for immediate confirmation ?—01-205 4006. ATOL 031B.

ALGARVE. "Lucia" villa for 8, with pool, near Lagos, available July 5 from £99 p.p. inc. flight and maid.—Ring P & P, 01-493 5725. Atol 168B.

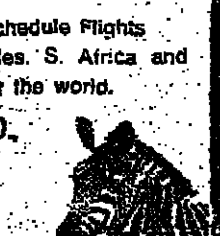
ENCOUNTER OVERLAND.—London to Johannesburg Nov. 15th 17 wks. at £560 incl. 01-370 6845.

CANNES. Flat available July and August. Sleeps six, one mile from sea. Ring: Abarail, Cannes 473013.

GREECE.—Bargain holidays available Corfu, Parga, island cruises, from 29 June, 2nd or 6th July. Smallworld, 01-340 3233. ATOL 493B.

CORFU.—2 weeks at the Castello or Glyfada hotels from £189.50 p.p. including half board, scheduled flights, surcharges.—Ring Supertravel, 01-589 5161. ATOL 322 B.

KENYA
Inclusive Safari/Beach Holidays
—Nairobi, Mombasa, etc.
Also Special Economy Group Schedule Flights
Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Seychelles, S. Africa and other destinations throughout the world.
KENBRI (Kenya-Britain) TRAVELS LTD.,
5 VIGO STREET
LONDON, W.1.
TEL 01-437 2952/4782
C.A.A., A.T.O.L. No. 318SC



HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THIS MONTH'S THOMSON BEST BUYS
£5 per person off the brochure price of these summer holidays if booked during June. See your travel agent or ring Thomson Holidays.
FROM LUTON
7 nights in Ibiza departing 25th June, 2nd, 9th and 16th July. NOW from £64.
7 and 14 nights in Switzerland and 7 nights Swiss Scene and City holidays, departing 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th July.
NOW from £96.
FROM GATWICK
14 nights in Greece, departing 17th June, 1st and 15th July. NOW from £115.
THOMSON HOLIDAYS
Prices include fuel and currency cost changes but are subject to availability.

BEST VALUE IN FARES
WE'RE No. 1
LOWEST RELIABLE DISCOUNT SCHEDULED AIRFARES
to 119 worldwide destinations plus ABC flights to North America. For our free 48-page brochure giving full details phone 01-584 9817 or 01-584 5435 (24 hours/7 days Ansafone), or write to:
U.K. and International Office
WORLD EXPEDITIONARY ASSOCIATION
45 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.3

TRAVELAIR
INTERNATIONAL LOW COST TRAVEL
Immediate confirmations to East, West, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the Far East. Late bookings a speciality. Contact:
TRAVELAIR
International Low Cost Travel
2nd Floor
40 Great Marlborough St.,
London W1V 1DA
Tel. 01-437 6016/7 or 01-439 7505/6
CAA ATOL 109D

MONEY SAVERS
NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, LUSAKA, LAGOS, J'BURG, ACCRA, SINGAPORE, TOKYO, SYDNEY, AUCKLAND, ROME, SEYCHELLES, MAURITIUS, EUROPE.
Largest selection, lowest fares. Guaranteed scheduled departures.
FLAMINGO TRAVEL
76 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.
Tel. 01-439 7751/2
Open Saturday
Airline Agent

ECONOMY
JO'BURG FROM £178 RETURN
AUSTRALIA FROM £190 ONE WAY
NEW YORK FROM £99 RETURN
ATHENS FROM £57 RETURN
Many other worldwide destinations
BANCREST TRAVEL
183 Praed St., London, W.2.
Tel. 01-723 4287. Airline Agents.

CANARY ISLANDS
First for sun and warm clean Atlantic beaches. Flats/hotels/flights all year.
Consult the Specialists
MAINSALE TRAVEL
86-100 Mare Street, London, E.8
Tel.: 01-986 5655. ATOL 203B.

FLY : IT COSTS LESS FOR MORE
MOMBASA—MALINDI—NAIROBI & DAR ES SALAAM, Seychelles, Mauritius, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth, West and Central Africa and Far East.
TRAVEL CENTRE (LONDON)
2/3 Dryden Chambers
119 Oxford Street
London W1R 1PA
01-437 2059/9154, 734 5788
C.A.A., A.T.O.L., 113BC.

RIVERIA
To let, furnished, up to 2 years—minimum 1 month. Villa at Roquebrune-Cap Martin, 5 minutes Monte Carlo and beach. 3 double bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception. All mains c.h. and telephones. Spectacular view over Mediterranean. Pretty garden and sun terraces, garage.
01-352 2491.

5TH JULY CORFU — VILLA KYMATA.—Superb villa at Perama on the sea, sleeps 4/8 persons; £125 2 weeks incl. day sched. flight and maid service. —For brochure, ring : 637 5072. COSMOPOLITAN HOLIDAYS. ATOL 213 BD.

ELBA. SELF-CATERING villa available for 3.5 persons July 6 for 14 days. Price £79 p.p. including flight from Gatwick and all surcharges.—Tel. 01-589 5478. John Morgan Travel, 30 Thurloe Place, London, S.W.7. ATOL 052B.

OVERLAND TO MOROCCO.—23 day adventure holidays. £89. For brochure: Capricorn Tours, 21, Ebury Bridge Rd., S.W.1. 01-730 0657.

£ £ £ SAVERS.—Europe, S. Africa, Australia, N. Zealand, America, and the Far East.—Ring 01-734 4676/2827. F.C.T., 93 Regent Street, London, W.1 (Airline Agents).

SPETSAI, GREECE.—Sea Captain's house to let. Sleeps 6. From £85 p.w.—Ring (office hours) 01-584 0949.

ECONOMY TRAVEL MOST PLACES. E.Q.T. All Agts., 01-836 1383.

FREE your copy of our 24 page colour newspaper packed with information all about overland expeditions and camping tours. Ring, write or call. Trail Finders, 46/48 Earls Court Rd., London, W8 6EJ. 01-937 9631.

MANOIR DE CHAMIGNY (B and B) Countryside, 40 miles East of Paris. 16 rue de l'Eglise, Chamigny, 77260 La Ferte/Jouarre, France.

ALGARVE.—Generally recognized as the most beautiful villa on the coast. Sleeps 10, staff 4. Large swimming pool, tennis court, huge terraces. First time to be let to discerning tenants only. £350 p.w. August. £280 p.w. other months. Tel. 01-236 6408.

JAMAICAN ALTERNATIVE.—Beautiful homes available for rental all the year round, including reliable travel arrangements.—61 Brompton Road, S.W.3. 01-584 6211. ATOL 334 B.

ALMERIA, SPAIN.—Flat over sea. £38 p.w. adult 4. Avail. now to July 21, Aug. 14 to Sept. 4, Sept 18 on.—Day, 01-370 1442; evg. 04 eves. 01-947 3156.

ITALY. Gulf of Salerno. — Large Flat in private palazzo, sleep 7/8, 3 bath, own park along sandy beach. Ideal for children. Maid. —Newick (Sx.) 082 572.

FRENCH ALPS. Savoie.—Luxurious Studio Apartment, set in mountains. Large lounge, diner, kitch., bathroom, sleeps 2-4, balcony, convenient shopping facilities. Available July-September. £40 per fortnight.—Tel. 049 2561.

MALAGA
SPECIAL FLIGHT
3RD JULY
£35
return
CHANCERY TRAVEL
01-351 3366
(Airline Agents)

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

JUST FOR THE FEW

The Jamaican Alternative can offer you year round holidays in the most exquisite private homes near Montego Bay. Houses selected for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers during their stay in Jamaica recently. All houses have fabulous gardens, swimming pools, of course, and a minimum of 4 full-time staff, including excellent cooks.

We fly you there and back direct Heathrow-Montego Bay by scheduled flights.

Jamaica is a summer resort bettering easily everything offered in the Mediterranean and our 2-week air/villa holidays cost just over £300 p.p. in August with big reductions for children.

All our staff know these villas personally.
JAMAICAN ALTERNATIVE
61 BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
01-584 6211 ATOL 334B

THE STORY SO FAR

The ancient Simca was now running parallel with the incredibly clear sea, the lighter blue of the shallows stretching out from the tiny coves to the deep water blue on the horizon.

The hot sun beats down through the sunshine roof highlighting the still damp hair of the girl snuggled beside him. A sandy bay appeared with a couple sunbathing on the beach. he noted idly that the girl had removed her bikini top, and why not he thought: he'd only seen two other cars since he left the town some half an hour ago. As the car traversed the next bend a taverna came into view and on impulse he stopped. The place was empty except for a sleeping dog that lazily opened one eye and then ignored them.

The smiling old lady who rushed out to greet them spoke no English and he mimed coffee and cakes to her. he thought she'd understood until she returned with a bottle of ice cool white wine and a large plate of sliced melon. Oh well, he thought, I didn't want coffee anyway. The view across the sea from the taverna was breathtaking. he was aware of his companion raising her glass in salute, a total feeling of well being coursed through his body. he felt totally relaxed for the first time in a year . . . this was the magic of Zante, a Greek island like no other.

SUNMED HOLIDAYS
157 KENSINGTON HIGH STREET, W.8.
Tel. 01-937 3607 (24 hr. phone service)
A. Government Bonded Operator. ATOL 382 B.

ALGARVE
ALGARVE
ALGARVE

Consult the Specialists and book Villas among the most beautiful in Europe.

Not cheap holidays, but surprising value and totally reliable service. Care and personal attention given to your holiday.

£240 per person in August for family of four in a villa with private pool, full-time staff and including scheduled flights.

ALGARVE AGENCY
61 Brompton Road, SW3
01-584 6211
ATOL 344B

LUXURY IN THE SUNSHINE
MOROCCO £90
TUNISIA £95
ALGERIA £120
London Express Services Ltd.
185 Kensington High Road,
London W.8.
Tel.: 01-937 1236 (4 lines)
ABTA 40313 ATOL 444B

WHEN FLYING
contact Miss Ingrid Wehr for low cost fares to New York, Australia, Africa and Far East by scheduled carrier. Also selected destinations of Europe.
MAYFAIR TRAVEL
(Airline Agents)
31-32 Haymarket, London, S.W.1. Tel.: 839 1681 (4 lines). Telex 916167.

AUSTRALIA—NEW ZEALAND
Jet/ship from £198
Overland from £160
World wide flights available, e.g.
Sydney £189
Also European tours
NAT FLIGHT DECK
181 Earls Court Road, SW5
01-370 6457/8/9
(Airline Agents)

KENYA KENYA
KENYA SPECIALISTS
Save with Econair, Nairobi, Dar, Entebbe, Lusaka, Blantyre, all South/West Africa. Normal scheduled flights.
ECONAIR
2/13 Albion Buildings,
Aldersgate Street,
London EC1A 7DT
01-606 7968/9207
(Airline Agents)

BEST VALUE AIR FARES ! to South Africa, Kenya, Ghana, Nigeria, Australia, New Zealand, U.S.A., Canada, Far East, Europe. Regular departures. Goldstream Travel Ltd., 01-836 2243 (24 hours). 25 Denmark Street, London, W.C.2. (Airline Agents)

CORFU. A few places left in our villa party. 14 days from July 10. £140 inc. all food, flight from Gatwick and surcharges. Tel. 01-589 5478. John Morgan Travel Ltd. ATOL 052B.

MARBELLA. Scheduled flights plus free car plus villa for an incredible 1 week from £76 per person. —Golf Villa Holidays, 109/111 Ballards Lane, London, N.3. 01-349 0363. ATOL 272B.

RELIABLE ECONOMY FLIGHTS to more than 100 destinations. Capricorn Travel (Airline Agts.) 21 Ebury Bge. Rd., S.W.1. 01-730 0657.

MARBELLA. Scheduled flights, 4/5 star hotels, including free car, from 1 week £100. Golf Villa Holidays, 109-111 Ballards Lane, London, N.3. 01-349 0363. ATOL 272B.

CRETE. TAVERNA HOLIDAY. 2 weeks half-board. Departing 26 June. £143. No Surcharges. Just Crete. 493 5257. ATOL 719B.

RUSSIA.—9 week air/overland tours dep. 5 July and 19 July from £84. Also 3/4 week overland camping tours via Scandinavia, Romania, Hungary, etc. From £97.—Contact Hughes Overland, 25 Battersea Bridge Road, London, S.W.11 01-223 2344. ATOL 182B.

WHY PAY MORE ? Economy flights to most destinations. 01-739 0786/5291. Travelcare Airline Agents.

LOWEST FARES : BEST SERVICE All destinations. Europe and worldwide. Buckingham Travel (Airline Agts.), 01-828 2702 9608.

KATMANDU. £180—44 days. Travel overland to India and Nepal with Sundowners via Iron Curtain countries, Middle East or Turkey. Ring 01-370 4317 for colour brochure.

INDIA-KASHMIR overland. Connections Indonesia and Australia. Brochure, Intercontinental, 184 Goldhawk Rd. W12. 01-749 6794.

ADVENTURE TOURS. Aug. Greece, Turkey, 36 days, £140. Europe 22 days, £80. Brochures, 86 Dalling Rd., W.6. 748 4824. ABTA.

RELAX ITALIAN STYLE. Villa holidays on the Tuscan coast. Brochure Bellaglen Ltd., 285 Fore St., N9. Tel. 01-803 1231/5081.

FLIGHTS AND EXPEDITIONS to Europe, Africa, Asia, Australasia at realistic prices.—Venture Centre (AG), 177 Kensington High St., W.8. 01-937 6062/0072 (Airline Agents).

STUDENT TRAVEL worldwide. Minerva—Hosts STS. 01-580 7733.

ITALY, RIVIERA. Private villa. July, Aug., Sept. 0474 872121.

SCANDINAVIAN TRIP offered for 2 weeks in August at £70. Further details phone Eastbourne (0323) 32725.

NICE — VILLEFRANCHE / MER. Hotel Welcome ★★★ on the sea front. Tel.: (93) 80 70 26.

CASA MERRET
Sleeps 6 and has its own pool. Available August at £184 p.p. for 2 weeks including scheduled flights. Contact:
ALGARVE VILLAS
148 The Strand, W.C2
01-836 9028/9 or 01-240 1888

TOP FLIGHT TRAVELS
Worldwide economy flights to NEW YORK, Far East, Australia, New Zealand, East, West, South and Central Africa, Caribbean, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Europe.—28-31 EDGWARE RD. (2 MINS. MARBLE ARCH TUBE), W.2. Tel. 402 9373 (4 LINES). Airline Agents. (Sats. till 1 p.m.)

LOW FARES GUARANTEED
Scheduled departures
NAIROBI, DAR ES SALAAM, JOHANNESBURG, AUSTRALIA, FAR EAST. Also Seychelles, Lagos, Accra, Salisbury.
ATAL TRAVEL LTD.
71 Oxford Street
London, W.1.
Tel.: 437 1337/0949
(Airline Agents)

DON'T MISS
ALL THE OTHER
HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
ON THE INSIDE
BACK PAGE
TODAY !

ITALY
Beautiful 17th century farmhouse on hill nr. Rome. Breathtaking view of Tiber. Recently restored and featured on U.S. television. Fully furnished. Six bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, all conveniences. Month of July only. Exchange apartment London or low rent for best references required and given. Telephone 01-283 6211 (office); 01-727 3854 (home).

GREECE & SPAIN
BY AIR
FROM £57 & £38
Self-catering camping, tavernas, apartments and hotels in Greece. Camping and cheap B. & B. holidays in Spain.
FREEDOM HOLIDAYS,
48T Earls Ct. Rd., W.8.
01-937 5306 (ATOL 432B)
LATE BOOKING SPECIALISTS

NERJA, SPAIN. For let July, August and/or long term rental bedroom flat on the Mediterranean with swimming pool. Sleeps 6, completely furnished. Address or cable enquiries to Brady, 1024 South Ballantine, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, U.S.A.

GREECE Economy Travel Centre — June, July, Aug. almost full. Now booking September.—Tel.: 01-836 2662/1032. Equator Travel (Air Agts.). 8 Charing Cross Rd. W.C.2.

GENEVA HOLIDAYS from £56. 2, 3/4 days or longer. Zurich and Berne weekly from £45. Inclusive of jet flight and hotel accommodation. C.P.T., 828 5555. ATOL 369B.

AFRICA.—Trans-Africa expedition and 3-week camping tours in Kenya. Young mixed groups. Brochure from Kimbla, 62 Kenway Rd., London, S.W.5. 01-370 4011.

FRANCE, PORT GRIMAUD. Apartment, sleeps 4. 1st-18th July £200 incl. Phone Maidenhead 21141 or 21886.

CORFU.—26/7-9/8. Luxury villa sleeps 6/8. £160 p.p., fit. incl. —Boadicea Travel. 01-937 0986. ATOL 789 B.

YOU CAN BE IN ITALY from next Sunday. Tuscany for as little as £78 inclusive, 8 days. Hurry and book with Tirreno Tours, 31 Haymarket, S.W.1. Tel.: 01-930 0117/8. ATOL 099B. ABTA.

MADRID, BARCELONA, ATHENS. Daily flights from London for business or hols. Freedom Holidays. 01-937 5306. ATOL 432B.

SARDINIA VILLAS, 2 wks. incl. flight. from £74. Shop. 01-567 7032. ATOL 182 ABCD.

OVERLAND Photo Competition. If you are a keen amateur photographer—and want to win a free trip to Katmandu—contact Exodus, 58 Earls Court Road, W.8. 01-937 6965.

FASHION AND BEAUTY

MINK JACKETS from £230. Many others. Rama Furs, 18 Hanover St., W.1. 01-629 9565.

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

BLUE COLOUR POINT kittens, registered, vaccinated, house trained. £25. Phone Waterlooville 54448 after 6 p.m.

PEDIGREE IRISH Wolfhound bitch, large, friendly, year old; house trained; £80.—Loxwood 752651.

GT. DANE puppies, black, house trained. International champion sire, from £60. Wendover 623317.

BASSET HOUNDS. Lovely puppies. Prizewinning sire and dam. Evercreech 364 (Somerset).

ST. BERNARD, Old English puppies. Chelmsford 54222.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

PIANOS.—Large selection of over 200 uprights and grands. Bechstein, Bluthner, etc.—Thames 736 8343.

NEFF/MIELE APPLIANCES. Ring first MOP. 01-769 2033.

FIVE BOOKS for auction at Bonham's, Montpelier Street, S.W. on 3rd September. Entries now being accepted. Please telephone for details: 01-584 9161.

POTENCY PROBLEMS ?—See a major new article on the role of diet in this month's Forum Magazine now on sale.

DUTCH ART expert in fine 19th century paintings is urgently looking for the following masters: J. Maris, W. Maris, C. H. Weissenbruch, P. G. C. Gabriel, Roelofs, A. Roelofs, J. Israels, G. H. Van Mastenbroek, Mauve, H. W. Mesdag and Bosboom. Please contact me at the Hotel Meurice, 16 Bury St., S.W.1. 01-930 6767 from Mon. 30 June-Wed. 2nd July. I shall be available all day Wednesday. Ask for Mr. Bouwman.

OBTAINABLES.—We obtain the unobtainable. Tickets for sporting events and theatre, Wimbledon tickets available. 839 5363.

Continued on page 23

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1975. Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Friday, June 27, 1975. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.